# Report

OF THE

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

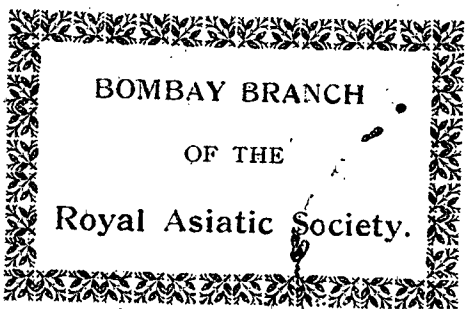
*(Established 22nd September 1836.)*

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 24th MARCH 1920.

00133587

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1920.




Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

# Report

OF THE

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

133587

*(Established 22nd September 1836.)*

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 24th MARCH 1920.

---

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS

1920.

00133587

# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Accounts of the Chamber ... ... ... ... ... ... | 152 |
| Aliens Act, Disqualification of ... ... ... ... ... | 35, 278 |
| Annual General Meeting ... ... ... ... ... ... | xi |
| Anthrax ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 63, 381 |
| Aviation in India, Civil ... ... ... ... ... ... | 110, 627 |
| Bill of lading, ante-dating-Chamber's Ruling ... ... ... | xxix |
| Budget 1520-21 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 782 |
| Business Names, Registration ... ... ... ... ... | 35, 280 |
| Cables, Commercial—Delays ... ... ... ... ... ... | 101, 613 |
| Cargo Boats—Detention alongside vessels—Chamber's Ruling... | xxx |
| Cargo shut out—Bombay Chamber's Ruling ... ... ... | xxx |
| Cargo shut out—Karachi Chamber's Ruling ... ... ... | cxvi |
| Chairman and Deputy Chairman ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Chairmen of the Chamber ... ... ... ... ... ... | ix |
| Coal Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 137 |
| College of Commerce—Chamber's Representative ... | ...viii, 4, 157 |
| Commission Charges in Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | xcvii |
| Commission General rates in Bombay ... ... ... ... | xxvii |
| Committee of the Chamber ... ... ... ... ... ... | viii |
| Committee of Arbitration—Rules ... ... ... ... ... | xiv |
| Companies, Classification in Government Returns ... ... | 67, 410 |
| Conference of Chambers of Commerce in India ... ... ... | 8, 171 |
| Conference, International Labour ... ... ... ... ... | 131 |
| Congress of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire... ... | 7, 162 |
| Cotton Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 143 |
| Currency and Exchange Committee, Indian ... ... ... | 14, 190 |
| Currency and Finance Commission, Indian ... ... ... | 13, 189 |
| Defence Force, Indian ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31, 246 |
| Delivery of goods on Sundays and other Holidays ... ... | xxx |
| Demobilization of Soldiers Comforts' Fund ... ... ... | 12, 188 |
| Depreciation Allowances on Machinery and Buildings, &c., under Income-Tax Act ... ... ... ... ... ... | 55, 365 |
| Docks, Handling of Bag Cargo ... ... ... ... ... | 128, 663 |
| Docks, Military Occupation of Transit Sheds ... ... ... | 125, 652 |
| Excess Profits Duty ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 43, 320 |
| Excess Profits Duty—Board of Referees under Section 8 ... | 52, 355 |
| Excess Profits Duty—Board of Referees under Section 9 ... | 52, 357 |
| Exchange ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17, 196 |

PAGE

Exchange and Currency Committee ... ... ... ... 14, 190
Exhibitions ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 133

Finance and Currency Commission, Indian ... ... ... 13
Financial Statement for 1920-21.... ... ... ... .. 782
Fire on S.S. 'Dara' ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 116, 633
Freight Inwards to Bombay ... ... ... ... ... xxix
Freight Inwards to Karachi ... ... ... ... ... cxvi
Freight Outwards from Bombay ... ... ... ... ... xxix
Freight Outwards from Karachi ... ... ... ... ... cxvi
Franchise Committee—Indian Constitutional Reforms, Chamber's Evidence ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 31, 238

Hides, Artificial Weighting ... ... ... ... ... ... 70, 429
Hides and Skins, Export Duty thereon ... ... ... ... 80, 517
Holidays—Charter party, 1920 ... ... ... ... ... cxxv
Holidays—Public, 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... 132
Holidays—Public, 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... cxxv

Import Duty, Provisional Payment ... ... ... ... 84, 550
Imports into Bombay, General landing dates ... ... ... 129, 669
Imports of Rubber insulated Wire and Cable ... ... ... 84, 551
Impressment of Steamers ... ... ... ... ... ... 120, 610
Improvement Trust, Bombay Chamber's Representative ... viii, 3
Imperial Preference ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 83, 539
Income Tax, Double ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 53, 359
Industries, Development of, and Railway Freights ... ... 91, 579
Industries, Chamber's Representative on the Advisory Committee to Director of Industries, Bombay ... ... ... 5, 160
Insolvency Act, Provincial ... ... ... ... ... ... 34, 275
Insurance of Native Craft ... ... ... ... ... ... 115, 632

Judge at Delhi, Commercial ... ... ... ... ... 65, 387

Labour—International Conference ... ... ... ... 131, 671
Landing Dates for Import Cargo ... ... ... ... ... 129, 669
Legislative Council of the Governor General—Chamber's Representative ... ... ... ... ... ... viii, 1
Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay—Chamber's Representative ... ... ... ... ... ... ... viii, 2

Measurement Department—Rules and Regulations ... ... xix
Measurement Department, Statistics ... ... ... ... 150
Membership ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... viii, 5

CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Membership, Associate ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Monsoon, 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 131 |
| Municipal Corporation—Chamber's representative ... ... | viii, 3 |
| Partnerships Registration .. ... ... ... ... ... | 35 |
| Passenger Accommodation on Liners from England ... ... | 122, 648 |
| Piece Goods Surveys and Arbitrations ... ... ... ... | xvi |
| Pockets of Cargo—Chamber's ruling ... .. ... ... | xxx |
| Port Dues on Vessels Chartered by Government ... ... | 124, 651 |
| Port Trust—Chamber's Representative ... ... ... ... | viii, 2 |
| Port Trust—Scale of rates at the Wet Docks ... ... ... | xli |
| Railway Freights and Development of Industries ... ... | 91, 579 |
| Railway Freights, increase thereof ... ... ... ... | 97, 585 |
| Railway Receipts, Forged Endorsements ... ... ... ... | 98, 588 |
| Rainfall Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 134 |
| Reforms, Indian Constitutional ... ... ... ... ... | 24, 227 |
| Reforms—Indian Constitutional—Franchise Sub-committee ... | 31, 238 |
| Returns, Seaborne Trade:— | |
| Additions and alterations ... ... ... ... ... | 87, 555 |
| Calendar year ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85, 553 |
| Classification of Twist and Yarn ... ... ... ... | 88, 571 |
| Denomination of quantity of certain articles .. ... | 88, 568 |
| Denomination of quantity of oils ... ... ... ... | 88, 571 |
| Specification of Cotton Waste ... ... ... ... ... | 89, 575 |
| Specification of Paper ... ... ... ... ... ... | 89, 576 |
| Rules and Regulations of the Chamber ... ... ... ... | i |
| Securities, Government—Amendment of Act ... ... ... | 23, 206 |
| Smoke Nuisances Commission, Bombay—Chamber's Representative ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | viii, 4 |
| Smoking, Juvenile—Bill for Prevention ... ... ... ... | 62, 379 |
| Speeches in Legislative Councils .. ... ... ... ... | 83 |
| Standard Cloth, Purchase by Government ... ... ... | 59, 372 |
| Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 840 |
| St. George's Hospital, Advisory Committee—Chamber's representative ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | viii, 4 |
| Sub-Committees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Surveys on Piece-goods in India ... ... ... ... ... | 67, 415 |
| Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics—Chamber's Representative ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | viii, 4, 157 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Tariff Valuations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 74, 463 |
| Telegrams, Foreign—Cost ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100, 610 |
| Telegrams, Inland—Charges... ... ... ... ... ... | 100, 605 |
| Tonnage Scale—Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | xxxi |
| Tonnage Scale—Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... ... | xci |
| Tonnage Scale—Cochin ... ... ... ... ... ... | c |
| Tonnage Scale—Karachi ... ... ... ... ... ... | cix |
| Tonnage Scale—Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | ciii |
| Tonnage Scale—Rangoon ... ... ... ... ... ... | cxii |
| Trade between India and East Africa ... ... ... ... | 69, 420 |
| Trade Marks, (British) Infringement ... ... ... ... | 76, 459 |
| Traffic Committee Meeting (1920) ... ... ... ... ... | 90, 577 |
| Value Payable Parcel System between United Kingdom and India ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 98, 604 |
| Wages Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 66, 396 |
| Weather Working Days ... ... ... .. ... ... | 130 |
| Wheat Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 137 |
| Wireless telegraphy between United Kingdom and India ... | 109, 624 |
| Workmen's Breach of Contract Act ... ... ... ... | 39, 309 |

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

**ESTABLISHED 22nd SEPTEMBER 1836.**

*Honorary Members.*

The Rt. Hon'ble LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E. | A. H. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

*Chamber Members.*

Messrs. ALLEN BROS. & Co. (INDIA), LD.
" E. & W. ANDREW, LD. (MANCHESTER) BOMBAY AGENCY.
" L. & F. BARRACLOUGH & Co., LD.
" J. A. BEGBIE & Co.
" BELL, RUSS & Co.
" BENNETT, COLEMAN & Co., LD.
" BIRD & Co.
" C. BOGGIANO & Co.
" W. H. BRADY & Co., LD.
" BREUL & Co.
" BRUNNER MOND & Co., LD.
" CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION Co., LD.
" CHILDS AND JOSEPH.
" P. CHRYSTAL & Co.
" CHUGONDAS & Co.
" THOMAS COOK & SON.
" COX & Co.
" COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LD.
" CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.
" CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & Co.
" CROFT & FORBES.
" CROFT, MODY & Co.
" SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.
" JOHN DICKINSON & Co., LD.
" DUNCAN STRATTON & Co.
" J. DUXBURY & Co., LD.
" EWART, LATHAM & Co.
" A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
" JAMES FINLAY & Co., LD.
" FLEMING, SHAW & Co.
" FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LD.
" FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.
" GANNON DUNKERLEY & Co.
" GILL & Co.
" B. G. GORIO & Co.
" GOSHO KABUSHIKI KAISHAY, LD.
" WILLIAM GOSSAGE SON.
" W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
" J. A. GRANT & Co.
" GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
" GRINDLAY & Co.
" GUTMANN & Co.
" HEATLY AND GRESHAM, LD.
" W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., LD.
" HOARE, MILLER & Co.
" JOHN BRUCE MURRAY, SON & Co.
" KAHN & KAHN.
" J. F. KENLREW & Co.
" KIDDLE, REEVE & Co.
" KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
" LANGLEY & Co.
" LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.
" LIPTON, LD.
" LITTLE & Co.
" LOUIS DREYFUS & Co.
" LYON, LORD & Co., LD.
" MACBETH BROS. & Co., LD.
" C. MACDONALD & Co.
" MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
" JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
" MARSHALL, SONS & Co. (INDIA), LD.
" MARSLAND, PRICE & Co., LD.
" MILLARS' TIMBER & TRADING Co., LD.
" MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
" NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.
" OWEN & OKELL.
" PARKE, DAVIS & Co.
" D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.
" PHIPSON & Co.
" PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.
" PRIER DE SAONE & Co.
" RALLI BROTHERS.
" L. & I. RAPAPORT.
" RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
" H. L. ROCHAT & Co.
" RUTTONSEE, ERNST & Co.
" SAMUEL FITZE & Co., LD.
" SANDAY & Co.
" DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
" E. D. SASSOON & Co.
" W. H. SCALES & Co., LD.
" SHAW, WALLACE & Co.
" SKIPPERS & Co., LD.
" H. S. SMITH & Co.
" E. SPINNER & Co.
" STEEL BROTHERS & Co., LD.
" STEINERS, LD.
" STRAUSS & Co., LD.
" SULZER BRUDERER & Co.
" SYMONS, BARLOW & Co.
" TATA SONS, LD.
" JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (MANCHESTER), LD.
" TURNER, HOARE & Co.
" TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LD
" VOLKART BROTHERS.
" WALLACE & Co.
" WELD & Co.
" WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLERK, LD.

*Chamber Members*—contd.

MR. A. DURST.
„ AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY.
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.
THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.
THE HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LD.
THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO., OF INDIA, LD.
THE JAPAN COTTON TRADING CO., LD.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LD.
THE NESTLE AND ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LD.
THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LD.
THE REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LD.
THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LD.
THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LD.
THE UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
THE EAGLE, STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD.
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD.
THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LD.
THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LD.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LD.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RY. CO., LD.
THE ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.
THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
THE MARITTIMA ITALIANA STEAM NAVIGATION COY.
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LD.
THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

*Associate Members.*

THE COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
THE SOCIETA GRANARIA ITALIANA, LD.

COMMITTEE FOR 1920.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. H. FROOM, *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. W. MACNAGHTEN, *Dy. Chairman.*
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY F. E. FREELAND, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., ETC.
A. K. GRAHAM, ESQ.
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE, ESQ.
J. I MURRAY, ESQ.
A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ.
H. G. WEBER, ESQ.
C. H. WILSON, ESQ., C.I.E.

RETIRING COMMITTEE.

THE HON'BLE MR. NIGEL F. PATON, *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. R. H. BROOKE, *Dy. Chairman.*
SIR THOMAS BIRKETT, KT.
SIR LAWLESS HEPPER, KT.
T. W. DOWDING, ESQ.
J. H. FYFE, ESQ.
*V. A. GRANTHAM, ESQ.
*B. BROWN, ESQ.
RALPH KIDD, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., SECRETARY.
C. B. SAYER, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary.*

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

*Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General of India.*
THE HON'BLE MR. A. H. FROOM.
*Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.*
THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. W. MACNAGHTEN.
*Bombay Port Trust Board.*
THE HON'BLE MR. A. H. FROOM.
SIR THOMAS BIRKETT, KT.
NIGEL F. PATON, ESQ.
R. H. BROOKE, ESQ.
T. W. DOWDING, ESQ.
*Bombay Improvement Trust.*
HARRY T. GORRIE, ESQ.
*Bombay Municipal Corporation.*
W. TURNER GREEN, ESQ.
F. PORTLOCK, ESQ.
*College of Commerce Advisory Board.*
W. A. HAIG-BROWN, ESQ.
C. H. WILSON, ESQ., C.I.E.
*Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.*
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
*St. George's Hospital Advisory Committee.*
R. W. HARTER, ESQ.

* Mr. Malcolm Hogg and Mr. D. M. Inglis, who were elected members of the Committee for 1919, resigned their seats during the year on proceeding to Europe and were succeeded by Mr. V. A. Grantham and Mr. B. Brown, respectively.

## CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### *Chairmen.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Skinner | 1836-37 | A. D. Grant | 1870-71 |
| M. T. Brownrigg | 1837-38 | W. G. Hall | 1871-72 |
| H. G. Gordon | 1838-39 | J. K. Bythell | 1872-73 |
| J. Skinner | 1839-40 | H. E. Bright / E. Lord | 1873-74 |
| T. R. Richmond | 1840-41 | D. Watson | 1874-75 |
| C. B. Skinner | 1841-42 | J. A. Forbes | 1875-76 |
| S. D. Murray | 1842-43 | G. F. Henry / Donald Graham | 1876-77 |
| J. Wright / E. Lyon | 1843-44 | Walter Lang | 1877-78 |
| T. Cardwell | 1844-45 | M. Mowat | 1878-79 |
| J. Smith | 1845-46 | C. Macdonald | 1879-80 |
| W. Graham | 1846-47 | J. N. Graham | 1880-81 |
| John Parsons | 1847-48 | E. Comber / W. M. Macaulay | 1881-82 |
| A. G. Latham | 1848-49 | James Thorburn | 1882-83 |
| Robert Strong | 1849-50 | Sir F. Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E., 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 | |
| W. S. Gray | 1850-51 | A. F. Beaufort | 1890° |
| John Parsons | 1851-52 | L.R.W. Forrest, 1890°, 1891, 1892° | |
| A. H. Campbell | 1852-53 | J. L. Symons | 1892° |
| H. B. Gilmour | 1853-54 | R. S. Campbell | 1893° |
| James Graham | 1854-55 | W.R. Macdonell, 1893°, 1894, 1895 | |
| W. F. Hunter | 1855-56 | A. F. Beaufort | 1896 |
| A. T. Binny / H. B. Gilmour | 1856-57 | A. Abercrombie | 1897 |
| John Fleming | 1857-58 | R. H. Macaulay | 1898 |
| Robert Ryrie | 1858-59 | A. Abercrombie | 1899 |
| H. D. Cartwright / Henry Scott | 1859-60 | William Greaves, 1900, 1901, 1902° | |
| Andrew Grant / George Hamilton | 1860-61 | J. M. Dick | 1902°, 1903 |
| George Lord / James N. Fleming | 1861-62 | C. H. Armstrong | 1904, 1905 |
| Michael H. Scott / Robert Hannay | 1862-63 | H. E. E. Procter | 1906 |
| Alexander Brown | 1863-64 | C. H. Armstrong | 1907 |
| Andrew Grant | 1864-65 | Sir Henry Procter, Kt. | 1908 |
| A. C. Gumpert / Alexander Stewart | 1865-66 | C. H. Armstrong | 1909 |
| A. J. Hunter | 1866-67 | R. G. Monteath | 1910 |
| W. Christian / A. J. Hunter / Alexander Brown | | C. H. Armstrong. | 1911, 1912 |
| J. Foggo | 1867-68 | Sir Chas. Armstrong, Kt. | 1913 |
| Hamilton Maxwell | 1868-69 | Marshall F. Reid, C. I. E. | 1914 |
| H. B. Astley / D. Graham | 1869-70 | T. W. Birkett | 1915 |
| | | J. S. Wardlaw Milne | 1916 |
| | | Malcolm N. Hogg | 1917, 1918 |
| | | Nigel F. Paton | 1919 |
| | | A. H. Froom | 1920 |

(° Part year.)

### *Secretaries.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. X. Murphy | 1836-38 | James Taylor | 1864-73 |
| J. E. Brenan | 1838 | John Gordon | 1873-84 |
| R. X. Murphy | 1838-41 | David Watson (Acting) | 1881-82 |
| T. J. A. Scott | 1841-46 | John Marshall | 1884-98 |
| John Connon | 1846-57 | Frederick Nöel-Paton | 1898-1905 |
| John Mawson | 1857-59 | J. B. Leslie-Rogers | 1905-1911 |
| J. A. Crowe (Acting) | 1858-59 | R. E. Gregor-Pearse | 1912-1920 |
| H. Brooke | 1859-64 | | |

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on Wednesday, 24th March 1920, at 3 p. m. to transact the following business :—

(1) to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee for the year 1919 ;

(2) to confirm the nomination of the members of the New Committee made in accordance with Rule 22 (*i*) ;

(3) to appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1920 ;

(4) to appoint two Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year ;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton,** Chairman of the Chamber presided. Among those present were :—The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Brooke (Deputy Chairman of the Chamber), Sir Thomas Birkett, Kt., Mr. T. W. Dowding, Mr. V. A. Grantham, Mr. J. H. Fyfe and Mr. Ralph Kidd, Members of the Committee of the Chamber.

Mr. A. G. Davey (Messrs. J. A. Begbie & Co.), Mr. J. A. Kay and Mr. H. H. Lakin (Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ld ), Mr. G. F. Huggins (Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., Ld.) , Mr. J. I. Murray (Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.), Mr. L. Segree (Messrs. E. G. Gorio & Co.), Mr. A. K. Graham and Mr. H. E. Harrington (Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.), Mr. R. Randow (Messrs.

Gutman & Co.), Sir Henry Procter, Kt., and Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite (Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.), Mr. J. R. Abercrombie (Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.), Mr. Newman Taylor (Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. H. Froom (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), Mr. R. L. Darley (Messrs. Owen and Okell), Mr. Maneklal Premchand (Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons), Mr. A. J. Raymond (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.), Mr. E. Erb (Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.), Mr. Edmundson (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ld.), Mr. L. Volkart and Mr. J. Muller (Messrs. Volkart Brothers), Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten (Messrs. Wallace & Co.), Mr. H. G. Weber (The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd. Mr. A. R. Burch (The Bombay Gas Co., Ld.), Mr. R. C. Lowndes (The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld.), Sir Robert Aitken, Kt. The Bank of Bombay), Mr. J. Keenan (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Mr. J. A. Robertson (The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.), Major-General Sir Francis Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., R.E. (The B. B. & C. I. Railway), Mr. J. A. D. Macbain, C. I. E. (The Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada ), Mr. K. S. Nicholson (Messrs. Breul & Co.), Mr. I. T. J. Brown (The Compagnie General de Extreme Orient), Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, and Mr. C. B. Sayer, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

## THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The notice convening the meeting having been read **the Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton** in opening the proceedings said:—

Gentlemen,—You will agree with me, I am confident, that my first duty to-day is to express the deep satisfaction with which the members of this Chamber—in common with all other sections of the community—have received the King Emperor's announcement of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales.

India deserves this honour and at this juncture in our affairs when great constitutional changes are about to be introduced, I can think of nothing so well calculated as this visit to create the atmosphere in which it is desirable the new regime should be started and should proceed.

## Peace.

As last year's meeting the Chairman voiced our deep thankfulness for the termination of hostilities and there may then have been in the minds of many of us expectations that all would rapidly come right again. This point is however still very far away ; but, considering the stupendous magnitude and complexity of the war's ramifications, I do not think we are altogether entitled to be surprised at the small progress made.

On the 8th of June peace was signed at Versailles by Germany and certain of the Allies ; but America has been as calculating and dilatory in taking her share of the obligations of peace as she was in taking her share in the war : and Europe is still in a ferment.

The dollar has risen to a value beyond the wildest dreams of financiers and the world's Clearing House, to our great detriment, has been transferred from London to New York.

Happily this seeming triumph for the almighty dollar is by no means an unmixed blessing to America and she now sees that it is possible for the dollar to go so high as seriously to injure her export trade : a consummation which, situated as we are, we could hardly be expected to regret.

## Constitutional Reforms.

You will expect me, I am sure, to make something more than a passing allusion to the great experiment in Indian Constitutional Reform which will be inaugurated by His Royal Highness during his visit. We have had misgivings regarding this experiment and we have frankly expressed them : but that time has gone and it is no part of the British character to bear a grudge when the other argument prevails. I need not now remind you of the views which your Committee put forward on your behalf on the several occasions when the opinions of this Chamber were invited but, whatever we may have then felt and said, I would now like to say with some emphasis that for the British merchants of India, whose lives are being spent in intimate and cordial association with Indians and whose interests and daily work are

inseparably bound up with them—want of sympathy towards their aspirations has been and is impossible. This admits of no question : and with so notable an advance towards the goal of India's legitimate ambitions now an accomplished fact, there is already welcome evidence coming from those, who are the leaders of all that is best in Indian public opinion, that a clearer understanding, a closer fellowship and a more lively co-operation with us is sincerely desired. That we can and do respond to this gladly and willingly is no mere figure of speech but is the genuine impulse of all who have the interests of India at heart. We who have spent, and those others of us who are spending, the best years of our lives in India regard her welfare as our own and I believe I voice the sentiments of everyone in this room to-day, when I say that nothing will be wanting on our part to make the new order of things a solid and abiding success.

Before leaving this subject I would like to express the thanks of this Chamber to Mr. Wardlaw Milne for all the trouble he was good enough to take at our request in appearing before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London and giving evidence on our behalf.

## Exchange.

During the past year the Exchange problem has been continual source of anxiety—presenting novel and ever changing difficulties which embarassed in turn both exporters and importers—and I feel that I must touch at some length and in some detail on the various aspects of this important trade factor. At the same time I realise that the subject is capable of altering its colour with such dramatic suddenness that the considered opinion of to-day may well appear absurd in the light of to-morrow's altered circumstances.

At the time of our last Annual Meeting, Exchange was 1/6 whereas to-day it is in the neighbourhood of 2/6, and in the interval we have seen the phenomena of the Banks refusing both to buy Bills or to sell remittance, unless against cover. Our standard ratio between gold and silver is no longer Rs. 15 to the sovereign but has been reduced to Rs. 10 and India is still, I regret to say,

denied the free import of gold. On the new footing on which Exchange is now supposed to be established, based on the recommendation of the Indian Currency Committee, the Rupee has been linked to gold on the basis of 2 shillings.

Since the inception of this standard most complicated and unexpected problems have confronted us in regard to the financing of both imports and exports: and during the last two months the fluctuations in Exchange have on occasions been more violent than has ever before been witnessed.

Some of us here this afternoon, I have no doubt, view with misgiving the possible effect on Indian exports of the high level of Exchange which seems to be before us for some time to come: but, on the other hand, there are I know many who hold the contrary view that exports are not necessarily prejudiced by a high rate. Stability is, I feel sure, regarded by all as of vastly greater importance than either a high or low rate: but, having regard to recent events, he is a bold man who is prepared to dogmatise on the course which will attain this end; and he is even a bolder man who will dare to say what will be the consequences if the course he advocates is embarked upon. We are moving largely in an element of theory: and, while I do not despair of a solution being reached, this solution has apparently so far defied the best brains that have attempted to deal with the problem—resting as it now does on unprecedented conditions, the movement of which cannot even be vaguely conjectured.

This Chamber as a body has not so far pronounced any definite opinion on the new scheme; but, speaking for myself, it would be idle to pretend that I am yet fully convinced that it contains the panacea we are in search of, although I have no hesitation in saying that I have no other workable alternative to suggest in the complicated circumstances that have produced chaos in the world's Exchanges—and further, while it has been assailed with extremely hostile criticism, that criticism so far as I am aware has contributed nothing in the way of an alternative which will stand examination.

Debasement or inconvertibility, had they been undertaken at any time during the last few troublous years, would, I am convinced, have brought in their train the gravest issues by no means wholly economic, and in this matter there are I believe no two opinions among the members of this Chamber. It is obvious therefore that the general question was correspondingly narrowed: that is to say it became a question of whether the Rupee would be best linked to silver or to gold. After an exhaustive examination of all the expedients that had been suggested the latter course was recommended by the Currency Committee and adopted by the Secretary of State and on February 2nd, India was presented with a 2 shilling Rupee based upon gold.

In the light of subsequent events it is a very easy matter to say that errors of commission and omission have been committed, but in fairness to the Currency Committee and the Secretary of State, we must not forget that not only have certain recent circumstances been wholly unprecedented and beyond control, but consequences wholly unforeseen have intervened to upset their carefully made calculations.

I venture to surmise that the possibility of the American Cross Rate slumping as it did early in February was one of those contingencies which the Currency Committee had overlooked: another was the upward bound in the price of silver: a third has been the wholesale export of capital which has occurred, tempted by the high rate of Exchange. A fourth was the disappearance of trade bills which left the banks in no need of funds and consequently in no humour to raise their rates for remittance; and yet another has been the speculative remittances which many made in the hope that they could shortly be recalled at a lower rate. It is easy to say that all these factors should have been foreseen, but I have yet to learn that they were foreseen by anybody, least of all by those who have most loudly denounced the findings of the Currency Committee.

Your Committee in February made certain suggestions to Government with a view to eliminating speculation and restricting

Reverse Councils to the requirements of trade and among these was the system of putting up these Bills to competitive tender. This if adopted would result in substituting for a fixed rate a measure of value which each applicant will determine for himself and under the force of free competition would we believe bring the Reverse Council Rates and the banks' rates to a close approximation on the standard basis.

In concluding my remarks on this subject, Gentlemen, I may be allowed to say that radical changes cannot be put in force without temporary dislocation, but I believe that the great world need for our raw products will before long bring about a full resumption of our export trade and with this resumption Reverse Councils and many of our present difficulties should disappear and we shall, I trust, find ourselves appreciably nearer the goal of stability which is the objective we all so ardently desire.

## Preference within the Empire.

The subject of applying our Customs Tariff to a system of Preference within the Empire is now engaging the attention of Government and during the Session of the Imperial Council just concluded it has been examined by a fully representative Committee of the Council of which I was a member but at the time I left Delhi the sittings of this preliminary enquiry had not concluded.

As the Viceroy said in his opening address to the Council, Government have no intention of adopting a policy of Imperial Preference without full discussion and support from enlightened public opinion: and he urged that the question should be approached as if it were a new one to be examined in the cold light of common sense and statistical figures.

Broadly speaking the test to which the policy should be subjected—to use the Viceroy's words—is "would it be to the advantage of India?"

However strong our sentimental leanings might be towards a system of Imperial Preference, and I am sure this feeling will be largely shared by Indians, there can be little doubt that the Viceroy struck the right note when he said that as a general policy

it would only be adopted if ascertained to be to the advantage of India. The era when measures might be adopted under the pressure of outside dictation is gone and it is well that it is so.

In moving the Resolution appointing the Delhi Committee Sir George Barnes said that if the scheme of preferential duties in favour of Empire products was adopted, it would provide for the abolition of the cotton Excise duties. This declaration is I think peculiarly satisfactory to this Chamber for you will remember that in our report to Government on the Constitutional Reforms in 1918, we stigmatised these excise duties as a bitter and legitimate Indian grievance and as an indefensible imposition which we desired to see abolished at the earliest moment that Revenue considerations permitted. That we deserve to have a deciding voice and will hence forward have that voice in our own fiscal affairs is a matter of bare and belated justice: and I am sure this Chamber must feel that our repudiation of the excise duties has given us special right to express approval of the measure of fiscal autonomy which has at last been given.

## Department of Industries.

In his address to the Chamber last April Sir Malcolm Hogg expressed the hope that definite action would be taken by Government on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission's Report before it became merely an interesting historical relic. Happily this apprehension has proved to be groundless and all interested in the development of our industries must have learned with keen satisfaction from the Viceroy's recent announcement that the Munitions Board under the direction of Sir Thomas Holland will design the structure of a Department of Industries which will be created under a special Member of Council. This is in the highest degree satisfactory and promises all we could desire for the rapid and practical fulfilment of the far-reaching proposals of the Industrial Commission. We can only hope that the destinies of this important Department, so essential to our economic development, will enjoy and will long enjoy the guidance of so able, fearless and practical a Director as Sir Thomas Holland, whose pre-eminent suitability for the post is beyond question.

## Labour and Housing.

Last year our Chairman made pointed reference to the extreme urgency of the housing question in Bombay and to its direct bearing on our labour problems. The twelve months that have passed have only served to accentuate the grave position then existing and I think I can with truth say that nowhere in the world is the housing problem so serious and so urgent as it is to-day in Bombay. We all know with great satisfaction with what determination and energy His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has set himself to solve this unfortunate legacy and I am well assured that the far-seeing schemes which he is evolving will in course of time afford as complete a solution as the extraordinary difficulties of our position permit. We must, however, I am afraid, face the fact that things must be worse before they can be better, and it is up to us by individual and collective effort to do all that lies in our power to relieve the tension in the interval, knowing as we do that there is no section of the community, except the rich, on which the existing conditions do not press with grave and in many cases almost unendurable hardship. The unrest among our labour is largely a result of the unfavorable conditions under which they are housed, combined of course with the unprecedentedly high prices of the necessaries of life : and although many of our big employers are actively taking steps to deal with the situation, it is not one that is susceptible of immediate impovement. The recent strikes bring home to us once again the ever present danger in which our industries stand, so long as our labour, so difficult to control and influence through its illiteracy, remains unorganised as at present. What the panacea for this should be is I know receiving the anxious consideration of those it most closely concerns : but to many of us the setting up of standing Arbitration or Conciliation Boards which have been widely recommended seems only to afford a partial solution so long as labour remains, as now, unconscious alike of its own real needs and of its obligations.

In this connection there is a point of great importance to which I would direct the attention of the incoming Committee. As everyone knows, on account of our insular condition, we are confronted by the identical problem which had to be solved by New York,

Twenty-five years ago the authorities in that great city realised that there was no means of expansion open to them except upwards; and, though Bombay has some power of extending through reclamation, her condition so far resembles that of New York that her main resource is also strictly limited to expansion upwards. The building of sky-scrapers is obviously the expedient to which we must resort and at once if *inter alia* the already acute demand for office accommodation is to be met. I believe there are already some scores of businesses searching without success for office premises: and, with the commercial and industrial expansion which is clearly ahead, the number must greatly increase in the near future. The shortage is already so severe that rents are rapidly moving upward and promise soon to be on a level which cannot fail to place a handicap on Bombay as against the other great centres of Indian trade. And yet we find ourselves in the grip of building bye-laws not only obsolete but so unsuited to our special circumstances as to be almost unbelievable. Our rules forbid any structures being built over 70 feet in height. It is a most pressing and serious matter and I would urge the new Committee to place in the forefront of their programme the necessity of securing an immediate amendment of the bye-laws, so that our commercial expansion may not receive the setback which a continuance of the present conditions must inevitably bring upon us.

## Public Health.

Last year I reminded you that malaria is a readily preventible disease but that in spite of this and of the extremely heavy mortality from this cause, the total sum spent in the Bombay Presidency including Sind during 1917 on anti-malarial measures had amounted to the insignificant sum of Rs. 1,70,000 only. I would like again to refer to this matter.

In the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1918, which is the most recent published, I see that Rs. 2,62,000 was spent in 1918, on anti-malarial measures: while the mortality from fevers rose from 2,99,000 in 1917, to the appalling total of 12,84,000 in 1918. Although this dreadful increase was largely due to influenza, we are all aware that malaria has of late been much more prevalent

in Bombay than for some time past: and yet I find that, while Government increased their grant to the Bombay Municipality by Rs. 10,000, the total sum spent by the Municipality was increased by something under Rs. 4,000 only. I am sure you will agree with me that these figures suggest the necessity for a much more progressive policy both on the part of Government and of the Municipality. An average death-roll from a preventible disease of over 250,000 per annum constitutes a serious indictment against the responsible authorities and I think we may well demand some speeding up in the measures being taken both within and without our city: and particularly I think we are entitled to insist that our Municipality shall not be allowed to make an increase in the Government grant a pretext for reducing their already far too small allotment for this urgent work.

Another point bearing on the health of the city to which attention may also be drawn is the continuance of the abominable nuisance caused by discharging our sewage at Love Grove. This medieval method of disposal is one which should no longer be tolerated and the mere extension of the outfall channel, which is now under progress, cannot be regarded as an adequate solution: more especially when it is kept in view that one of the few schemes of residential extension open to the city lies at Worli in close proximity to the sewage outfall.

Cairo under the admirably designed scheme recently completed for that city by Mr. Carkeet James, who will still be remembered by many of us, instead of depositing her sewage on her own doorstep, as we do, pumps it some fifteen miles into the country, where, after passing through septic tanks, it is used with considerable profit for irrigation.

What is practicable for Cairo—which industrially and commercially is incomparably less important than Bombay, is, I venture to think, not impracticable for us, if only public opinion can rouse the Corporation to realise that pure air and health are vastly more to be desired than a low rate of taxation.

## Premium Bonds.

This Chamber in 1917 suggested to Sir William Meyer the advisability of considering the question of issuing Premium Bonds as part of the then forthcoming Government Loan, but the proposal did not meet with a sympathetic reception. In September 1919, I raised the matter again by asking a question during the Simla Session of the Viceregal Council: again with the same unsympathetic reception. Nothing further however could be done then but at the Session of the Council which has just closed, I put another question on the subject and I am glad to say was at last rewarded by a favourable reply.

The Victory Loan which was issued in 1918 in England is to all intents and purposes an issue of Premium Bonds and has now established the definite precedent of giving Government sanction to the lottery principle. Unfortunately this Loan was not the success which was hoped, a fact which justifies those who advised Government that, when they decided to adopt Lottery Bonds, they should do it in no half-hearted spirit but thoroughly, fearlessly and frankly.

To follow out the history of the question, I would remind you that a Select Committee was appointed in England in the latter half of 1917 to enquire into the subject and three of the points specially submitted to it for enquiry and consideration seem to me to have such special significance for India to-day that I make no apology for quoting them :—

(*a*) Are the existing Government issues for large and small investors sufficient for the country's financial needs ?

(*b*) Is there any field of investment at present untapped ?

(*c*) Is the amount of money to be tapped large enough to justify a departure from existing methods ?

On the whole the Committee's findings were in favour of Premium Bonds but the Committee doubted if the amount of new money to be obtained would warrant any change of a contentious character and accordingly they advised that no issue of Premium Bonds should then be made. Past discussions on the subject in

India have generally started, I think, on a wrong basis. They have too largely speculated as to the extent to which such Bonds would appeal to the ordinary investor.

I do not think Premium Bonds will attract to any material extent the large or indeed any ordinary investor—but my belief is that they will, when fully understood, prove irresistably attractive to many millions in India who never made an investment in their lives and who never will unless something quite extraordinary is offered to them. My hope is that the chance of prizes of substantial amount, combined with moderate interest and no risk of capital, will primarily draw out part of the vast hoards of money believed to be lying dormant throughout India. Such idle money is manifestly benefiting neither the country nor its owners: and, if Premium Bonds succeeded in unearthing even a part of it, the advantages would be far reaching: and, while any step to gain this end must necessarily be of the nature of an experiment, it is an experiment, as I said to Sir William Meyer in this room in 1917, which is in our circumstances well worth making. Time and again it has been asserted that Premium Bonds in India would not produce enough money to warrant their adoption. This may be proved to be true, but it is not a matter upon which anyone is in a position to dogmatise. The small people of France have invested 400,000,000 sterling in such Bonds as the outcome of frugality and persistent saving. How therefore is it that India cannot be expected to raise some considerable amount if the system be adopted here?

We would start with the advantage of having the large hoards of money known to be in the country to draw upon, and in addition we would have as an important asset the exceptional speculative instincts of the people. Then I believe we would have those who would be led to save to secure the chance of a fortune and all these taken together create, I venture to think, a very promising outlook.

Moreover the drawing into circulation of our hoards of silver would have for us a special importance, not present in the case of England, in so far as it would tend, in addition to the economic advantage of converting to activity huge sums of dormant currency to reduce Government's purchases of silver and thereby to some extent retard the advance in the price of that commodity, a factor which has an important bearing on our financial position.

The urgency of the matter to us is however not confined solely to the points I have mentioned but primarily rests on the fact that India for administrative, educational, sanitary, and constructive purposes is unable by the ordinary means to obtain the full financial support which she needs. Economically it would be of the greatest benefit to the nation and to the individual if the system proved successful: but those who believe in it are entitled to look beyond its more economic aspects and consider also the benefits morally which could reasonably be expected if the system was found to be, as in France, a powerful incentive to thrift among large masses of people who never try to save, for the reason that the existing opportunities for so doing fail to afford adequate inducements. Such "thrift" as has hitherto existed among the masses of India has been of a negative and wasteful character, injurious to the community and stultifying to the individual: and if these two elements can be removed by the method advocated, we can well withstand that class of criticism which rests on the obsolete shibboleth of ethical propriety and which excludes from consideration the absence of alternatives calculated to meet the necessities confronting our internal finance.

As you all know the question of Premium Bonds for England was recently debated in Parliament and rejected so far as I can gather for the reason that it might primarily merely result in the transference of large investments in Government Securities and deposits in the Savings Banks already made. It was pointed out (1) that £200,000,000 has been invested in War Savings Certificates: and (2) that the deposits in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks have increased from under £300,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £1,800,000,000 at the end of 1919. How far this line of argument

is applicable to India will be seen when I tell you (1) that only 6 crores 14 lakhs have been invested in our Post Office War Certificates and (2) that the deposits in the Government Savings Banks only amount to 20 crores 53 lakhs. The question I put in Council last month elicited the announcement that Government are at present considering the advisability of allowing an experiment to be made in the issue of Premium Bonds by local bodies and also considering the terms on which such issues can be allowed. This so far as it goes is most promising and indicates a wholesome change of view from that previously held.

I hope you will agree with me that the great importance of the subject justifies the length at which I have discussed it, for it is only too evident that the ordinary methods are incapable of producing the increased finance which will now be required and that the only alternative to oppressive taxation which promises success is the adoption of Premium Bonds.

### Association of Chambers of Commerce.

In January at the request of your Committee I attended a Conference of many of the principal Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon, which was held under the auspices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, the immediate outcome of which was the establishment of an Association to be known as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, and the primary object of which will be by collective action to protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and Ceylon.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who opened the proceedings, in the course of his address expressed his approval of the new departure and said it would always be to the advantage of Government to have our united counsels before them, for it had frequently happened that in obtaining the views of the various Chambers they had had the most divergent opinions presented.

During the current year the administrative work of the new body is being conducted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce free of charge, and for this very generous undertaking I would like on this opportunity to express our thanks to the Bengal Chamber.

I would add that the membership of the Association is not confined to British Chambers, the object being that the Association should be as completely representative of Indian commerce as is possible.

### Indian Defence Force.

One word gentlemen in regard to the proposed Auxiliary Force Bill which when passed will supersede the Indian Defence Force Act which came into being in 1917. The draft of the amended edition of this Bill will, I hope, soon be in your hands. In its present shape it concedes the important principles for which we have felt we were entitled to ask : the most important of which is that, subject to the vote of the chief civil authority, we ourselves in return for accepting the onerous obligation of compulsory service, shall have the determining voice in the details of our training and in the sphere of our service. It was hoped that the Bill would have been passed in the session of the Imperial Council which has just closed, but circumstances arose which I regret to say prevented this being done. I hope it will become law at no distant date and I would take this opportunity of thanking His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government for the very full and sympathetic consideration which they have given to the representations made on your behalf.

### Turkish Peace Terms.

An incident of the closing days of our year has been the open letter addressed to the Viceroy by the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and myself on behalf of your Committee and that of the Bengal Chamber with reference to the Turkish Peace Terms. This letter expressed our strong sympathy with the feelings of the loyal Moslems of India and explicitly disavowed the insensate action of certain of our Home Churchmen and I have reason to believe that it represents not only the views of the two Chambers, but the view of every Britisher in India.

It is as impossible for us to be indifferent to the feelings of our loyal Moslem fellow subjects in this matter as it is for us to be mistaken as to the depth and sincerity of those feelings—and I can

only hope that our solicitude on their behalf, which I am well aware is shared by many of our fellow countrymen at home, will contribute in some measure to the Indian view being accorded favourable consideration.

### Commercial Aviation.

The year under review has seen an experimental trial of an Aerial Post between Bombay and Karachi, an event, whatever it may lead to, of outstanding importance. This was undertaken by Government with a view to establishing certain facts connected with the technical side of the question and also to arriving if Possible at some indication of the amount of support likely to be forthcoming from the public—information essential before a basis could be determined on which to negotiate with those willing to embark on the extremely speculative enterprise of an Indian Aerial Service.

The Bombay-Karachi experiment was no better and no worse than many expected. Undoubtedly it makes 1920 historically noteworthy as having seen the beginning in India of a system which possesses almost illimitable possibilities and which may well have a very great future in this country, but the trial can only be described as financially disappointing. It is, however, just possible that all it demonstrates is that an Aerial Post between Bombay and Karachi will not pay in present circumstances and that this particular route can only develop commercially when it runs in connection with an Aerial Service between Europe and India. The latter has many supporters and the rapidly moving trend of events suggests that it will be an accomplished fact before very long, against which development it will be desirable for our main internal routes to be efficiently organised. It is therefore satisfactory to know that Government have this year set apart five lakhs for the survey of the primary Air routes and other preliminary cognate matters.

Recently Government approached various commercial bodies on this subject: and, in inviting proposals for the creation of an Aerial Post, they laid it down that the organisation which they hoped would come into existence should not be connected with any Aircraft Construction Company. Your Committee replied

dissenting from this view. We felt in a scheme of such magnitude and uncertainty that to exclude from all co-operation the only people who understood the work, and,—what is more important—the only people who entirely believed in it as a commercial proposition, was a policy which foredoomed the enterprise to failure.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the immediate future of this system in India : but personally I believe that the compelling enthusiasm of those experts already pioneering the work elsewhere will overcome the undoubted difficulties and will give to India an Aerial Service at no distant date : always provided that Government will be able to concede fair and reasonable terms.

### Homeward Passage Accommodation.

The deficiency in homeward passage accommodation which has been a grave concern to your Committee ever since the Armistice, gave place last Autumn in point of urgency to the reverse question of outward passages; and, although our representations in Simla received every consideration from the Department of Commerce and Industry, no real improvement in the situation took place until we invoked the help of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. This sister organisation took up India's cause with the greatest energy and promptitude and with very satisfactory results and I would like on this occasion to tender your acknowledgments to the East India Section and to its Chairman Sir Charles Macleod for the ready and effective response made to our appeal. This was I think the first time we had ever approached this organisation but now that we have, so to say, discovered it and have received such substantial evidence of its willingness and ability to help us, I am afraid it must prepare itself for a much less undisturbed existence in future.

I wish it was possible for me to give you some assurance that the homeward passage trouble was nearing an end. On the contrary, despite the extra steamers which have been announced, the position is still serious and unless still further additional steamers can be found there will I am afraid be a considerable number of people left in the country at the end of the season who urgently require to go home and whose failure to do so will be a very grave hardship.

## Chamber's Finances.

It is necessary to draw attention to the Chamber's finances and in this connection I would point out that our Measurement Department has this year created a record in total net earnings: the figures for 1919 showing an increase over 1918 of Rs. 13,000, and Rs. 1,000 better than the previous best year. This record has enabled us to show in the balance sheet a net profit as a result of the year's working of Rs. 11,667.

Our future financial position is, however, far from satisfactory for the following reasons: in 1920 provision has to be made for an all round increase in printing charges of about 30 per cent. In 1918 the cost of printing all statistical returns, the Chamber's Annual Report and sundry items, amounted to about Rs. 15,000. In 1919 these charges amounted to Rs. 27,000 and for 1920 it is estimated about Rs. 35,000 will be required. We must also find additional money for the salary of the newly appointed Assistant Secretary and for other expenditure due to the general all round rise in values.

Our membership subscription at present is Rs. 20 per month and the yearly charge to members for all statistical returns is Rs. 240. It will be necessary to increase both these subscriptions from the next half year and proposals will shortly be formulated in this regard. It is absolutely necessary that our financial position should be materially strengthened and it is, therefore, hoped that all members will support the proposals that will, in due course, be put forward.

On behalf of the Chamber I would offer our very cordial congratulations to Sir Malcolm Hogg, for, if I may say so, the somewhat belated recognition which he has received for the exceptionally valuable and public spirited services he rendered to commerce and to Government during recent years. That the honour conferred on him was more than deserved can only be fully known to those of us who have served with him on your Committee since the outbreak of the war. I would now congratulate you on having secured as your Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively for the coming twelve months Mr. Froom and Mr. Macnaghten and

I feel sure we could not place the conduct of our affairs in hands more fully capable of maintaining the traditions of our Chamber.

In conclusion, I would desire to offer my very sincere thanks to your retiring Deputy Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Brooke and to the Members of your General Committee and the various Sub-Committees for their untiring assistance throughout the strenuous year; to the Secretary, to Mr. Royal and to the other members of the Chamber staff for their continued loyal services to our interest and lastly to you all, gentlemen, for the confidence and support you have so generously extended to myself.

I now beg to propose that the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1919 be adopted and confirmed.

**The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Brooke** seconded the proposal.

**Mr. A. H. Froom** in supporting the proposal said he had been away from Bombay the previous year so he did not think he should detain the meeting by endeavouring to speak on any subject which appeared in the report, especially after the way in which the Chairman had referred to them in his admirable speech.

As regard the passage difficulty, he would say that they could easily imagine how difficult it was for the company he represented to deal with the situation, when it was possible for the gentlemen in the India Office to give one set of instructions to the Government of India and those in the Admiralty another set of instructions to the naval transport authorities here in connection with the same ships.

The report was then adopted.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

**Sir Henry Procter** next moved: "That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year."

Sir Henry said: I feel it a great honour to have been entrusted with this resolution and it gives me great pleasure to propose it as I fully realise from my previous experience on the Committee

of this Chamber what we owe to the Chairman and the Committee for their work during the past twelve months. During that time they have had to deal as will be seen from the report, with many and varied matters, many of them entailing considerable trouble and care .and I think I am voicing the feeling of all present when I say that we appreciate their work and thank them very heartily for what they have done. I think the Chamber is to be congratulated in having secured for the past year the Hon'ble Mr. Nigel Paton as Chairman and I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., on having had the unique privilege of supplying Chairmen in the same year for the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce. Now that so much of our Chairman's time is occupied attending the meetings of the Legislative Council at Simla and Delhi it follows that a great deal more responsibility devolves on the Deputy Chairman and our best thanks this year are due to Mr. Brooke for his able management of our affairs during our Chairman's absence.

I should like, if I am not taking up too much time, to say a few words about a subject which I have often spoken on in this Chamber and that is, private enterprise in connection with the financing of railways. Although it is many years since Government declared themselves in favour of private enterprise, more particularly in connection with new railways, I have always felt that their support has been very half-hearted. In my speech as Chairman of this Chamber on the 27th of February 1907, I spoke on this subject and quoted Sir Edward Law's speech to the London Chamber of Commerce in June 1905. When referring to the creation of the Railway Board and the Department of Commerce and Industry he said :—"I hope and think that one important result of expert advice will be the greater encouragement of private initiative in commercial and industrial undertakings and particularly that this will be the case as regards the construction and maintenance of railways and other public works. The new Ministry of Commerce, however, has been specially constituted with a view to cultivating close and harmonious relations with the Commercial Community and to examining business proposals with some expert knowledge and I feel certain that if it fulfils its mission its beneficial influence will be manifested in the opening of a new era of

encouragement of private enterprise and in further stimulating that economic progress which is already so satisfactory."

### Railway Board's attitude.

I went on in my speech to point out that up to that time Sir Edward Law's hope had not been fulfilled and although we did subsequently get the Government of India to formulate revised terms for branch lines, it cannot be said that they have whole-heartedly encouraged private enterprise, and at the present time I think, I am not wrong in stating that the Railway Board, as at present constituted, are not in favour of encouraging private enterprise in the way hoped for by Sir Edward Law. I feel strongly that if the railways in India are to be developed and multiplied as required, it can only be done by the enlistment of private enterprise the only alternative to this being for Government to increase the amount of their direct borrowings for railways which I understand they are not prepared to do, and it also seems to me that if they could do so, every rupee they could get for years to come should be applied to the improvement of the main lines so as to enable them to cope with the existing and future traffic. It is no use adding more feeder lines unless the main lines are able to cope with the increased traffic and this at present would be impossible, seeing that they cannot cope with existing traffic and to do so would only increase the congestion.

### Shortage of Wagons.

In this connection may I quote further from my speech regarding the shortage of wagons in 1906, fourteen years ago:—"The only other matter in connection with Railways which I wish to refer to is perhaps the most important of all we have to deal with and that is, the shortage of wagons. At the present moment, there is one bitter cry going up from all over India for wagons to carry the produce of the country. It is not necessary to refer to any particular trade as all are suffering alike and it is difficult to estimate the loss this inability on the part of the railways to supply wagons means to firms and merchants but it must be very large. That it should fall on the mercantile community is particularly hard when

it is remembered that they have for a long time foreseen the necessity for increasing the supply of wagons and have urged Government repeatedly for many years past to make proper provision for the increase in trade, but so far with no success. Government have insisted on keeping the carrying trade of the country in their own hands. They will not even allow firms or companies to supply their own wagons as is done in England, and I consider they have utterly failed to realise the rapidity with which the trade of the country is developing. They are therefore responsible for the serious inconveniences and heavy losses which the mercantile community are now undergoing through this want of foresight to keep in pace with the requirements. As you will see from the report, both the Bengal Chamber and our own Chamber addressed the Railway Board again last year on this subject and received a promise that the Board would meet the future development of trade. So far they had not met the existing requirements; so it is cold comfort to be told that our future requirements will be provided for. As I said last year, it is only fair when the profits made out of railways are increasing so rapidly, that traders should have a share in them either by way of reduced rates or increased facilities. As long as Government do not devote those profits to providing better facilities and especially an adequate supply of rolling stock to carry the traffic offering there is nothing but to agitate for a reduction of rates. There is every reason to agitate and keep on agitating for a proper supply of rolling stock until it is provided as the present condition of things is seriously retarding the development of the country's resources."

I think you will agree with me that what was said in 1906 is equally applicable to the present day. I am perfectly aware that the war has handicapped the railways as much as any other trade, but my point is that up to the outbreak of war Government did not cope with the existing trade nor make any provision for the development of it. At the present time the railway system in India is absolutely inadequate for the trade of the country and unless heroic measures are taken in the near future all those new industries which have been promoted during the past twelve months will be seriously handicapped in their operations. I do trust, therefore, that the incoming com-

mittee will agitate and agitate for an adequate amount to be allotted to bring up the main lines to a standard which will enable them to cope with the trade offering and also press the Railway Board for a more generous recognition and encouragement of private enterprise in the financing of new projects.

**Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten** seconded the proposition and it was carried.

**Mr. Ralph Kidd** proposed, **Mr. J. A. Kay** seconded and it was agreed:—

That the following gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1920:—

Sir Henry Freeland, K. C. I. E., C. B.
A. K. Graham, Esq.
H. P. Hebblethwaite, Esq.
J. I. Murray, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
H. G. Weber, Esq.
C. H. Wilson, Esq., C. I. E.

**Mr. T. W. Dowding** proposed, **Mr. Newman Taylor** seconded and it was resolved :—

That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the year 1920 on the remuneration hitherto paid to them.

**Mr. J. H. Fyfe** proposed, **Mr. A. J. Raymond** seconded and it was resolved :—

That Mr. A. H. Froom and Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten be elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

### ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER FOR 1920.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman took place on the 14th January 1920, and resulted in the election of **Mr. A. H. Froom.**

### ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1920.

The ballot for the above office took place on the 21st January 1920, and resulted in the election of **Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten.**

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

#### Chamber's Representative.

As the **Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg,** the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, resigned his seat, a ballot was held on the 25th June 1919, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Nigel F. Paton.**

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

## CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The term of office of the additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in the ordinary course should have expired on the 28th May 1919, but by a Notification, dated 27th February 1919, the term of office was extended till the 28th May 1920.

The **Hon'ble Mr. S. J. Gillum,** who was elected as the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in March 1918, resigned his seat on the 31st July 1919. A ballot was held on the 3rd September 1919, and resulted in the election of **Mr. R. H. Brooke.**

---

## PORT TRUST.

### CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD.

The **Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg,** who was elected as a representative of the Chamber on the Port Trust Board in March 1918, having obtained three months' leave of absence from the Board meetings, a ballot for the purpose of electing a substitute to act during his absence was held on the 13th January 1919, and resulted in the election of the **Hon'ble Mr. S. J. Gillum.**

The terms of office of **Sir Thomas Birkett, Kt.,** and **Mr. A. H. Froom** expired on the 31st March 1919. A ballot was held on the 5th March 1919, and resulted in the re-election of **Sir Thomas Birkett** and **Mr. Froom.**

**Mr. Froom** later applied for leave of absence from the Board meetings for 9 months from the 19th April 1919. A ballot was held on the 7th May 1919 and **Mr. J. H. Fyfe** was elected to serve during his absence.

Towards the end of the year **Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg** and **Mr. Meyer Nissim** resigned their seats on proceeding to Europe, and as a result of the ballot held on 10th December 1919, the **Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Brooke** and **Mr. T. W. Dowding** were elected to fill the vacancies.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### Chamber's Representatives.

The terms of office of **Mr. A. M. Tod** and **Mr. H. T. Gorrie** expired on the 31st March 1919. A ballot was held on the 3rd February 1919, and resulted in the election of the **Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg** and **Mr. H. T. Gorrie.** In May 1919 **Mr. Hogg** and **Mr. Gorrie** resigned office. Only one candidate, **Mr. H. G. Cocke,** came forward for election and under rule 4 he was declared duly elected to one of the vacant seats. The Committee cabled to **Mr. A. M. Tod,** who was at the time in England, enquiring whether he would be willing to stand for election, but as a reply was not received before the date appointed by the Municipal Commissioner for the election, the Corporation were asked by the Commissioner to appoint, under Section 34 (2) of the Municipal Act, a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy. The Corporation, at their meeting held on 14th July 1919, appointed **Mr. A. M. Tod** to the vacant seat.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

### Chamber's Representative.

**Mr. A. M. Tod,** the Chamber's representative on the Bombay Improvement Trust Board, resigned his seat on proceeding to Europe. A ballot was accordingly held on the 13th January 1919, and resulted in the election of **Mr. H. G. Cocke.**

## BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

### Chamber's Representative.

**Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite,** the Chamber's representative on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, having resigned his seat in February 1919, the Committee nominated **Mr. F. C. Annesley** to serve in his stead.

In August 1919 the Committee were informed that the period of appointment of the Commission expired on the 31st December 1919, with effect from which date a new Commission would be constituted under the Act for a further period ending 31st December 1921. The Committee were accordingly requested to submit the name of a representative to serve on the new Commission when constituted.

The Committee re-nominated **Mr. Annesley** to serve as the Chamber's representative.

---

## St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

### Chamber's Representative.

As **Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL. D.,** the Chamber's representative on the Advisory Board of St. George's Hospital, left Bombay on leave to Europe, the Government of Bombay in October 1919, requested the Chamber to select another representative to serve in his stead. The Committee accordingly nominated **Mr. R. W. Harter.**

---

## SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

### Chamber's Representative on the Advisory Board.

**Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne,** one of the representatives of the Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, resigned his seat on

proceeding to Europe and the Committee in January 1919 appointed **Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E.,** to represent the Chamber in his stead.

The Constitution of the Advisory Board of the College was revised in April 1919 and the Chamber was asked by Government to nominate two representatives to serve on the Board. The Committee accordingly re-appointed **Mr. W. A. Haig Brown** and **Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E.,** to represent the Chamber. (*Appendix* **A.**)

---

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

The Bombay Government in December 1918 asked the Chamber to nominate a gentleman to represent them on the Committee appointed to advise Government in industrial matters.

The Committee accordingly nominated the **Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton** to represent the Chamber. (*Appendix* **B.**)

---

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHAMBER.

The total membership of the Chamber on 31st December 1919 was 139 against 134 at the end of 1918.

The following are the names of the Chamber members elected during the year under report:—

The Imperial Bank of Persia.—Proposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and seconded by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.—Proposed by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., and seconded by the National Bank of India, Ltd.

Messrs. Lipton, Ltd.—Proposed by the National Bank of India, Ltd., and seconded by the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.—Proposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and seconded by the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.—Proposed by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and seconded by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHAMBER.

(*See Reports* 1917, *page xxviii*; 1918, *pp. xxiv*, 4.)

As it seemed desirable to the Committee that the Chamber's Rules should be so amended as to permit Indian Firms being elected to Associate membership of the Chamber, a resolution giving effect to this proposal was brought forward and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of members held on the 2nd April 1919.

## SUB-COMMITTEES.

Following the procedure adopted in former years, the undermentioned Sub-Committees were appointed to assist the General Committee during the year 1919 :—

| *Import Sub-Committee.* | *Shipping & Export Sub-Committee.* |
|---|---|
| L. Barraclough, Esq. | F. C. Annesley, Esq. |
| A. E. Baird, Esq. | E. J. Bunbury, Esq. |
| M. Fox, Esq. | B. Brown, Esq. |
| J. I. Murray, Esq. | L. S. Hudson, Esq. |
| C. A. Russ, Esq. | A. J. Raymond, Esq. |
| A. P. Stewart, Esq. | D. E. Sandeman, Esq. |

| *Docks and Railways Sub-Committee.* | *Finance Sub-Committee.* |
|---|---|
| W. Alexander, Esq. | Sir Robert Aitken, Kt. |
| F. C. Annesley, Esq. | Sir Thomas Birkett, Kt. |
| R. T. H. Mackenzie, Esq. | The Hon. Mr. R. H. Brooke. |
| D. J. McGillivray, Esq. | J. Keenan, Esq. |
| W. P. Pechey, Esq. | C. H. Wilson, Esq., C.I.E. |

## NINTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

About the middle of November 1919, a letter was received from the British Imperial Council of Commerce announcing that definite arrangements had been made to hold the Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Toronto commencing on Tuesday, the 24th August 1920. The date, however, was provisional. It was added that the appointment of delegates would doubtless receive the attention of Chambers in due time.

The Bengal Chamber early in December informed this Chamber that it had been suggested that, in the event of individual Chambers not finding it possible to appoint delegates to the Toronto Congress, it might be desirable to arrange for a delegate or delegates attending from the proposed Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber proposed that the question might be discussed informally at the meeting of Chambers to be held in Calcutta in January 1920. It was noticed that the rules of the Congress allowed for delegates from Associations of Chambers and for voting by such Associations.

The Committee in replying to the Bengal Chamber stated they were in full agreement with the proposal and considered

that the whole question of the representation of the Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, either individually or as an Association, might advantageously be discussed informally at the Conference of Chambers to be held in January 1920. (*Appendix* C.)

---

## CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.

(*See Report* 1904, *pp.* 12, 216, 847.)

In December 1918, the Bengal Chamber informed this Chamber that they had supported a suggestion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that a conference of delegates appointed by the several Chambers in this country might be held forthwith for the purpose of securing united action on the subject of the proposed excess profits duty. The Bengal Chamber felt, however, that there were also several other questions of great consequence which might advantageously be discussed by the Chambers. This Chamber was therefore requested to express an opinion on the proposal generally and to submit suggestions as to the principal subjects for discussion.

The Committee approved the proposal to hold such a conference but anticipated great difficulty in arranging for the attendance of delegates as both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman were away from Bombay. They accordingly replied to that effect to the Bengal Chamber, adding that they would do their best to send representatives.

Early in February 1919, however, the Bengal Chamber forwarded a copy of a letter that had been addressed to all other Chambers informing them that as very great difficulty was anticipated by this Chamber and the Burma Chamber in arranging for representatives to attend the

conference and as the time for making the necessary arrangements was very short, it had been decided not to proceed with the proposal. It was added, that the question of arranging for the holding of annual conferences of Chambers might be taken up later.

In March 1919 the Bengal Chamber informed this Chamber that the matter had been further discussed by their Committee who considered it very desirable that arrangements should be made for an annual conference of the different Chambers. They accordingly proposed that a conference should be held in Calcutta some time during the month of January 1920, and requested an expression of the views of this Chamber on the subject.

In reply the Committee state that, while they would welcome the idea of conferences if any specific questions were pending which could usefully be discussed, they were not in favour of fixed annual conferences of all Chambers in India.

At a later date the Bengal Chamber informed this Chamber that the majority of the Chambers in India were in favour of the proposal to hold annual conferences of Chambers of Commerce and that the general view was that the most suitable time for the conference was in January and that the first of the conferences should be held in Calcutta in January 1920. In the circumstances, the Bengal Chamber proposed that this arrangement should be confirmed and hoped that although this Chamber was not in favour of fixed annual conferences representatives from Bombay would attend the Conference in January 1920. They asked this Chamber to forward in the meantime suggestions regarding questions which might be included in the Agenda.

The Chamber's views were also desired in connection with a suggestion that Indian Chambers and the Ceylon Chamber should be included in the conference.

The Committee in reply stated that they approved the proposal to hold a conference in January 1920 and expressed the opinion that the first meeting should be limited to European Chambers of Commerce including the Ceylon Chamber. They added that the question of inviting the leading Indian Chambers to send delegates might form one of the items for discussion on the first Agenda paper, and stated that they would endeavour to arrange for the attendance of delegates from this Chamber.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in acknowledging receipt of the above letter stated that the suggestion had been made that the first conference should consist of the Chambers originally addressed regarding it with the addition of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce ; that these Chambers should, at the conference, consider the question of forming themselves into an Association of Chambers, under whose auspices future conferences would be convened, and that one of the subjects to be included in the Agenda for discussion at the first conference should be the question whether any other Chambers should be invited from time to time to take part in future conferences. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber, while still of opinion that it would add greatly to the force of any decisions come to if important Indian Chambers were invited to take part, were inclined to favour the adoption of the proposal mentioned which would, they believed, commend itself also to other Chambers. An expression of this Chamber's views on the question was invited. The Bengal Chamber added that particulars regarding subjects which it was desired to bring up for discussion

at the conference should be forwarded so as to reach them not later than the 1st November 1919.

In reply the Committee stated that they approved the suggestion that at the first conference the several Chambers of Commerce represented should consider the question of forming themselves into an Association of Chambers under whose auspices future conferences should be convened. The Committee added they were glad to learn that their proposal to confine the forthcoming conference to the European Chambers of India and Ceylon, had been approved and that the suggestion of inviting the Indian Chambers of Commerce would be discussed in January.

Later the Bengal Chamber informed this Chamber that His Excellency the Viceroy would be glad to attend the first meeting of the above conference, and to address the delegates at the opening session. As His Excellency would be leaving Calcutta early in January, it had been decided, in order that advantage might be taken of this proposal, that the conference should open on the 8th January and continue on the days following. The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry, who would also be in Calcutta at that time, was also desirous of attending the opening of the conference.

The Bengal Chamber enquired whether the above date was convenient to this Chamber and asked to be furnished with particulars of the subjects that the Chamber desired to bring forward and with the names of the delegates who would represent the Chamber.

The Committee in reply stated that they approved of the proposed date for the opening of the conference and that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton and the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Brooke, hoped to be present on the occasion.

In addition to the subjects already named by the Bengal Chamber as suitable for inclusion in the first Agenda paper, the Committee suggested that as the Indian Reforms Bill and the Currency Committee's Report might have arrived at a stage which would permit of both these questions being profitably discussed, arrangements might be made to include in the first Agenda the item "such other subjects as may be brought forward". The Committee put forward the following items for inclusion:—

(*a*) *Railways.*—What is to be the policy of the Government of India as regards renewals of equipment of Railways worn out during the war? The Committee were of opinion that special measures were required to deal with the special situation.

(*b*) Business Names Act: including the registration of partnerships.

(*c*) A closer relationship between Indian Chambers of Commerce and the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(*d*) The new Indian Defence Force Act might be published before the conference took place and the provisions thereof might be discussed. (*Appendix* **D.**)

---

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S DEMOBILIZATION COMFORTS FUND.

An appeal was made in July 1919 to the members of the Chamber for subscriptions to a fund that was being raised by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of taking measures for the comfort and entertainment of those British troops in or passing through the Bombay Presidency, who, long overdue for leave home, had been

delayed in India owing to the internal disorders and the Afghan situation. A sum of Rs. 57,900 was collected from members and handed over to the Secretary of the Fund. A full list of subscribers will be found in *Appendix* **E.**

---

## INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(*See Reports* 1913, *pp.* 15, 190; 1914, *pp.* 34, 167.)

As will be seen from the Chamber's Report for 1914, the Committee of the Chamber, in view of the state of affairs resulting from the European war, decided to postpone consideration, for the time being, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency which had been submitted to the Chamber by the Government of India for an expression of their views.

Subsequently, the Government of India informed the Chamber that they were in agreement with the view that had been put forward by several of the authorities consulted to the effect that it would be expedient to defer the submission of opinions until normal conditions had been re-established; the various questions involved could then be carefully considered in the light of the experience gained in the existing crisis.

The Government of Burma in August 1919 enquired of the Government of India whether in view of the altered circumstances the Government of India still required a reply to their letters asking for the opinion of local Governments and Administrations on certain questions arising out of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

The Government of India in reply stated that these letters might be treated as cancelled. (*Appendix* **F-1.**)

## INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

The Government of India in May 1919 informed the Chamber that the Secretary of State had decided to appoint a Currency Committee to advise him as to the future exchange and currency policy of the Government of India. The Committee were asked whether the Chamber as a body desired to forward a written statement of their views or to tender evidence through a representative witness or whether any member of the Chamber desired to do so in his individual capacity. It was intimated that the constitution of the Currency and Exchange Committee would be as follows :—Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., Sir Henry Babington Smith, K.C.B., Sir George Brunyate, K.C.S.I., Sir Marshall Reid, Mr. F.C. Goodenough, Sir C. Needham, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, Sir Bernard Hunter, Mr. T. McMorran and Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E. The terms of reference to the Committee were :—"To examine the effect of the war on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice and upon the position of the Indian note issue, and to consider whether in the light of this experience and of possible future variations in the price of silver, modifications of system or practice may be required ; to make recommendations as to such modifications, and generally as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintain a satisfactory monetary circulation and to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard."

In reply the Committee submitted the following memorandum setting forth their views in the matter :—

"The subject is one which is too wide and many sided to be fully or satisfactorily dealt with by the Chamber; members

cannot be expected to be unanimous on such a complex question as the points of view of importers and exporters naturally differ.

"As regards the effect of the rise that has recently taken place in exchange on Indian trade generally, prices have adjusted themselves and there is no evidence of export trade having been stopped in any commodity on account of the rise in exchange.

"It was announced here on the 13th May that exchange was being raised from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* and it will be well to examine the fluctuations in price which occurred in a few typical commodities. Linseed declined from Rs. 19 to Rs. 17 but has since gone considerably over Rs. 19 on strong buying for export owing to the demand from the European consuming markets. The movements of prices in the sugar bazaar were only slight as this bazaar is at the present time governed principally by considerations of local supply and demand and is rather isolated from any sterling market, owing to the absence of imports. The rupee prices for Mauritius sugar were as follows :—

| 12th May. | 13th May. | 14th May. | 15th May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28-4-0. | 28-2-0. | 28-6-0. | 28-8-0 |

"Cotton provides an interesting study and is perhaps the best illustration of prices becoming adjusted to the new rate of exchange, the governing factor being the American market.

| *Price of Broach.* | | | *America as known.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| 12th May ... ... | 513 | 499 | 10th May ... | 28·12 |
| 13th „ (morning) ... | 499 | | | |
| (afternoon)... | 482 | | 12th „ ... | 28·15 |
| 14th „ ... ... | 483 | 461 | | |
| 15th „ ... ... | 462-472 | 466 | 15th „ ... | 28·70 |

"A considerable rise in Indian cotton has since taken place following the advance in America and export business in cotton continues.

"As regards textiles, the movement in bazaar prices has not been noteworthy. The rise in exchange has stimulated Manchester business and enabled buyers and sellers to meet each other to some extent.

"Food prices have been governed by considerations of local supply and demand.

"Should it be found necessary to raise exchange to a materially higher point it is hoped that due regard will be paid to the interests of the agriculturist which depend on the ability to export Indian produce at world prices.

"There can be no doubt that stability of exchange is desirable, but the ultimate rate to be aimed at can only be arrived at by exhaustive examination of the silver position of the world. In the meantime it is a matter of prime importance to the commercial community that some temporary stability should be attained. My Committee are of opinion that some definite statement of policy should be made as early as possible, applicable to the period which must intervene before the silver position can be gauged with sufficient precision to admit of the enunciation of a final policy.

"It is impossible to disregard entirely the sentiment of the native of India which leads him to hoard the precious metals. It will be desirable to put an end to the present embargo on the importation of gold and silver as early as possible even although there may appear to be little prospect of obtaining supplies in the near future. In this connection my Committee notice that in 1916-17 an aggregate of £4½ millions of gold was produced by the Indian mines. It would seem worth examination whether this might not be

utilised in India either as a backing for a new gold standard or as a more immediate measure to satisfy in some degree the incessant demand on the part of the natives of this country for the precious metals.

"It has frequently been suggested that metallic currency might be temporarily dispensed with until silver declined to a lower level. My Committee are not prepared to say that inconvertibility with certain reservations might not be advisable as a temporary expedient but they are without the necessary data to justify their putting forward any definite recommendations on the subject.

"Government control must be regarded as a necessary evil in certain circumstances but should be abolished as soon as possible. The present system of maximum rates is open to serious objection because whenever there is pressure on the part of exporters to sell bills, the rates quoted by the Exchange Banks cease to be effective and bills can only be sold if the seller will provide some proportion of cover for them."

Later the Government of India enquired whether this Chamber would like to nominate a witness to appear before the Currency Committee.

The Committee of the Chamber replied to the effect that they did not wish to nominate a witness. (*Appendix* **F-2.**)

---

## EXCHANGE.

The following Press communique was issued by the Secretary of State for India on the 12th May 1919:—

"Following upon the removal of control of silver by the United States Treasury, the Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council Drafts from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* for

Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and from 1*s.* 5 15/16*d.* to 1*s.* 7 15/16*d.* for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers and Bills. Council Drafts on Tuesday, May 13th, will be allotted at these rates. Sterling Drafts on London, should a demand for these arise, will be sold by the Government of India at 1*s.* 7 29/32*d.* for Immediate, and 1*s.* 7 31/32*d.* for Deferred, Telegraphic Transfers.

On the 10th August 1919, the following Press Communique, was issued by the Accountant-General, Bombay :—

"The Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council Bills from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and from 1*s.* 7 15/16*d.* to 1*s.* 9 15/16*d.* for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers and Bills. Council Bills on Tuesday, 12th instant, will be allotted at these rates.

"Sterling Bills on London, should demand for these arise, will be sold by the Government of India at 1*s.* 9 29/32*d.* for Immediate and 1*s.* 9 31/32*d.* for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers."

The Committee on the 27th August 1919 drew the attention of the Government of India to the position created in all markets of India, and in the local as well as the export trade by the rise in exchange to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and to the general uncertainty produced by the almost universal expectation of a still further rise. While realising the difficulties with which the Secretary of State must be faced in regard to this question, the Committee considered it most desirable—as already pointed out in their memorandum submitted to the Exchange and Currency Committee—that some temporary stability should be achieved, applicable to the period which must elapse before the Exchange and Currency Committee's recommendations could be evolved.

In view of the rise in exchange to 1*s.* 10*d.* while the Currency Committee were still sitting, the Committee felt

constrained to suggest in the interests of Indian trade in general, that any further contemplated change might be accompanied by a statement designed to stabilise exchange until such time as a definite policy could be announced.

It could perhaps be argued that the recent changes in the rate of exchange had benefited India 's import trade without affecting the volume of the export trade; but it must be remembered that India 's export trade had recently been governed mainly by the amount of tonnage available and that the position might change very rapidly as more freight came on the market. As regards this side of India the export trade at the time of writing was dull, but the Committee considered it vitally important to place upon record that the existing state of uncertainty in the exchange market would render any resumption of exports on a large scale quite impossible. Despite the sale of Rs. 100 lakhs of Councils weekly, exporters were quite unable to sell any export bills without at the same time purchasing virtually an equal amount of remittance. The Committee submitted that the reasons for this were obvious and that the position must continue in a greater or lesser degree until some statement designed to instil confidence into the exchange market was received. Further, as regards local trade, operations were hampered owing to the violent fluctuations in all produce consequent upon the anticipation of another movement in the rate of the rupee.

As it appeared to the Committee that the existing silver resources of the Government of India were sufficient to allay any immediate anxiety, they again expressed an earnest hope that some announcement should be made, calculated to restore confidence for the time being. They also took this opportunity of commenting on the fact that India at the time of writing appeared to be the only country debarred

from the free interchange of precious metals and they emphasised the suggestion contained in their memorandum referred to above, that a temporary, if not final, solution of the existing situation might be found by permitting into this country the free import of gold.

In acknowledging receipt of this letter, the Government of India forwarded a copy of a telegram they had sent to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject and stated that they were not in a position to add anything to what was said in that telegram.

In the telegram referred to above, the Government of India stated that the Bengal Chamber might rest assured that the Government of India fully appreciated the seriousness of the position and the great inconvenience caused by the existing unsettlement of the exchange condition arising from the continued depreciation in the pound sterling. It was added that the Secretary of State had been kept fully informed of the position of India.

On the 6th September 1919, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India and asked this Chamber to support it :—

" Bengal Chamber have had meeting with Finance Member and learn with regret that Government have no definite proposals for immediate relief of present acute position of exchange. Chamber strongly urge that besides taking all possible steps obtain gold from every available source Government should immediately revise acquisition rate of gold to enable banks and others arrange imports without loss. Chamber further urge increased sales of Councils as being imperatively necessary and that Council sales in America should be increased to full limit of demand."

On the 16th September the Accountant-General, Bombay, issued the following Press communique :—

"The Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council Drafts from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2 shillings for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and from 1*s.* 9 15/16*d.* to 1*s.* 11 15/16*d.* for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers and Bills. Council Drafts on Tuesday the 16th September will be allotted at these rates."

On the 18th September, the Government of India issued a Press communique notifying that the Secretary of State had published the following communique :—

"Since January 1917, applications for Indian Council Drafts have been received only from stated Firms and Institutions. This restriction has now been withdrawn and schedule rates at which Exchange Banks were required to do business with the public during the period of restrictions are cancelled. Regulations regarding sale of Drafts on September 23rd and subsequent Tuesdays are contained in a notification of which copies can be obtained from the Financial Secretary at the India Office or to the Chief Cashier acting as Agent at the Bank of England.

Tenders will be at competitive rates of exchange subject to a minimum which will be shown in a notice exhibited at the Bank of England on the morning of the day allotted. No applicant may apply for more than 20 per cent. of the amount offered in each week. The amount offered for tender on September 23rd is 100 lakhs of rupees."

On the 22nd November 1919 the Government of India issued the following Press communique :—

"The Secretary of State has announced that the minimum rates at which Council Drafts will be sold on Tuesday

the 25th November and until further notice will be 2*s.* 2*d.* for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and 2*s.* 1 15/16*d.* for the Deferred Transfers and Bills.

Sterling drafts on London, should demand arise for them, will be sold by the Government of India at 2*s.* 1 29/32*d.* for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and 2*s.* 1 31/32*d.* for Deferred Transfers.

The acquisition rate for gold imported under license into India has been altered with effect from the 22nd November 1919 to Rs. 11-2-0 per sovereign. The rate for gold bullion has been correspondingly altered from Re. 1 for 9·570 grains to Re. 1 for 10·1622 grains fine gold."

Towards the end of November 1919, the following telegram in connection with the acquisition rate for gold imported into India was received from the Bengal Chamber :—

" Exchange question : Committee Bengal Chamber have telegraphed following to Delhi and hope you will support views expressed, begins:—' Bengal Chamber view with anxiety action of Secretary of State in reducing value of gold at time when dollar cross rate is falling. They again emphasize fact that without gold balance of trade cannot be adjusted and that therefore gold should be facilitated in every possible way. To this end moderately steady gold rate is essential for, without such, bankers are unable import gold and cannot therefore buy bills. Chamber trust this expression of their opinion will be cabled immediately to Secretary of State.' "

The Committee accordingly telegraphed the following to the Finance Department of the Government of India in support of the Bengal Chamber's views :—" Bombay Chamber are in full agreement with telegram regarding exchange

sent you by Bengal Chambers and urge that our view be cabled immediately to Secretary of State. Without gold imports, finance of Indian exports rendered extremely difficult."

On the 12th December 1919 the Government of India issued the following Press communique :—

" The Secretary of State has made the following announcement :—

" The minimum rates at which Council drafts will be sold on Tuesday the 16th December and until further notice will be 2*s*. 4*d*. for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and 2*s*. 3 15/16*d*. for Deferred Transfers and Bills.

" Sterling drafts on London should demand arise for them will be sold by the Government of India at 2*s*. 3 29/32*d*. for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers and at 2*s*. 3 31/32*d*. for Deferred Transfers.

The acquisition rate for gold imported under license into India has been altered with effect from December 12th from Rs. 11-2-0 to Rs. 11 per sovereign. The rate for gold bullion has been correspondingly altered from Re. 1 for 10·1622 grains to Re. 1 for 10·273 grains fine gold." (*Appendix* F-3.)

---

## BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Government of India towards the end of October 1919 forwarded for an expression of opinion a copy of a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it appeared that the existence of various defects and doubtful points in the existing law regarding Government Securities (Act XIII of 1886) had for some time pointed to the necessity of overhauling and re-casting that Act, in

order that the law governing such securities, and the procedure and regulations based thereon might be better adapted to the requirements of modern conditions. The principal changes introduced by this Bill were summarised as follows:—

(*a*) to legalise certain matters in the existing practice and procedure which it was desirable to maintain, but of which the legal basis was at the moment doubtful;

(*b*) to obviate difficulties and delays which were liable to occur, in cases of disputed or doubtful claims on promissory notes, in discovering who was the Government's legal creditor in respect of such notes;

(*c*) to relax the existing procedure in certain matters, such as receiving notice of a trust and securities held by office holders; and

(*d*) to provide special facilities in cases of small holdings of which the holder had died or was a minor.

In reply the Committee stated that they had carefully considered the Bill and had no remarks to make thereon, but they added that in their opinion the Rules to be made under the Act were likely to prove of more importance than the Act itself and they therefore felt that the Chamber should be given an opportunity of considering such rules before they were published in the *Gazette of India* and thereupon became law. (*Appendix* G.)

---

## INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

(*See Report* 1918, *pp.* 7, 10.)

On 15th July 1919, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce wrote to this Chamber to the effect that they thought it very desirable that provision should be made for the representation of commercial and industrial interests before the Joint

Parliamentary Committee of the two Houses which was to examine the Reforms Bill; for although the views which had been expressed by the Chambers at the various stages of the Reforms Scheme would no doubt be before the Joint Committtee, it was felt that verbal evidence in support would bring these into much greater prominence than was otherwise likely to be possible.

The idea of the Bengal Chamber was that verbal evidence should be directed in particular to emphasizing the opinion that commercial and industrial subjects, so far as those were provincial, should be reserved and not transferred. It was pointed out that it was a part of the Joint Committee's duties to go thoroughly into the recommendations that had been put forward by the Southborough Committee, and to consider along with these and with the Government of India's despatches relating to them, the Secretary of State's proposals as to the policy to be followed in framing the rules under the Bill. What exactly that policy would be, how far it would accept the recommendations of the Southborough Committee as they stood or as modified in the light of the Government of India's comments, was not of course known at the moment so that it was not easy to suggest the definite lines which verbal evidence on behalf of the Indian Chambers would follow. The Bengal Chamber considered that it would be necessary, to a considerable extent, to leave this matter to the discretion of such witnesses as might be put forward. They enquired whether this Chamber would be prepared to support a telegram to the Secretary of State through the Government of India asking that arrangements should be made for submission to the Joint Committee, of verbal evidence on behalf of commercial and industrial interests in India. They proposed, so far as their Chamber was concerned, that the witnesses should be merchants who had taken part in the

recent discussion in Calcutta on the subject. Mr. R. Langford James and Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth, two members of last year's Committee of the Bengal Chamber, were on furlough at Home; Mr. Langford James gave evidence on behalf of the Bengal Chamber before the Subjects Committee and Mr. Watson Smyth was associated with the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum in giving evidence before the Franchise Committee. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber therefore proposed that these two gentlemen should be asked to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of their Chamber.

The Committee of this Chamber in the first instance telegraphed to the Bengal Chamber that they were agreeable to support the suggested telegram to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, and in confirming the above telegram informed the Bengal Chamber that in their opinion it was very important that, in any evidence to be given on behalf of Chambers of Commerce before the Joint Committee of Parliament, the question of the representation of European interests should not be overlooked. The Committee suggested that the main point to be insisted upon should be that the representation recommended in the Report of the Southborough Franchise Committee should be maintained as the minimum which could be accepted as satisfactory and that every effort should be made to resist its being whittled down either directly or indirectly.

As regards the Bombay Council, the Southborough Committee recommended 113, of whom 87 were to be elected. Out of these 87, Europeans were to be given six seats and Anglo-Indians one seat by nomination. This was the minimum required in a Council as proposed by the Southborough Committee, but if that Committee's recommendations in this regard were to be tampered with, the Committee felt that

the whole question of European representation would require to be re-opened.

The Committee were of opinion that the question of representation in the Indian Legislative Council should be approached from the point of view of the total European representation. The Southborough Committee recommended a Council of 121 of whom 80 were to be elected, all, except the commercial and landholders' seats, by indirect election, the elective bodies for the general seats to be the Members of the Provincial Councils. Out of these 80 seats the Europeans apparently would get six certain seats, but probably they would receive eight. Six seats would be elected by the European Chambers of Commerce excluding Burma; four seats being reserved for Burma, the allocation of which was left to the Burma Government. But it was likely that the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce will get one of these, which made seven seats. Under the scheme proposed by the Southborough Committee the European Members of the Bengal Provincial Council could be certain of returning one European out of the five non-Mahomedan Members to be elected by that Council if they chose to act together and use their cumulative voting power; that made eight seats. The Committee considered eight seats reasonable and sufficient.

As regards European communal seats on the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Committee were of opinion that this issue should not be raised but that the Chambers should concentrate on insisting that the Southborough Committee's recommendations were the minimum. They desired, however, to make it clear that in accepting these recommendations they relied on the eight seats as mentioned above, and if the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce did not get a seat or if any alteration in the proposed method of election and voting was made which robbed Europeans of the extra Bengal seat, they

should require the number to be made up to eight either by increased commercial representation in India or by one or two communal seats, as the case might be.

The Southborough Committee proposed a Council of State of 51, of whom 21 were to be elected. Of these 21 seats Europeans would get two, elected by Chambers of Commerce and the Committee were of opinion that on this Council this number was reasonable and sufficient.

With regard to the division of subjects, the Committee agreed with the proposals of the Southborough Committee regarding Indian ports, and they considered that the ports enumerated, namely: Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Madras, Chittagong and Vizagapatam, should be declared as major ports and should be under the control of the Government of India, but the administration should be left in the hands of the existing administrative bodies over whom Government control should be reduced to a minimum; while all other ports should be under the Provincial Governments and be reserved subjects.

This question touched this Presidency somewhat more closely than was the case in Bengal, there being numerous small ports on this Coast in which the Local Government took a close interest, and the opinion of the Committee was that to place such minor ports under the control of the Government of India would be a retrograde step calculated to impair the efficiency of their administration.

The Committee agreed with the Bengal Chamber in taking exception to the proposal of the Southborough Committee in regard to the treatment of Light and Feeder railways. They were of opinion that these railways should not be treated as a provincial subject, and they also agreed with the Bengal Chamber in thinking that if the Railway Board were in

control of only the main lines, while subsidiary railways were under a different control, it would lead to a most undesirable conflict of policies. In the Committee's opinion Light and Feeder railways were in nearly all cases dependent on the main lines both for working and traffic arrangements and they felt it would be very difficult to make suitable terms or come to arrangements with the main line undertakings if they were not controlled by the same authority as the latter organisations.

As regards the treatment of inland waterways, the Committee approved of the Bengal Chamber's suggestion that they should be controlled by a Central Waterways Board, the actual executive work being carried out by Provincial Waterways Trusts acting also as advisory bodies to the Board.

The Committee also agreed with the Bengal Chamber in approving of the Government of India's conclusions regarding the development of industries including Industrial Research and Technical Education, namely, that the development of industries should be concurrently undertaken by the Local Government and the Government of India and that this subject should, so far as Local Governments were concerned, be reserved.

The Committee asked Mr. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., who was at the time in London whether he would appear as a representative of this Chamber before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and at the same time asked him to get into communication with the Bengal Chamber's representative, Mr. R. Langford James. A cable was subsequently received from Mr. Wardlaw Milne agreeing to give evidence on behalf of this Chamber.

The Bengal Chamber, towards the end of November 1919 addressed the following telegram to this Chamber with further reference to the Indian Constitutional Reforms :—

"Following for East India Section, begins :—'Indian Reforms: Selborne Committee have adopted Southborough Committee's proposal that development of Industries should be transferred subject. Government of India did not approve this proposal and in paragraph 116 of Despatch dated 16th April, gave reasons for differing from Southborough Committee. This Chamber fully agreed with Government of India's conclusions on the matter which were in accord with their note to Southborough Committee and this point was urged by representatives of other Chambers who gave evidence last month before Selborne Committee. Chamber consider the proposal, if given effect to, may be productive of much harm. Government by ministries is entirely experimental and Chamber still holds that great industries of India are far too important to be made subject of any experimental form of Government. Chamber urge you arrange for amendment to this portion of the Bill to be moved when Draft Revised Bill is discussed in Parliament as they are apprehensive of the harm that unwise legislation, unwise or prejudiced taxation and inefficient administration may do commerce and industries of India'; ends. Trust you will telegraph London supporting."

The Committee accordingly despatched the following cable to the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce :—

"Bombay Chamber are in complete agreement with telegram sent you by Bengal Chamber regarding decision, Selborne Committee proposing that development of Industries should be transferred subject, and earnestly trust you

will succeed in arranging for vigorous organised opposition to this proposal when Draft Revised Bill comes before Parliament. Bombay Chamber entirely agrees with views of Government of India on subject, the point being specially pressed by their representative when giving evidence recently before Selborne Committee. It is a subject in regard to which European Chambers in India can speak with exceptional authority and knowledge and they view the proposal with gravest disapproval apprehending it would, if accepted, retard and definitely injure Indian industries the successful and rapid development of which is of most urgent importance." (*Appendix* H-1.)

## INDIAN REFORMS SCHEME.

### Evidence before Franchise Sub-Committee.

A copy of the written evidence given by the Hon'ble Mr. S. J. Gillum on behalf of the Chamber before Lord Southborough's Franchise Committee in connection with the Indian Reforms Scheme is printed in full in *Appendix* H-2.

## INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(*See Report* 1917, *pp.* 8, 130.)

In January 1919, the Adjutant-General in India forwarded to the Chamber a Memorandum outlining the general principles which, in the opinion of the Government of India, might govern an Act to replace the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917, together with a Minute by the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber upon the same subject. The Chamber was asked to consider the question, taking the papers above referred to as a basis of discussion and to authorise their representative on the Imperial Legislative Council to express their views at an informal discussion which it was

proposed should be held during the session of the Council in March.

The Memorandum, after explaining the existing military situation in India, stated that the requirements of the situation comprised—(*a*) the production of the trained soldier in the shortest time possible, (*b*) restriction of the active category to the younger and less indispensable men for a comparatively brief period, and (*c*) the formation of a large reserve, admission to which should be possible at an early age. It was therefore suggested that the maximum period of training should be undergone by men from 18 to 31. For men from 31 to 40 it was considered that a somewhat shorter period of training would be sufficient in view of the many additional claims upon their time, while in the case of men from 40 to 45, the obligation of firing the annual musketry course only should be required.

The Committee of the Chamber appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Deputy Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. S. J. Gillum), Sir Thomas Birkett, the Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton, Mr. Ralph Kidd and Mr. J. H. Fyfe, to draw up a reply, embodying the preliminary views of the Chamber which were, broadly speaking, to the effect that, while the Chamber could not agree in the main to the proposals of the Government of India upon specific points, they recognised that ability to perform military service was one of the elementary duties of citizenship and they would gladly co-operate with the military authorities in working out any feasible scheme.

A copy of the Committee's reply, together with copies of the communications from Army Headquarters, were then sent to all members of the Chamber and also to the Trades' Association asking for their opinions thereon in order that the Committee might give to the authorities as

definite an idea as was feasible of the system which might be inaugurated as complying with defence considerations, without interfering with the business and ordinary recreations of the commercial community.

Although it was originally intended that a second letter embodying the opinion thus solicited, should be sent to the Adjutant-General, the Committee eventually decided to await the result of the Conference at Delhi referred to in the original letter from Army Head-Quarters and subsequently upon the Chairman's report that the Chamber's views were receiving the attention of the Government of India, it was decided to reserve further discussion until the issue of the Draft Bill, which, it was understood, was then in the course of preparation.

The Draft Bill and rules thereunder were submitted to the Chamber on 5th December 1919 and two officers from Army Head-Quarters met the Committee of the Chamber on the 21st December 1919 and explained the necessity for the constitution of an Auxiliary Force, as the new force was to be known, and the proposals of Government as embodied in the proposed Draft Bill. The G. O. C. Bombay Brigade, representatives of the European and Trades' Associations and the Officers Commanding the three units of the I. D. F. in Bombay were also present at the meeting. It was clearly understood, however, that neither the Chamber nor the Associations were prepared at that meeting to express an opinion upon the Government's measures and it was decided that the representatives from Army Head-Quarters should return in January to receive the opinion of the commercial community for transmission to the Adjutant-General prior to the introduction of the Bill into the Legislative Council in March 1920. (*Appendix* H-3.)

## PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT AND CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

(*See Report*, 1914, *pp.* 49, 343 ; 1918, *pp.* 13, 134.)

The Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in their report on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 recommended—in view of the repeal of Section 16 (2) (*b*) of the Act and of the provisions of the Bill under which a debtor, when under arrest or imprisonment, would ordinarily only be entitled to apply for a protection order after adjudication—that section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which provided for the automatic release of a debtor on his expressing an intention to apply to be declared an insolvent, should be repealed. The Government of Bombay in November 1919 asked to be furnished with the opinion of the Chamber on the above recommendation.

In reply the Committee stated that they were advised that the Provincial Insolvency Act, as amended, provided that a judgment-debtor was liable to arrest until he had been adjudicated an insolvent, that is to say the Provincial Insolvency Act had, on that point, been brought into line with the Act in force in the Presidency Towns.

Inasmuch, therefore, as it appeared to the Committee that the provisions of Section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure were in conflict with the Provincial Insolvency Act, they were of the opinion that the suggested amendment was advisable in order to bring the Acts into line.

The Committee added that the amendment would probably ensure an early application on the part of the judgment-debtor to be declared an insolvent and there appeared to them no reason why the debtor should be given a month within which to apply, having regard to the fact that an

unscrupulous debtor might employ such period to the prejudice of his creditors by tampering with his books, making away with his property, etc. (*Appendix* I.)

## AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY DISQUALIFICATION OF ALIENS' ACT, 1918.

The Government of Bombay in March 1919 drew the attention of the Chamber to the fact that under Section 19 (4) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a Company may be enrolled as a voter and under Sections 14 (2) and 19 (11),(19) and (21), persons may be entered in the voting list as representatives of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Corporations for the purpose both of voting and membership. Government were advised that the provisions of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens' Act, 1918, did not apply to such Firms, Companies and Corporations. In order to carry out the intention with which the latter Act was framed, it was therefore necessary that firms, etc., which were alien in character as well as individual aliens, and also persons who, although not aliens themselves, represented alien firms, should be disqualified. A draft of the amendments which had been prepared for this purpose was forwarded to the Chamber for any remarks or suggestions which the Committee might wish to offer.

The Committee stated in reply that in their opinion the proposed amendments met the case and they therefore approved the suggested alterations to the Act. (*Appendix* J.)

## REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

(*See Report* 1879-80, *pp.* 33, 325 ; 1903, *pp.* 39, 286 ; 1904 *pp.* 40, 328 ; 1907, *pp.* 20, 170 ; 1908, *pp.* 20, 101, 171.)

In September 1918, the Madras Chamber forwarded to this Chamber a Draft Bill to provide for the Registration of firms

and persons carrying on business under business names and for purposes connected therewith and enquired whether this Chamber was prepared to support the Bill.

The Committee stated in reply that while they were themselves in complete sympathy with the objects of the proposed measure and would like to see it introduced, they had come to the conclusion that the scope of the Bill was much too wide to be practicable. They had reason to believe that the Government of India would support such a measure only if there was a fairly general demand for it not only from European commercial and trading interests but also from similar Indian interests. This demand, the Committee felt, would not be forthcoming. In particular the Committee thought that the proposal to include joint Hindu families in the scope of the Bill would evoke strong opposition and preclude any chance of success. The Committee also pointed out that merely from the administration point of view, the Bill as it stood would entail the maintenance of a large and expensive establishment.

The Committee were therefore of opinion that all that was practicable at the moment was the application of the principles of the Bill to aliens. This, they felt to be of immediate and prime importance and they were prepared to accord their hearty support to any such proposals.

It was not quite clear to the Committee whether the intention of the Madras Chamber was to introduce the Bill in the Madras Legislative Council or to arrange for its introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. If the former were their intention, then the Bill could in the first instance be applicable only to the Madras Presidency. If the Madras Chamber felt that they could secure the assent of the Madras Legislative Council to the measure, the Committee considered that the application of this measure to the Madras Presidency would

be a most valuable object lesson to the rest of India and would do more than anything else could to pave the way for its adoption as an All-India measure.

In April 1919, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of Bengal from which it appeared that the Government of Madras did not see their way to grant leave for the introduction of the Bill on the ground that it purported to apply to the whole of India and it should, therefore, be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Bengal Chamber expressed the hope that the Bill would meet with the approval of the Governor of Bengal in Council and that the Government of Bengal would move the Government of India with a view to its introduction at an early date in the Imperial Legislative Council.

In acknowledging receipt of the above letter, the Committee informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that they were of opinion that the present was not an opportune time to bring forward a measure of this nature and they, therefore, regretted they were unable to support the Bengal Chamber's representation to the Government of Bengal.

The Government of Bombay in May 1919, forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in connection with the proposal to introduce legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act. The Government of India stated that the object of such legislation would be two-fold, *viz* :—

(1) to identify alien interests ; and

(2) by compelling the disclosure of assumed names, to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions.

The Government of India pointed out that it should be clearly understood that action would not be aimed at Indians who assumed European names. There were not infrequent cases of Europeans trading under assumed names in which disclosure of the real names might seem desirable.

The Government of India further stated that it would be observed from paragraph 234 of their report that the Industrial Commission did not feel justified in making any recommendation for legislation on the lines of the English Registration of Business Names Act. The Government of India were of opinion, however, that this opportunity should be taken of examining fully both the question of the registration of business names and that of the registration of partnerships, in respect of which it would be seen from paragraph 233 of their report that the Commission were in favour of legislation. The two questions to some extent overlapped and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships which had been felt to be of great force on the several previous occasions on which the latter question had been considered. With particular reference to the difficulty of applying registration to Hindu joint family concerns, opinions were invited on the suggestion that the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family should be accepted in place of the details of the individual members; also on the cognate suggestion contained in paragraph 232 of the Industrial Commission's Report.

The Government of India were unwilling to proceed with legislation on either question unless there was a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of legislation. They accordingly requested that the views of the commercial community both European and Indian in Bombay on both questions, *viz* : (1) the registration of business names and (2)

the registration of partnerships with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns, might be obtained and forwarded to them.

In reply, the Committee stated that they were strongly in favour of the proposed Bill and they hoped it would be introduced as soon as possible. The Committee expressed a hope that if it were ultimately decided that a Bill to include the registration of joint Hindu families could not be introduced, a modified Bill for the registration of alien firms would be considered and passed into law. The Committee added that they considered the suggestion that only the management of a joint Hindu business should be registered was a good one and in their opinion it would meet the case.

This question also formed the subject of a resolution at the Conference of Chambers of Commerce held in Calcutta in January 1920. (*Appendix* K-1.)

---

## BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, 1859.

The Bombay Government in October 1919 forwarded to this Chamber for an expression of opinion a copy of a bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it would appear that the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, was recognised to be in its existing form unsuited in many respects to modern conditions, and had also been found capable of abuse by employers. It was proposed by the amending Bill to remedy these defects. In the first place, the Bill fixed a period of limitation for a complaint at three months and confined the utilization by employers of the provisions of the Act to cases where the

advance did not exceed 300 Rupees, and the time for performance of the contract, where a time was fixed, did not exceed one year. In all cases, whether a time was fixed or not, the Magistrate might in his discretion refuse to put the Act into operation if he considered the terms of the contract were substantially unfair to the workman. Similarly, the Bill empowered the Magistrate to throw out a complaint after examining the complainant on oath and without compelling the appearance of the workman if he thought there was no ground for proceeding, and, by a provision analogous to that of Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898 to award the workman compensation if the complaint was false or frivolous and vexatious.

Further, where a breach of contract had been proved, the Magistrate would have discretion to order either repayment of the advance or performance of the contract and would no longer be bound by the option of the complainant. He would also have power to allow time for repayment and to order payment by instalments and, if the order was for performance of the contract, to fix a time not exceeding one year therefor. Any such order might be varied at the discretion of the Magistrate, but not so as to extend the period fixed for performance of a contract beyond one year.

Finally, the Bill enabled imprisonment of either description to be ordered as a punishment for breach of contract. Under the existing law imprisonment must, if ordered, be rigorous.

The Committee in reply submitted :—

(*a*) That the amendments made in the Bill considerably weakened the Sections of the Act in force but the amendments appeared to them to be in conformity with modern views on the subject and they thought the amendments

were not unreasonable. They knew of no Act in England under which a workman could be compelled to work under penalty of imprisonment.

(*b*) That as the Act stood there was no limit under which the employer could take advantage of the Act. He might have advanced the workman Rs. 5 only and there might be a *bonâ fide* dispute yet he might harass the workman by adopting the summary methods which the Act entitled him to adopt for, under the Act as it stood, the Magistrate was bound without enquiry to issue process. Further, it was at the option of the employer whether the workman was to repay the money advanced or be ordered to perform the work.

(*c*) That the Act as amended required that the advance should have been Rs. 300 at least. Secondly, the Magistrate must inquire into the matter before issuing process and be satisfied that a *primâ facie* case existed. Thirdly, it was for the Magistrate to decide whether the money should be repaid or the workman should perform the work he had been engaged to do. Lastly, the Magistrate could sentence a workman to simple or rigorous imprisonment, if he failed to carry out any order made, whereas previously, he had no option but to give a sentence of rigorous imprisonment.

(*d*) That the Act as it stood lent itself to the advantage of unreasonable employers; the Committee were of opinion that the amendments were a protection to the workman without depriving employers of such advantages as might be reasonable.

At a later date, the Bombay Government requested to be furnished with the Chamber's opinion on a Government of India Resolution regarding the question of the right

of appeal against sentences of imprisonment passed under Sections 2 and 3 of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

In reply the Committee informed Government that they were advised that it was not easy to state a reason why convictions under the Act should be appealable, when no appeal lay against convictions under the Penal Code unless the sentence exceeded one month. If the accused were advised that his conviction was in law illegal, he could apply in revision to the High Court or Sessions Judge, who had power to remove the conviction or reduce the sentence.

Continuing, they informed Government they were not aware that in the opinion of legal practitioners the power given to the High Courts and District Courts to call for the papers from Courts subordinate to them for the purpose of a possible revision were insufficient to protect the rights of convicted persons sentenced to one month's imprisonment only, and under the circumstances they thought that the power of revision available in the case of a sentence under this Act was sufficient. The opinion so far expressed was a general one.

Regarding the question from the point of view of the employer only, it would be evident that it was in his interest so far as possible to make the Magistrate's decision a final one. The Act would be considerably amended in favour of the workman, and the Committee thought the suggested amendment was not necessary in the interests of the workman while it would add to the difficulties of the employer. (*Appendix* K-2.)

## EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

(*See Report* 1918, *pp.* 9, 130.)

A reference to the Report for 1918 will show that the Committee in December of that year addressed the Government of India strongly protesting against the proposal to impose a duty on Excess Profits and expressing the opinion that the additional revenue required should be raised in other ways The Government of India in acknowledging receipt of the above letter explained that the position to be met was briefly as follows: The effect of the earlier termination of hostilities would no doubt be to reduce the total cost to India of the offer made in pursuance of the Resolution of the 9th September 1918 whereby it was agreed in the Imperial Legislative Council that the prolongation of the War justified India's taking a larger share than she did at the moment of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raised in this country. The Government of India anticipated that on the best data that were available the additional expenditure during 1919-20 would be about £8 million as against £14·7 million originally anticipated. While framing their estimates for 1919-20 with full regard to all possible economy they did not anticipate that they would be able to provide more than about half this sum of £8 million from the ordinary revenues on the existing basis of taxation. It would therefore be necessary, it was contended, to impose additional taxation to bridge the gap. The Government of India stated that after fully considering the various alternatives which had been suggested, they had decided to persevere with the Excess Profits Duty Bill and pointed out that, Sir William Meyer, in the course of his speech on the Resolution above referred to, had definitely stated that such a tax would be placed in the forefront of any taxation programme.

The Government of India added that it was their intention to give full consideration to any hard cases which might arise, so as to ensure that these should be dealt with as equitably as possible.

The Government of Bombay in the meantime forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion a copy of the Bill. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it appeared that the object of the Bill was to raise money, by the imposition of an excess profits duty, towards the cost of the measures proposed to give effect to the Resolution of the 9th September 1918.

Although no guarantee could be given by Government on the point, the change which had come over the military situation made it possible that the sum to be raised by the duty would not be required for more than one year, and the duty was, therefore, imposed by the Bill only on the profits of a single year. The proposed duty would, it was stated, absorb 50 per cent. of the excess of the profits made in an accounting period of twelve months over a certain standard called in the Bill the "standard profits". The accounting period consisted of the twelve months ending on the 31st March 1919, unless a different period of twelve months had been taken for the income tax assessments of that year, when that period was taken; and the profits of the accounting period were those ascertained for income tax purposes. Standard profits were calculated on different bases when the business subject to the duty had been assessed to income tax in the course of the four financial years, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1916-17, and 1917-18, and when it had not.

When a business had been assessed to income tax in the four years, the standard profits would under the Bill be the average profits as assessed for income tax purposes, with

proportionate increases if the assessment in any of the years covered a period of less than twelve months. When it had not been assessed to income tax in all the four years, the standard profits would be calculated at ten per cent. on the capital of the business at the end of the accounting period. With slight modifications, the provisions of the British Excess Profits Duty Acts were followed for the calculation of the capital of a business.

Businesses which had not earned in the accounting period more than thirty thousand rupees would be exempt from the duty and in no case would a larger sum be taken as the duty than would reduce the profits to thirty thousand rupees. Otherwise the duty will be imposed upon all businesses except agriculture, offices or employments and professions subject to the limitations in force in the United Kingdom, and businesses which were liable to pay in respect of the accounting period excess profits duty in the United Kingdom.

In general, the procedure for the recovery of the duty, for appeals against the Collector's assessments, and similar matters would be that in force under the Income Tax Act, but there were some special provisions. The Collector was given wide powers to modify assessments when on application to him it was shown that for special reasons the methods laid down for calculating the duty would operate unfairly and persons dissatisfied with his orders on such applications were permitted to appeal to the Chief Revenue authority, who, if he thought that the appeal involved questions of general importance, was required to refer it to a Board of Referees appointed by the Local Government, consisting of three members, of whom at least one must be a non-official acquainted with businesses of the nature of that in respect of which the appeal was made. The Collector was also authorised in addition to his powers under

the Income Tax Act to call, under penalty for non-compliance, for such particulars in connection with the business as he might require, to permit payment in instalments, and to use in his assessments of the duty information obtained for the purpose of income tax assessments. Persons chargeable to the duty were required under penalty to give the Collector notice of the fact, and they were forbidden, on pain of a fine which might extend to one thousand rupees, to enter into fictitious or artificial transactions with the object of avoiding payment of the duty.

The Committee in addressing Government with reference to the Bill adhered to the objections stated in their letter of December 1918 referred to above and repeated the opinion therein expressed that the additional revenue required should be raised in other ways. They understood that the sum required was about 4½ million sterling and it appeared to them that an excess profits tax was an extremely clumsy method of raising this sum as it was impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy how much such a tax would yield. There was therefore no analogy between the imposition of the tax in England during war time and its imposition in this country at the end of hostilities, for during the currency of the tax in England, it was a foregone conclusion that whatever revenue might accrue from the excess profits tax, there would be a huge deficiency in revenue as compared with expenditure.

The Committee pointed out that it was exceedingly difficult to frame rules which could be equitable for all the classes of businesses concerned, when such widely different institutions as factories trading concerns and banks were involved. It was too much to expect that any rules, however carefully drafted, for the guidance of Collectors of Income Tax could meet all cases and the Committee felt that no criticism of the Bill could be comprehensive unless they had

before them more indication of how it would work in practice than was possible from a survey of the bare clauses published. Considering the antagonism which the Bill was arousing among the commercial classes the mistake which the Committee believed was being made in not abandoning the measure would be intensified if the Bill left those affected in perplexity as to the extent of their liability.

The Committee drew attention to the tremendous responsibility as well as mass of work of a highly complex and diverse nature which would be thrown upon the Income Tax Collectors. It might be doubted if the provisions of clause 9 were adequate as no appeal to a High Court was permitted.

The Committee put forward several suggestions for the consideration of Government. Summarised these were :—

(*a*) A choice of years should be given on which to base standard profits, otherwise great unfairness was bound to occur. The Committee were of opinion that it would be a mistake arbitrarily to exclude any one year such as 1914-15 as there might be many cases where an assessee had had a reasonably good year in 1914-15 and had felt the effects of the war seriously during the next one or two years. They understood that in England the assessees were allowed to take the average of the best two out of three years. They thought a similar system might be adopted in India and they suggested that assessees should be allowed to take any four out of six years, namely : 1913-14 to 1918-19 or the corresponding accounts years. The effect of this in the case of concerns which made up their accounts to the 31st December, and in Bombay the majority of concerns followed this practice, would be to give them the choice of four years out of the six calendar years 1912—17 inclusive.

(*b*) A company should in every case have the option of taking 10 per cent. as its standard profits.

(*c*) The Committee were of opinion that businesses which had increased their capital during the years taken into account for assessment should receive an addition to their normal expectation of profits as shown by those years proportionate to the increase in their capital.

(*d*) Income tax should be leviable only on profits after deduction of excess profits tax.

(*e*) No company should be charged super tax as well as excess profits tax. The Committee stated they would like the see the abolition of the application of super tax to companies. Failing this, it might be provided that a company should be liable for one or the other (whichever was the greater) but not for both.

(*f*) Option should be given companies to make the accounting period the twelve months ending 31st December, 1918, or 31st March, 1919, in substitution of the year provided for in the definition "Accounting period". The alternative to this seemed to be a provision to give companies a rebate in the event of the following year's profits being the standard profits. It might be conceded that a liberal application of recommendation (*a*) would go some way towards making the foregoing suggestion unnecessary. But apart from the question of equity, which could hardly be disputed, it seemed absolutely essential to make some provision for the case of a man who, for example, incurred a liability of one lac excess profits through his total profits during the year 1918 being five lacs whereas during 1919, his business showed a nett loss of ten lacs.

(*g*) Reasonable provisions should be made for payment by instalments to prevent Companies being put to inconvenience or undue disturbance of the money market.

(*h*) With regard to the definition of "capital", the following is an extract from the English Act:—

"The Board of Referees may, on application, order the calculation of the percentage standard to be by reference to some factor other than the capital (X): this rule applies where a trade or business is such that the capital employed is small compared with the capital necessarily at stake."

There was no provision of the kind in the India Bill and the Committee were of opinion that this provision was of real importance to the industrial concerns of India by reason of:—

(1) Government restriction on the making of new share capital issues,

(2) The increased cost of materials, and

(3) The consequential need for temporary borrowings, bank overdrafts and financial assistance generally, all of which had increased the risks of capital and placed shareholders in a deferred position with regard to dividends and more so with capital should losses arise.

(*i*) The Committee again drew attention to the necessity of counteracting the absence of machinery for assessing and collecting what would be due under the proposed Bill and in this connection stated that they understood that experience at Home had shown that the work of assessing the excess profits tax was extremely difficult and technical and it was principally done there by professional accountants who had made a special study of the question. In India an adequate supply of professional accountants was not available and while the Committee thought that in Bombay the non-official commercial community would be willing to afford such assistance as they could, it would be idle to pretend that that assistance would be expert or competent. For this reason it was particularly desirable in framing the Act to

make the provisions as elastic as possible and to reduce to a minimum the work which would be required from the Advisory Committee. The Committee agreed that in any case the use of an Advisory Committee might be optional to assessees.

(*j*) The Committee recommended that Government should get what advice they could from the British Treasury on the subject of how to extract excess profits out of foreign firms trading in India. The idea of assessing them on turnover for income tax was borrowed from the English Finance Act. It would also be well to learn how the Japanese excess profits tax was applied to foreign firms.

(*k*) For the direction of the tax collectors and tax payers and to facilitate the agreement and settlement of "Excess Profits Tax" computations and assessments, it should be specifically provided in the Bill that rulings in the United Kingdom and the many concessions embodied in the Act of the United Kingdom might be quoted in support of claims in India. In this connection the Committee suggested that banks in this country should be treated not less favourably than was the case in England.

(*l*) Businesses which had been controlled during the war should be entitled to differential treatment.

Considering that the amount of revenue to be made good by the proposed tax did not exceed 4½ million sterling the Committee questioned whether anything like so high a rate as 50 per cent. was necessary.

Whatever special taxation was levied the Committee held that it was very important that Government should make a plain statement as to the future as well as the present. It was, they considered, very demoralising for commerce and industry to be left in such uncertainty as to the taxation

to which it would be subjected especially when the taxation was in the form of super tax and excess profits tax which whatever their merits from the point of view of yielding temporary revenue, were open to very grave objections on broader grounds when applied to trading, banking and industrial concerns. It was indisputable that certain methods of raising money might be justifiable during the war but might do grave harm during the period of reconstruction and after. The fact that public opinion had tolerated certain taxes during the war was no criterion that the same taxes could be safely imposed in peace time.

The Committee admitted the necessity for a certain amount of direct taxation but they ventured to think that if carried too far it might aggravate the evil of hoarding. That practice was rooted in the native of India and could not be stopped but it was very important that it should not become worse. Its prevalence marked one of the great distinctions between the East and the West and made it exceedingly dangerous to adopt too readily English methods of taxation in this country. The Committee recommended careful investigation of possible sources of revenue by indirect means as worthy of the closest attention.

The Committee felt that it was hardly possible to overestimate the political importance of avoiding methods of taxation, the application of which could only cause friction and dissatisfaction. This was true at all times but they felt that there was special force in this warning under existing conditions when political unrest was so much in evidence and industrial conditions so unsettled.

The Act as finally passed by the Imperial Legislative Council is printed in full in the Appendix.

On the 10th May 1919, the Government of India forwarded to the Chamber for expression of opinion a copy of a

Notification publishing a draft of the rules which it was proposed to make under Section 18 of the Act.

After referring the draft rules to a Sub-Committee for consideration, the Committee informed Government that the draft appeared to meet the case and that they had no criticisms to put forward. (*Appendix* L-1.)

## BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

In May 1919, the Government of Bombay asked the Chamber to nominate eight gentlemen, members of the Chamber, who from their position and their acquaintance with various classes of business were likely to command general confidence, in order that Government might be in a position to constitute Boards of Referees under Section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act to hear appeals against the decision of the Collector under Section 7 of the Act.

The Committee accordingly nominated Messrs. W. A. HAIG-BROWN; C. H. WILSON, C.I.E.; R. W. HARTER; J. I. MURRAY; H. G. COCKE; N. B. MACBETH; A. E. BAIRD and R. D. MARSHAL. (*Appendix* L-2.)

## BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

In July 1919 the Commissioner of Income Tax informed the Chamber that the Government of India had under consideration the appointment of a Board of Special Referees to deal with cases under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act and in order that all such cases coming before them should receive treatment on uniform lines for all India, they proposed to establish one single Board consisting of four members. The Commissioner stated that in this connection he had been desired by the Government of Bombay

to submit, in consultation with the business Associations interested, for their nomination of an Indian business representative from Bombay, the names and qualifications, business experience, etc., of some gentlemen in Bombay. He therefore asked the Chamber to propose for submission the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to join the Board.

The Committee submitted the name of Mr. Jamshedji Ardeseer Wadia. (*Appendix* **L-3.**)

---

## DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

The Finance Department of the Government of India invited the attention of the Committee of the Chamber in April 1919 to a *Reuter's* telegram, dated the 27th March 1919, on the subject of the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the income tax laws. The telegram ran as follows :—

"London, March 27th. In the House of Commons, Chamberlain announced the appointment of Royal Commission to enquire into income tax laws. He stated that Commission would confer with financial representatives of Dominion Governments regarding double income tax, before any definite decision was reached in the matter."

The Government of India represented to the India Office the necessity for taking steps to ensure that due regard was paid to Indian interests. The Chamber was requested that if there were any matters relevant to this question to which the Chamber attached importance, these might be brought to the notice of the Government of India with the least possible delay so that they might have the material to justify the claim that in this matter India should receive at least as much consideration as the Dominions.

The Committee in the first instance circularised all members of the Chamber and on receipt of their replies submitted the following points to the Government of India for consideration :—

(*a*) It was inequitable that merchants and companies of the United Kingdom having branches in India and the Dominions should be penalized as against (*a*) other export traders who had no such branches, and on that account might be presumed to be less enterprising ; (*b*) British manufacturers ; and (*c*) British and Indian merchants in India who had no branches in the United Kingdom. The double tax involved in almost all cases a portion, and in some cases the whole, of their profits being taxed twice over.

(*b*) In India the income-tax applicable to almost all businesses was 1 anna in the Rupee. Super tax varied by gradation from 1 to 3 annas in the Rupee ; so that on a certain portion of profits of large concerns, 4 annas in the Rupee—the equivalent of 5s. in the £ was exacted. If in addition, income tax in the United Kingdom at 6s. in the £ on the same profits was payable, to say nothing of the excess profits tax, the total taxation was not only inequitable but burdensome to the point of discouraging enterprise and encouraging the transfer of capital and trade from Great Britain to other more favoured countries. That trade continued under these onerous conditions was no reason why the injustice should not be removed.

(*c*) Equity in taxation was of great importance at a time when international trade was likely to be resumed. Competition from neutrals in the war who had

escaped most of the burdens and consequences of the high taxation and loan obligations of the belligerents could only be contentedly faced if taxation was fairly distributed over all sections of the community.

(*d*) A remedy could be found in the adoption of the principle that profits should be taxed in the country where they were made. Such a division of profits was already part of the machinery of the income-tax assessments in India. Profits once so taxed should be subjected to no second like taxation, and if the loss of these taxable profits to the United Kingdom involved the imposition of additional taxation there, it would certainly be possible to legislate for the incidence to be less inequitable than under the existing system. (*Appendix* I.-4.)

---

## ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION OF BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

The Committee on the 14th August 1919, addressed the Government of Bombay in connection with Section 9 of the Income-tax Act, 1918, which reads as follows :—

"9. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head 'Income derived from business' in respect of the profits of any business carried on by him.

(2) Such profits shall be computed after making the following allowances in respect of sums paid, or, in the case of depreciation, debited, namely :—

(vi) in respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery or plant being the property of the assessee, a sum, not exceeding a percentage on the original

cost thereof to the assessee, to be fixed, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, by the Local Government for different classes of buildings, machinery or plant, having regard to the estimated life thereof, in determining which it shall be assumed that current repairs are executed from time to time.

Provided that:—

(*a*) No such allowance shall be made unless the amount claimed has actually been debited in the ordinary accounts of the business for the previous year, and the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished;

(*b*) When in any year the full allowance admissible has not been claimed the balance may be added to the allowance made for the following year or years;

(*c*) the aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-head either under this Act or any Act repealed thereby shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery or plant, as the case may be."

The Committee brought to the notice of Government that, as far as they were aware, the rates of depreciation had not been fixed and they submitted that it was in the interests of manufacturers generally that this should be done without further delay. The result of no rates being fixed was that mills and other concerns were still being allowed the old rates of 2½ per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery. The Committee contended that when rates were fixed, the calculation of depreciation at such rates should be made retrospective to the 1st April 1918; which was the date of the commencement of the Act and

all assessments for 1918-19 would require adjustment. This it was pointed out, would also effect the amount payable for excess profits duty as this duty was based on profits as calculated for income-tax purposes. The Committee submitted that rates for depreciation should, as far as possible, be uniform throughout India, having regard to local climatic conditions.

On the 6th October 1919, the Government of India issued a resolution to the effect that they had from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice had alleged in some cases inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1918 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and, apart from the rates which should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as was ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies, Local Governments were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost was for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem had been approached from different standpoints, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed and this combined with divergence in local conditions, had made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

The Government of India after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having thus been focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay, and Cawnpore and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they considered fair and likely to be acceptable to all concerned. They, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they had prepared might with advantage be published for general information. That suggestion the Government of India had adopted and the schedule was published as an annexure to the resolution.

The Government of India asked to be furnished with criticisms and suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule.

The Committee forwarded copies of the resolution and schedule of rates to all members requesting them to send in any suggestions they might wish to put forward.

Several replies were received and after careful consideration the Committee informed Government that they were of opinion that Electric Supply Companies which were working for twenty-four hours continuously should receive special consideration but beyond that they had no suggestions to put forward. (*Appendix* L-5.)

## PURCHASE OF STANDARD CLOTH BY GOVERNMENT.

Early in February 1919, the Bengal Chamber forwarded a copy of a telegram they had despatched to the Government of India protesting strongly against the decision of Government to purchase standard cloth and requested this Chamber to add the weight of its support.

The Committee accordingly telegraphed to the Government of India strongly supporting the Bengal Chamber's protest, and in confirming the above telegram informed Government that they admitted that the dearness of cloth had produced a serious situation in some districts and that remedial measures were necessary. They did not, however, believe that the situation could be materially improved by the production of standard cloth, and they were of opinion that an unlimited extension of the number of looms under Government requisition was calculated to make it very much worse in the long run. They ventured to put forward the following considerations on the assumption that the Government of India were committed to supplying the Local Governments with a certain amount of standard cloth, but in the earnest hope that other methods of relieving distress would be resorted to as soon as possible.

(*a*) Provided Government limited the quantity of standard cloth to not more than say, 10 per cent. of the loom production in British India, the

effect on the Indian piece-goods markets would not be very great, but it would be necessary in order to restore confidence that Government should make a clear statement to that effect.

(*b*) If Government did not make a statement as suggested above there would be general uncertainty as to their intentions, and the expectation of a much larger percentage of the loom production being taken up would result in the prices generally, for all classes of piece-goods, being kept artificially low. Any further taking up of looms for the manufacture of standard cloth would intensify that feeling of anxiety on the part of traders unless it was accompanied by a definite statement as to where the requisitioning of looms was to stop. Retail dealers would not raise prices if they apprehended that Government might at any time place an unlimited quantity of standard cloth on the market at prices which would underquote the rates at which they were selling the usual trade qualities.

(*c*) If retail dealers could not raise prices, it naturally followed that wholesale dealers would not make forward purchases at prices which they saw no reasonable hope would show a margin of profit in the near future.

(*d*) The natural levelling of prices between India and Manchester would thus be retarded and as a free flow of imports would not be expected until an adjustment of prices had taken place, the result would be that stocks would be depleted and a general shortage of cloth would be felt all over the country.

(*e*) A cloth famine could only mean high prices all round and great distress among the poorer classes. That state of affairs, when it became sufficiently acute, would no doubt be remedied by large purchases of imported cloth, but that must take time, and the policy of Government, by checking the natural flow of imports at a time when the natural adjustment of prices should be taking place, would have created a situation for worse than anything then existing.

(*f*) In the opinion of the Committee the correct way for Government to handle the position was to buy cloth in the cheapest markets and distribute it by way of special relief, among those who could not afford to pay current prices. That might mean financial loss to Government but, it was submitted, it was the only real remedy and should be faced by Government without delay.

(*g*) Any large increase in the percentage of standard cloth demanded from the Indian mills, besides delaying the flow of imports as shown above, would raise many difficulties with millowners, such as the correct percentage of profit which should be allowed. It must not be forgotten that the restriction of mill profits restricted as well the dividends mills could pay their shareholders, which again would have its effect on the share market. It was impossible to see where the responsibilities of Government would end if they really contemplated requisitioning any serious proportion of the output of the mills.

(*h*) It might also be noted that interference with the flow of imports might have far-reaching effects on exchange and the financial situation generally.

(*i*) The situation was materially different to what it was when the proposal to manufacture standard cloth was first mooted. At that time there was no sign that hostilities would come to an early end and the country was faced with the prospect of an indefinite continuation of the rise in cloth prices. Since the Armistice, however, Manchester prices had come down considerably; it was unsafe to lay too much stress on that but, at the moment, a further weakening in Manchester prices did not appear improbable. The Committee believed that a policy of patience and non-interference with the natural laws of supply and demand would be found to have been best in the long run. (*Appendix* **M-1.**)

---

## BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

A letter was received on the 1st August 1919, from the Indian Non-Official Members' Association of the Bombay Legislative Council, forwarding a copy of a Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking which was being submitted for consideration at the September Meeting of that Council, and asking for the views of this Chamber regarding its provisions. In reply, the Committee stated that they quite sympathised with the object of the Bill but they doubted whether the particular measures proposed were suitable to the conditions of the country.

It may be interesting to note that at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay held on the 18th September 1919, the Bill was formally withdrawn. (*Appendix* **M-2.**)

## ANTHRAX.

(*See Reports* 1897, *pp.* 76, 352; 1906, *pp.* 119, 509; *and* 1907, *pp.* 105, 397.)

The Government of Bombay in April 1919, forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India with which was submitted a copy of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed in the United Kingdom to enquire into the precautions for preventing danger of infection by anthrax in the manipulation of wool, goat hair and camel hair. It was proposed that central disinfecting stations should be erected at the ports of Bombay and Karachi and that the disinfection of all wool leaving the country should be made compulsory. It was further proposed that the capital cost of these stations should be borne, in the first instance, by His Majesty's Government but that it should be recouped from a sinking fund to be created from the fees paid for disinfection. It was pointed out that although the disinfection process, which it was proposed to adopt, would in itself serve to increase the value of raw material by including certain necessary preliminaries of manufacture, the net cost of disinfection would still bear a comparatively high proportion to the value of wool. In view of the heavy incidence of the disease among operatives in the wool factories in the United Kingdom and other classes of persons who handled the product, it was desired to introduce the proposed measures with as little delay as possible. The opinion of the Chamber was invited on the proposals.

In reply the Committee stated that, so far as they were aware, there was no evidence that handling wool in this country caused infection to those so employed. The measures proposed would therefore be purely on account of operatives in other countries.

As an alternative to the proposal set forth above, *viz.*, that central disinfecting stations should be erected at the ports of Bombay and Karachi and that the disinfection of all wool leaving this country should be made compulsory, the Committee suggested that the disinfecting should be carried out in Liverpool and London, to which ports all wool should be sent direct, and that a charge per bale on all wool exported from the East should be levied to cover the cost. Part of the proposals set forth in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax, provided that experimental stations should first be erected in Liverpool and London and the Committee entirely agreed with the soundness of this proposal. Liverpool and London were the distributing centres in the United Kingdom and it seemed to the Committee that if the experiment proved a success, it might be found possible to clean and disinfect all wool immediately on arrival at those ports, instead of doing so at the ports of shipment in the East Indies. The Committee pointed out that three stations would be required, if all the East Indian varieties of wool were to be disinfected before shipment, *viz.*, at Basra, Karachi and Bombay, whilst under the alternative scheme suggested, only two stations would be required. Basra wool was believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties and if stations were erected in Liverpool and London this wool would be treated with consignments from Karachi and Bombay, whereas if stations were erected only at the two latter ports, direct shipments from the Gulf ports to the United Kingdom would presumably escape disinfection.

At a later date the Revenue Secretary, Baghdad, informed the Committee of the Chamber that a study was being made of the wool of that territory and of its commercial possibilities and asked to be furnished with any figures the Chamber might have which would show the intensity of the infection of wool (in the matter of anthrax) from that country as compared with wool from other countries.

The Revenue Secretary pointed out that a good deal of Persian wool was shipped from Basra and enquired whether any differentiation was made between wool from Persia and wool from Iraq.

The Committee referred the matter to the Secretaries of the Bombay Wool Shipping firms who replied as follows. A copy of this reply was sent to the Revenue Secretary :—

"We have carefully read the letter from the Offg. Revenue Secretary, Bagdad, in which he refers to a letter from your Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated June 16th, 1919. We think that the Chamber cannot do better than to refer the Revenue Secretary, Bagdad, to the report of the Departmental Committee on anthrax, 1918. This report, published in three volumes, gives ample evidence of the danger of infection from Persian wools. We imagine that the Chamber when stating in their letter to the Government of Bombay referred to above that "Basra wool is believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties" had based their contention on the evidence and figures quoted in this report. We cannot find any mention of wool from Iraq as distinct from Persian wool." (*Appendix* M-3.)

## SPECIAL COMMERCIAL JUDGE AT DELHI.

The Punjab Chamber in April 1919 addressed the Government of India urging the appointment of a Judge specially

empowered to try commercial suits which might be filed at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab. It was pointed out that trade conditions which had materialized since the signing of the Armistice were of such a nature that it was anticipated a large number of disputes would come before the Courts for adjudication. This reason applied with special significance to the import trade of India and more particularly to the piece-goods trade. Merchants and importing houses connected with the latter had reason to believe that, owing to unfavourable conditions, many contracts would be cancelled or repudiated by dealers in the bazaar. Apart from this, which the Punjab Chamber submitted was a sufficient reason for the establishment of a special commercial tribunal there was reason to believe that commercial lawsuits generally would increase and that the complex issues which were likely to arise in the adjudication of such disputes, necessitated the appointment of a Judge specially trained in commercial law and possessing a knowledge of commercial usages. The Punjab Chamber urged that, should Government be disposed favourably to consider the proposal in its main feature, judges should also be appointed in Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi.

The Committee of this Chamber in addressing the Government of India on the subject supported the representation from the Punjab Chamber and at the same time pressed for the appointment of a Commercial Judge at Cawnpore, where it was understood there were also many cases awaiting decisions. (*Appendix* **M-4.**)

## STATISTICS OF WAGES.

The Government of Bombay in September 1911, informed the Chamber that the Government of India proposed that statistics of wages in selected industries should be collected from selected mills, railways and other bodies concerned every year and asked for an expressson of opinion on the proposal.

In reply the Committee stated that they quite approved the proposal if Government felt they could collect accurate statistics. (*Appendix* N-1.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ADOPTED IN THE STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

The Director of Statistics, Calcutta, informed this Chamber in November 1919 that the classification relating to Joint Stock Companies which was prescribed by the Government of India seemed to require revision in view of the growth of Company flotation in recent years. A tentative statement relating to the classification of Joint Stock Companies in India was enclosed which it was proposed to adopt in place of the current statement and the criticisms of the Chamber were invited thereon. He added that the object in view was to adopt that classification of Companies which most commended itself to Chambers of Commerce in this country.

The Committee in reply stated that they had no suggestions to put forward in connection with the proposal. (*Appendix* N-2.)

## TRADE SURVEYS IN INDIA.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce in May 1919 forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Controller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, London, drawing attention to the system of surveys in India which, they alleged, had long been regarded as very unsatisfactory. With a view to improving such surveys and preventing chicanery and corruption, the Bradford Chamber suggested to the Controller-General that

when a dispute arose between a buyer in India and a firm of exporters in England, the arbitration should be arranged by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or other representative on the spot who should appoint a competent arbitrator or surveyor to deal with the matter. Further, the names of the parties between whom the dispute had arisen should not be disclosed to the arbitrator or surveyor and, further, that the award of the arbitrators should be given to the parties by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or representative without disclosing to the parties the name of the arbitrator or surveyor. It was contended that if this course were followed the surveyor or arbitrator would be able to give an equitable judgment according to the real facts of the case, and would have no motive for giving a decision in favour of either side. In the event of two arbitrators or surveyors being appointed and unable to agree, it was suggested that His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or his representative should act as Umpire.

In connection with the above the Bradford Chamber brought to the notice of this Chamber a case in which one of their members drew attention to a survey held on a consignment of striped poplins and as the survey was considered unsatisfactory they enquired whether this Chamber should arrange for the award to be cancelled.

In replying to the Bradford Chamber the Committee stated that such surveys in Bombay as were held under the rules of this Chamber had, so far as could be ascertained given full satisfaction to those resorting to them and therefore the Committee submitted there was no justification for the Bradford Chamber's statement that "the system of surveys in India has long been regarded as very unsatisfactory."

The Committee pointed out that they had, of course, no control over, nor could they take notice of, private surveys the success of which depended wholly on the integrity and capacity of the private surveyors, but as under the rules of this Chamber the settlement of all disputes was undertaken by the Chamber whether the applicant was a member or not, there was no necessity for merchants and others to resort to private surveys.

The Committee added that they regretted they were unable to take any action in regard to the particular dispute which the Bradford Chamber had brought to their notice.

The Committee at the same time forwarded a copy of their letter to the Bradford Chamber to the Controller General of the Department of Overseas Trade, London, and pointed out that it was quite impossible for them to interfere with private surveys. If shippers in the United Kingdom would not avail themselves of the protection afforded by this Chamber when disputes arose but preferred apparently to allow the importer at this end to nominate any two private surveyors one to represent each party to the dispute, the Committee were powerless to interfere. (*Appendix* **N-3.**)

---

## TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

The Government of Bombay in May 1919 forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India on the subject of the development of trade between India and East Africa, with which was enclosed an extract from a note on Indian interests in East Africa by the Deputy Controller, Textile Supplies, Indian Munitions Board. The Deputy Controller in his note recommended, in the first place the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner whose

duty would be to study on the spot openings for Indian trade with East Africa. In the second place he suggested that assistance might be given in various directions to the formation and work of a trading company with headquarters at Bombay which would develop Indian trade with East Africa.

The Government of India were inclined to view the proposal to organise a trading company as sound, but it seemed to them that, should this proposal materialize, there might quite possibly also be room for an Indian Trade Commissioner. Such an officer would be appointed by the Government of India and would be in close touch with the Government of Bombay and with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta.

In reply the Committee stated that they were of opinion that some good might accrue from the appointment of a Trade Commissioner but they had no reason for thinking that satisfactory results would be attained by organising a trading company while it would certainly be strongly and very properly resented by those already working this trade. The Committee felt that the merchants of India were not blind to the opportunities awaiting them in East Africa. They were quite capable and, it was believed, more than ready to develop the possibilities of this area as soon as adequate shipping facilities, etc., were organised and internal communications improved. (*Appendix* N-4.)

---

## ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTING OF TANNED HIDES.

The Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers, (Incorporated in London) forwarded to the Chamber a copy of the following resolution that was passed at a meeting held in their offices on the 15th April 1919:—

"That it is an acknowledged fact that artificial weighting in any form in the tonnage of these goods is a decided detriment to the leather and to the consumers and they therefore strongly recommend that any artificial weighting of hides and skins tanned for export in India be strictly prohibited.

"They further recommend that the present production of clean leather in India be continued and that the export of artificially weighted leather be prevented by legislation."

The Committee in acknowledging receipt of the above communication intimated that they were informed that Indian leather was not artificially weighted.

At a later date the Madras Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber some notes on a proposed Bill dealing with the adulteration of tanned hides. It was pointed out that prior to the war the bulk of the hides tanned in the Madras Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore were invariably adulterated with plaster, salts, sugar and other artificial weighting. Since the enforcement of Government control the addition of all adulterants had been made a punishable offence, with the result that since 1917 only clean leather had been produced. It seemed to the Chamber that it would be a thousand pities to allow a reversion to former practices and this, they felt, would certainly follow should an adulteration Bill not be passed in the very near future. The Chamber stated that they were aware that Bombay had not in the past been troubled with the question of adulterants in regard to tanned hides but they hoped that in the interests of the Indian tanning industry this Chamber might see its way to lend its support to the Draft Bill which was being put forward by the Government of Madras.

The Committee in reply stated that they approved the idea of a Bill of this nature being introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and made applicable to the whole of India; also that the Bill should provide for some control over the export of these goods. The Committee were further of opinion that it was on the tanner and the tannery that the principal preventive measures should be concentrated. Having regard, however, to the difficulty of suggesting methods at once satisfactory and equitable to the several interests involved, the Committee's approval was for the moment limited to the broad principles of the proposed Bill and they reserved to themselves the right of full criticism as regards all details when a Draft Bill was submitted to them.

A copy of the above letter was sent to the Bengal Chamber for their information.

The Committee, on 26th September 1919, wrote to the Bombay Government and informed them that a Draft Bill to prevent adulteration of tanned hides and skins was being put forward by the Government of Madras and that provided other Chambers of Commerce were prepared to support such a measure, legislation would be undertaken by the Government of India applicable to the whole of India. The Committee stated that they would support, on principle legislation for the suppression of such adulteration but requested that a copy of any Draft Bill for this purpose might be sent to them for criticism before it was introduced in the Imperial Council. In view of the foregoing, the Committee expressed a hope that the Bombay Government would state a case in support of the Bill to the Government of India.

The Bombay Government in reply stated that the Government of India had intimated that there was at the moment no intention of undertaking legislation, applicable to the whole of India., for the prevention of adulteration of tanned

hides and skins. It was added that should such legislation be contemplated in the future, the views of the commercial community in Bombay would be invited.

Early in December 1919, however, the Local Government forwarded a copy of a letter addressed by the Government of India to the Madras Government on the subject in which it was stated that the former had decided to meet the wishes of the latter by placing their proposals before the Local Governments and such of the Native States and Durbars as were concerned. The Government of India were, however, of the opinion that it would facilitate the examination of the question if the proposals were submitted in the form of a Draft Bill and it was requested, if His Excellency the Governor in Council had no objection, that this might be done.

The Committee in reply informed the Bombay Government that they were in full agreement with the latter suggestion and reiterated their previous request that a copy of the proposed Draft Bill should be submitted to them for criticism before its introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council. (*Appendix* O.)

---

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

The Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute early in November 1919 informed the Committee of the Chamber that it had been brought to their notice that a considerable amount of infringement of British Trade Marks by certain foreign manufacturers had been taking place and that quantities of goods bearing false trade marks had been introduced into the British Empire. They stated they would be greatly obliged if any authenticated cases coming under the Committee's notice could be communicated to them, as substantial evidence of this kind

would strengthen the hands of British commercial and official bodies in the countries where the false trade mark was applied in endeavouring to urge the respective Governments to introduce preventive measures.

The Committee in reply stated the matter had already received their careful consideration ; they were, however, advised that the malpractices referred to were not general in this Presidency. At the same time, in consequence of representations previously made to them by other Chambers and in view of one isolated case which had been brought to their notice, they had again addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India with regard to the matter.

They added that in view of the fact that the false trade description in the case in question was with regard to a piece of "Manchester" shirting they had forwarded a sample to the Manchester Chamber for their information and any action the Committee of that Chamber might desire to take. (*Appendix* P.)

---

## TARIFF VALUATIONS.

(*See Reports* 1911, *pp.* 24, 263 ; 1913, *pp.* 55, 424 ; 1915, *pp.* 50, 297.)

The Burma Chamber forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India in which it was pointed out that the tariff valuation of sugar, crystalised and soft, refined in China, had been increased from Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 per cwt., whereas similar sugar from Java and Japan, 23 Dutch Standard and above, had been decreased from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 per cwt.

Sugar refined in British refineries in Hongkong was classed as refined in China, and presumably would have to pay the enhanced duty.

Similarly, Mauritius sugar, equal to 16 Dutch Standard was valued at Rs. 17, while Dutch sugar of the same number was only Rs. 13.

It was pointed out that, at the instance of the Burma Chamber, the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, drew the attention of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to these facts and received a reply to the effect that the tariff valuations of sugar were fixed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V. of 1911.

It was contended that the procedure was, no doubt, quite correct in the year 1911, but it was urged that conditions had changed considerably since then; and that, at a time when one heard so much about binding the Empire still more closely together, it bordered on the extraordinary to find British sugar manufacturers penalised in favour of foreign competitors.

The Committee in supporting the above representation of the Burma Chamber stated that they were of opinion that this question of sugar tariff valuations might be reconsidered *de novo*.

In acknowledging receipt of this Chamber's letter the Government of India forwarded a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Burma Chamber in reply to the latter's representation. From this it appeared that the Government of India could not agree to an immediate revision in the tariff valuations of sugar fixed for the current year. It was pointed out that the existing system, by which the tariff valuations on sugar were fixed on the average prices of different descriptions of sugar during the preceding year,

was introduced in 1911. This system was originally proposed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and was adopted as being on the whole the most convenient to the trade.

The Government of India fully realised that the system sometimes gave rise to anomalies. It was asserted, however that the particular anomaly to which the Burma Chamber, referred did not appear to arise out of the system by which valuations were fixed, so much as from the fact that the market values of China and Mauritius sugar had risen disproportionately to Java sugar, 16 Dutch Standard. The Government of India understood that it was not the case that the tariff valuations fixed for the current year were seriously out of accord with the actual market value ; they did, in fact, represent with reasonable approximation the actual current differences in market values as they stood at the moment. Any proposal, therefore, to reduce say, the tariff valuation for Mauritius below that fixed for Java, 16 Dutch Standard would not correct an existing injustice to British sugar but would be simply tantamount to assisting British sugar manufacturers by affording them a preference over foreign sugars not justified by existing market rates.

The Government of India did not wish it to be understood that they were out of sympathy with any proposal to afford assistance to British sugar manufacturers. They did not however, consider it proper to secure this result by the indirect method of effecting an intermediate revision of the tariff valuations in a manner which did not appear to be justified by existing facts.

At the same time, while unwilling to agree to such a revision, they were quite prepared to accept the suggestion that the whole system, by which the valuations for sugar

were fixed, should come under further consideration, and they had instructed the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to examine the question afresh before the next valuation commenced, in communication with the Chambers of Commerce, and to place his views, together with the opinions of the Chambers, before the Government of India. The Government of India wished at the same time to receive data and views which would enable them to decide, if necessary, on a tariff that would be favourable to Empire sources of sugar.

In June 1919, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence informed the Chamber that he intended coming to Bombay in August or September and wished to discuss the question of the tariff valuations of sugar with members of the Chamber interested. As a basis for discussion, he suggested that the value of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above might be fixed annually as was the existing practice, on the average of market values for the preceding twelve months, October to September. The values of other grades might be fixed with reference to that of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above. The Director-General suggested the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Sugar, crystallised beet ... ... | Re. 1 higher. |
| (*b*) | Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China ... ... ... ... | Re. 1 lower |
| (*c*) | Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard ... | Re. 1 lower. |
| (*d*) | Java 15 Dutch Standard and under | Re. 1-8 lower. |
| (*e*) | Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch Standard and above ... ... ... | As. 4 lower. |
| (*f*) | Japan ... ... ... ... | To be rated with Java. |

(*g*) Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Egypt. At the same rate as Java 23 Dutch Standard and above.

The Director-General pointed out that the above were only suggestions based on average values for all India during the past ten years.

He stated that he also desired to discuss with the Chamber when he came to Bombay, the question of Imperial preference for imported sugar of British origin and any further questions which the Chamber might wish to raise apart from that of sugar tariff valuations. In the meantime the Director-General asked for the views of the Chamber on the preliminary proposals referred to above.

The Committee, after consultation with the sugar importing members of the Chamber, recommended the following classification :—

*Basis to be Java 23 Dutch standard and upwards.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beet Crytsals<br>Mauritius Crystals f.a.q. | Should be rated as Java 23 Dutch Standard and upwards. |
| Mauritius Syrups | ... Re. 1-8 lower. |
| Java D. S. 16—22 | ... Rs. 2 „ |
| Java D. S. 15 and under. | Rs 2-8 „ |
| China Crystals ... | ... Rs. 2 higher. |
| Egyptian Crystals,<br>Japanese „<br>Formosan „ | Re. 1 „ |

The Committee added that they would be pleased to meet the Director-General when he came to Bombay in August or September and they would then discuss with him the question of Imperial Preference for imported sugar of British origin.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence accordingly met the members of the General Committee and representatives of firms interested on the 19th November 1919 and discussed with them the proposed revision of the Tariff Schedule and more particularly, the question of the Tariff Valuations of sugar.

In writing to comfirm the result of the discussion that took place at the meeting the Director-General affirmed that had been unanimously decided—

(*a*) That the basis for future valuations should be Java 23 D. S. and above.

(*b*) That the values of other grades be determined by fixed relations to the value of Java 23 D. S. and above.

(*c*) That the following relations would be suitable in present circumstances:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Beet Crystals ... ... | ... To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S. and above. |
| Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Mauritius ... | ... Re. 1-8 lower. |
| Java D. S. 16-22 ... | ... Rs. 2 „ |
| Java D. S. 15 and under | ... Rs. 2-8 „ |
| Japanese and Formosan Crystals ... ... ... | ... Rs. 2 higher. |
| China Crystals ... ... | ... Rs. 2 „ |
| Egyptian „ ... | ... Re. 1 „ |

(*d*) That these differences or equivalents may have to be altered from time to time, but should be adhered to so far as possible.

As regards the question of Imperial Preference for sugar imports which had not been discussed, the suggestion briefly

was that a preference of one-third should be given to all imported sugar of British origin. That would involve raising the tariff from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. as against foreign sugars, maintaining it as 10 per cent. for British sugars. So far as India was concerned, the principal British sugars to come in at 10 per cent. would be those from Mauritius, Hongkong and Egypt; while the foreign sugars to be tariffed at 15 per cent. would be chiefly those from Java, Japan and Formosa. He added that he would be much obliged, if the Committee would give him their views on that suggestion.

In reply the Committee informed the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that the matter had been fully discussed in Committee and the sugar importing firms members of the Chamber, had been consulted and as a result thereof the Chamber was in favour of Imperial Preference on the lines indicated in the letter under reply.

A copy of the above correspondence and of the revised schedule will be found in *Appendix* Q-1.

## PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES AND SKINS.

The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association in May 1919, forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India advocating the levy of an export duty of at least 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides shipped from this country, and requested the Chamber to support the proposal.

The Committee in the first instance addressed the Bengal and Madras Chambers and pointed out that in their report on "Trade after the War" this Chamber had expressed the view that trades essential for the future safety of this country should be specially dealt with and that the leather, hides

and skins trades fell within this category. This view was supported by the Conference of Chambers in 1917 which recommended an export duty of 10 per cent. or more.

The Committee stated they favoured an export duty and suggested a joint representation on the subject, and requested the Bengal and Madras Chambers, if they agreed to this suggestion, to favour them with an expression of their views on the question.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in acknowledging receipt of this Chamber's letter, forwarded a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India on the subject in which they stated that they were of opinion that the Government of India were fully justified in definitely deciding to impose a protective export duty on all raw hides and skins leaving this country.

With regard to the amount of the export duty, the Bengal Chamber stated that they did not propose to make a definite suggestion as to what figure should be arranged but they emphasised that it must be sufficiently high to achieve the purpose for which the duty was provided, namely, to ensure protection to the Indian tanning industry. A rebate of the whole, or a considerable portion, of the duty should however, they considered, be granted in the case of exports for consumption within the British Empire. In this connection, the Bengal Chamber pointed out that the Madras Chamber was of opinion that a duty of not less than 15 per cent. was necessary and that any lower figure would be inadequate. The Southern Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association proposed 20 per cent. ; while the Northern India Tanner's Federation were disposed to suggest even a higher figure, they were very doubtful whether the rates mentioned by the Madras Chamber would be sufficient.

The Committee of this Chamber wrote to the Government of India strongly supporting the arguments put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in favour of an export duty and stated that they trusted the matter would receive prompt attention.

At a later date the Punjab Chamber requested this Chamber's view on a telegram sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India regarding the levy of an export duty of 15 per cent. on raw hides and skins and allowing a rebate of 10 per cent. to the parts of the Empire.

The telegram read as follows :—

" The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg respectfully but emphatically to protest against restrictions imposed on the free importation of dyes by Resolution No. 6993, dated 6th September 1919, which is sure to affect adversely local industries. Now that war conditions have ceased there is absolutely no justification for imposing restrictions of this nature and the Committee are of opinion that the action taken is in the nature of a protective measure for the British Dye manufacturer, is wrong in principle and indefensible from the standpoint of India's interests. My Committee therefore urge its immediate withdrawal.

" Whilst according their cordial approval to the principle of the levy of duty on export of raw hides and skins my Committee are against the rebate of ten per cent. being given to the parts of the Empire. They are emphatically of opinion that the policy of Imperial Preference applied to India will be harmful to her economic interests and they protest against the application of it to this country in an indirect and piecemeal manner by a flank movement. Like all large questions of public policy it should have been submitted to the

country at large for discussion and deliberation as a direct issue for being so suddenly adopted by the Government. My Committee consider the introduction of Imperial Preference as unjust and inequitable without the grant of fiscal autonomy which would leave to the Imperial Council the power of adjustment of tariffs. Now if the idea of Imperial Preference is ultimately adopted by the country, in the opinion of my Committee it is inconsistent with India's natural self-respect to allow preference to such of the Dominions as do not accord to Indians equal treatment as partners of the Empire."

The Committee in their reply to the Punjab Chamber stated that the question had already received their careful consideration and they were entirely in favour of not only the new duty but also the rebate of ten per cent. for hides and skins tanned within the Empire. They added that the principle of Imperial Preference involved thereby also met with their cordial approval. (*Appendix* Q-2)

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

In August 1919, a Press Notice was issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise to the effect that, under the Finance Act, 1919, the preferential rates of Customs duties in favour of Empire products would operate, except in the case of tea, as from 1st September 1919. Preference on tea came into force on the 2nd June 1919. The preferential rates were applicable to almost all goods subject to Customs duties which were shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire.

For purposes of record the Press Notice above referred to is printed in full in *Appendix* Q-3.

## PROVISIONAL PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, in May 1917, informed the Chamber that with the greater regularity of mails he proposed to grant the concession of provisional payment of duty, except in the case of sugar and silk piece-goods, only in special circumstances and for good cause shown, and that such payments would be adjusted automatically after expiry of three months from the date of payment, with the effect that refund would not be granted if applied for, after three months from that date.

This procedure came into force from 1st June 1919. (*Appendix* Q-4).

---

## IMPORTED RUBBER INSULATED COPPER WIRE AND CABLES.

(*See Reports* 1917, *pp.* 49, 370 ; 1918, *pp.* 38, 257.)

The Government of India in a letter, dated 5th May 1919, to the Government of Bombay stated that they were of opinion that the letters " C. M. A. " when used by foreign manufacturers even though accompanied by a counter-indication of origin, would constitute a false trade description, as many purchasers might not be aware that the Association did not admit foreign firms and might assume that the makers though foreign, were members ; and on the assumption that the " initials of a person " would include the " initials of a body corporate ", section 4 (2) (b) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889, would apply. The Government of India, therefore, decided to regard the use of letters " C.M.A." on the labels attached to imported wires and cables as an indication that the manufacturers of such goods were associated with the British Cable Makers' Association and

that the goods had been manufactured in accordance with the specification of the Association. The use of the word "Association" was also to be regarded as having similar implications.

The Government of India explained that statements such as the following :—

"Guaranteed equal in all respects to 'C. M. A.' products of similar grade", or

"Guaranteed up to Association Standard"

might however be permitted on wires and cables manufactured by non-members of the British Cable Makers' Association, provided the goods were thereby correctly described; and in order to ensure that goods so marked were correctly described it was requested that instructions might be issued to the local Government's Electrical Officer at Bombay to test any samples that might be sent to him by the local Customs authorities. Government added, however, that while it might not be necessary to have samples tested in all cases, this precaution might be dispensed with entirely in the case of British manufactures "made in accordance with C.M. A. standards" by makers outside the Association, as it was understood that these manufacturers were well known and good.

The Government of Bombay were requested to instruct the local Customs authorities accordingly. (*Appendix* **R.**)

---

## SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

### (1) "CALENDAR" YEAR INSTEAD OF "FISCAL" YEAR.

The Director of Statistics in April 1919, informed the Chamber that the question of publishing the statistics of Trade and Navigation of the Government of India for the

calendar year instead of, as at present, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, would be discussed at the Statistical Conference of the Empire which, it was proposed to convene in London soon after the signing of peace. In these circumstances, the Government of India desired to obtain the views of this Chamber as to which of the two years should be adopted in the trade and shipping returns of British India.

It was pointed out that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of the calendar year were :—

(1) There would be uniformity with the practice of the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the British Empire (the Union of South Africa, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon) and also probably with the United States of America. It was understood that the United States had under consideration the alteration of the statistical year ending 30th June to the calendar year, in order that (1) the American trade accounts might conform to the business year of practically all American industries, and (2) comparison would be facilitated with the results of the majority of foreign countries.

(2) Complete trade statistics for twelve months would be available before the preparation of the Budget Estimates of the Government of India.

(3) The arguments against the calendar year were (i) there would be a break in the continuity of record, an inconvenience which was, however, to some extent only transitory ; (ii) the calendar year divided the busy trade season into two parts and it did not include the entire exports of the

season's crops in any one year. The trade year therefore, conformed generally with the export season of the staple products.

It was added that the financial year ending 31st March was adopted in the United Kingdom for the financial but not for the trade accounts (in which the calendar year was in vogue) from the year 1855. The fiscal year was adopted both in the trade and in the financial accounts of the Government of India from the year 1866-67. The year in use in Canada was the year ending 31st March, and in Australia (since 1914) the year ending 30th June.

In reply the Committee stated that they favoured publication of the Trade and Navigation Returns for the calendar year as, in their opinion, the advantages to be gained by the adoption of that year outweighed the disadvantages as set forth in the letter from the Director of Statistics.

The Director of Statistics informed the Chamber later that out of the thirteen Chambers of Commerce consulted in regard to the proposed adoption of the calendar year in place of the fiscal year ending 31st March in the trade accounts all with the exception of one had favoured the calendar year. The Director added that in view of the fact that an Imperial Statistical Conference would take place in London in May 1920, the Government of India had decided that action should be deferred until after the proposed Conference had met. (*Appendix* **S-1.**)

(2) Additions and Alterations.

During the year under review, the Director of Statistics made several additions to, and alterations in, the lists of articles separately specified in the sea-borne trade returns with a view to giving more detailed statistics of imports and exports. Under

the new arrangements, the number of articles specified in the returns will be 1,450, an increase of 21 per cent. as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14. (*Appendix* S-2.)

(3) DENOMINATION OF QUANTITY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

The Director of Statistics in October 1919, forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter he had addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce intimating that with effect from the 1st April 1920, the denomination of the quantity of certain articles such as sugar, rice, wheat, seeds, oilcakes, etc., would be changed from "cwts." to "tons" in the returns of the Sea-borne Trade of British India.

A copy of the letter is printed in full in *Appendix* S-3.

(4) DENOMINATION OF QUANTITY OF "OILS."

The Director of Statistics in October 1919, enquired whether in the opinion of the Chamber, the denomination of the quantity of oils (vegetable, animal and essential) in the Sea-borne Trade Returns of British India should be expressed in weight (cwts. and lbs.) instead of, as was the existing practice, in gallons.

The Committee replied that they approved of the proposal that the denomination of the quantity of oils should be expressed in weight instead of in gallons. (*Appendix* S-4.)

(5) CLASSIFICATION OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

A letter was received in January 1919, from the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, asking for the views of the Chamber in regard to a proposal to revise the classification of cotton twist and yarn in the Sea-borne Trade Returns. The existing classification was as follows :—

(i) Mule and water.
(ii) Orange, red and other colours.
(iii) Mercerised cotton yarn.
(iv) Unspecified descriptions.

It was suggested that the following classification be adopted :—

(i) Grey.
(ii) Orange, red and other colours.
(iii) White
(iv) Mercerised cotton yarn.
(v) Unspecified descriptions.

The views of the Chamber were also requested in regard to (1) whether all doubles under grey and coloured twist should be classified as unspecified descriptions without the details of counts, and (2) whether there would be any difficulty in showing under white yarns (doubles and singles) the number of counts as was being shown under grey and coloured yarns.

In reply the Committee stated they approved of the proposed new classification and as regards questions (1) and (2) they were of the opinion that the trade would appreciate as many details as possible. (*Appendix* **S-5.**)

(6) Specification of Cotton Waste.

The Director of Statistics, Calcutta, in January 1919, forwarded to this Chamber for information a copy of a letter he had addressed to the Cotton Contracts Committee, Bombay, intimating that arrangements had been made to show the exports of cotton waste separately from those of raw cotton in the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Returns. (*Appendix* **S-6.**)

(7) Specification of Paper.

The Director of Statistics in November informed the Chamber that in the Sea-borne Import Trade Returns the head "Paper" consisted of the following sub-heads :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Packing paper | ... ... | ...Cwt. and value. |
| (2) Printing paper | ... ... | ... ,, ,, |
| (3) Writing paper and envelopes | | ... — ,, |
| (4) Other kinds of paper | ... | ...Cwt. ,, |
| (5) Paper manufactures | ... | ... — ,, |

and pointed out that in the United Kingdom Trade Returns, weight was shown for all the sub-heads under "Paper".

He desired to know whether it was possible to follow the United Kingdom practice by showing the weight as well as value of items (3) writing paper and envelopes, and (5) paper manufactures, of which the weight was not reported in the local Sea-borne Trade Returns.

In that connection, he stated that a question as to the declared value of writing paper had recently arisen and that there had been no data to go upon.

In reply the Committee stated they were of opinion, after consultation with the firms in Bombay interested in this trade, that there would be no difficulty in following the practice which obtained in the United Kingdom in connection with all sub-heads under "Paper". (*Appendix* S-7.)

---

## MEETING OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE, 1920.

In November 1919, the Indian Railway Conference Association announced that the next meeting of the Traffic Committee would be held in Calcutta commencing from Monday the 16th February 1920 and requested to be informed of any subjects that the Chamber might wish that Committee to consider.

It was explained that the functions of the Traffic Committee were mainly to take measures to simplify and assimilate, as far as possible, the rules and conditions of booking and transportation of goods and coaching traffic over Indian Railways which were parties to the Association but they could not enforce specific rates on Railway administrations nor was the Committee in the position of a court to investigate complaints against administrations which should be made to the Railway Board or to the Administrations affected.

The Committee in reply stated that they had carefully considered the question as to what subjects might advantageously be discussed at the meeting of the Traffic Committee and they wished to bring forward the following subjects:—

(a) The enforcement of a uniform system of serial booking of goods on all lines similar to that at present in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(b) The necessity for increased co-operation between the various railways with particular regard to the existing unsatisfactory arrangement whereby booking for a foreign railway was dependent upon wagons of that railway being available.

The Indian Railway Conference Association in acknowledging receipt of the Chamber's letter stated that, as regards item (a), the matter would be placed before the Traffic Committee. In regard to item (b) they stated that the subject matter was dealt with at the last Railway Conference in October 1919 and the indiscriminate loading of all broad gauge railway wagons for all kinds of traffic would probably be introduced at an early date in the same way as it was already in vogue for coal. (*Appendix* **T-1.**)

---

## RAILWAY FREIGHTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

### Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in May 1919, forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had received from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in which it was intimated that the latter had had, recently, under preliminary consideration some of the features of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

The London Chamber noted that the recommendations of the Commission included suggestions for action to be taken to improve and develop Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and the greater use of Indian Minerals, and the establishment of a Special Department to supply industries with technical, commercial, financial and educational assistance. It was, however, to the recommendations whereby the Indian Railways should be worked to assist in the development of industries that the London Chamber drew special attention and they asked that they might be favoured with an expression of opinion on the point.

These recommendations appeared to the London Chamber to involve an alteration in policy of an extremely far-reaching character. They were put forward as being fundamentally necessary for the development of new industries in India, but the Commission did not seem to have appreciated what their effect on the trade and commerce of India, as distinct from Indian industries, would be.

It was pointed out that the Commission had published a concise summary of their report which stated clearly what was proposed in this connection. The words used in the summary were as follows:—

"The Commission thinks that reduced rates to and from ports have been prejudicial to industrial development and that the position requires careful examination with a view to the removal of existing anomalies. In particular, it should be possible to increase the rates on raw produce for export and on imports other than machinery and stores for industrial use."

In view of the fact that a new Imperial Department of Industry was being created which would use every effort to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, this recommendation to the effect that railway rates on raw

products should be increased and that the same should be done for imports, except where required for development of new Indian industries, appeared to the London Chamber to constitute a serious menace to the future prosperity of the trade and commerce of India, as distinct from Indian industries.

Chapter III of the Report indicated the principal raw products which would be affected, the heading of the chapter being "Raw Materials for Industries".

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | *Oil Seeds.* | Hides & leather. |
| Sugarcane. | Castor. | Minerals. |
| Jute. | Copra. | Mica. |
| Hemp. | Cotton. | Cement & Pottery. |
| Sisal. | Groundnuts. | Glass. |
| Flax. | Linseed. | Saltpetre. |
| Rhea. | Rape & mustard. | Timber. |
| | Sesamum. | Jungle produce. |

The proposition was that for every one of these raw products the railway rates to their ports were to be raised and this would apply to any other products which were used for any industry not in India.

It was contended that the raising of these raw products' rates to the ports would probably automatically raise the rates for the carriage of foodgrains to the ports for export, as up to that time, oil seeds had been classified and been carried under the same schedule of rates as grains and pulses.

If the railway rates on raw products to ports were raised, railways must either raise the grain rates to the level of the raw products' new rates or else become liable to an action

under Section 42 (2) of the Indian Railways Act which reads as follows :—

"A Railway administration shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or subject any particular person or Railway administration or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever."

It was added that besides the recommendation to increase rates on raw products to the ports in order to check their export and also to raise import rates, both to assist in the development of Indian industries, the Commission made another recommendation. There were areas in India, such as around Delhi, where Railways serving different ports, met and competed with each other and, to use the Commission's own words in Chapter XIX, para. 271, "the result is that speaking generally favourable rates for raw produce, moving to the ports have resulted." What the Commission recommended was that these favourable rates to ports from such areas should come to an end, it being considered that there had been a tendency to think of attracting traffic to a particular railway rather than to consider whether a real necessity existed for reduction in the general interests of the country. The report commented on railways competing for traffic to their ports and seemed to advocate a policy under which all traffic in raw products from such areas should be handled by one railway only, the rates being based not on each railway doing its best to attract traffic to its port, but by a consideration of the effect which the rate proposed would have on the total cost of conveying the goods to their port of foreign destination and therefore on their ability to compete with products from rival sources.

Under such a scheme the shortest route to any one port seemed indicated and, as illustrating the effect it would have on Calcutta to Bombay,

the distance from Delhi to Karachi was 781 miles.
" " Bombay " 957 "
" " Calcutta " 903 "

Briefly, the fundamental principle on which the Commission appeared to have designed their industrial policy was, by means of higher Railway export rates, to discourage the exports of raw products, and by higher import rates, to create a protection tariff in favour of the new Indian industries to be created.

These proposals appeared to the London Chamber to affect not only those in the business of Indian trade and commerce, but also shipping companies engaged in carrying it and banks in financing it.

From a preliminary survey of these proposals, the executive Committee of the East India Section of the London Chamber were inclined to the opinion that the policy suggested by the report of the Industrial Commission aimed at protecting Indian industries through the medium of adjustments in the railway tariff rather than by direct preference through the medium of import and export duties. The wisdom of this policy appeared to the London Chamber to be problematical and the effect on the general trade and commerce of India might be injurious. Moreover, it did not appear to the London Chamber to be at all clear, whether Indian industries did not, in the existing favourable conditions of cheap coal and home consuming markets, show a tendency to gradual and sure development on sound lines, and in those circumstances it would appear that a good deal of consideration was necessary as to whether an artificial stimulus was required.

The London Chamber desired to have the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce in India on the whole report which they had not up to that time had an opportunity to consider thoroughly. At the same time this proposal regarding the railway rates appeared to them to be an outstanding question affecting the trade and commerce on which especially they desired to request the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce in India.

The Committee of this Chamber, in replying to the London Chamber of Commerce, stated that they had carefully considered the various points raised but were not inclined to oppose the particular suggestion in the Industrial Commission's Report to which reference had been made, unless it could be clearly shown that it would prejudice India's power to compete against rival sources. Generally the Committee were entirely in favour of doing everything in reason to encourage and assist the development of Indian industries.

The Committee added however that while they did not oppose the use of an adjustment of railway rates as a means of encouraging Indian industries, they felt the use of this expedient must be very carefully applied and be subject to two conditions. The first condition was that an alteration in railway rates would only be justifiable to encourage an industry which had, or was about to be, started, under conditions which satisfied Government that it had a reasonable chance of success. The Committee did not think rates should be raised either in order to assist an industry which was started under conditions which gave no real promise of success or to encourage the starting of some possible industry for which no definite and concrete proposals existed. They were also of opinion that there was a danger of a promiscuous raising

of rates, the only result of which, in many cases, would be to penalise the export and import trade of India without doing any good to indigenous industries.

The second condition was that the effect of any proposed rise in the rates on the marketing of India's surplus produce abroad should be carefully considered and balanced against the advantages to be gained by industries. (*Appendix* **T-2.**)

---

## PROPOSED INCREASES IN RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

In November 1919, the Railway Board requested the opinion of the Chamber on certain proposed increases in Railway freight rates. It was stated that in view of the heavy increases in working costs on railways, due to the abnormal rise in the price of materials, and a largely increased wages bill, railway administrations had had under consideration the question of enhancing freights in certain cases, where that could be done without injuriously affecting trade and industry. It was unanimously agreed amongst railways that the existing rates for coal from the Bengal coal-fields were distinctly low and could bear enhancement, and they accordingly proposed to increase the freight charges for this commodity by approximately 5 per cent. for long distances varying to 7½ per cent. for short lead traffic. An accompanying statement showed how the existing and the proposed scale of charges compared, and gave a few specific examples of the effect of the new scale. The Railway Board stated that they considered the enhancement reasonable, and added that it was proposed to introduce the new rates from the 1st April 1920.

The Committee in reply stated that they had no objection to raise in connection with the proposed increases, provided they did not interfere with existing contracts. (*Appendix* **T-3.**)

## FORGED ENDORSEMENTS OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

In August 1919, the Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion papers in connection with a proposal to extend to Railways, by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of railway receipts, of the nature afforded to Bankers by Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by Section 60 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. In reply, the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the trade could not reasonably object to the railways being given the protection it was proposed to extend to them, and they therefore favoured the proposal in question. (*Appendix* **T-4.**)

---

## VALUE PAYABLE PARCELS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.

(*See Report*, 1908, *pp.* 64, 307.)

In January 1919, the Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India regarding the proposed introduction of a scheme for the exchange of value payable parcels between the United Kingdom and India. It was stated that on previous occasions opinions for and against the scheme were almost equally divided but, as might be expected, while the opinions of consumers were in favour of the proposal, the Trades Associations, which respresented the retail shopkeepers, were unanimously opposed to it. In view of this fact His Majesty's Government had been informed that the Government of India were not prepared to enter into the arrangement.

The Government of India added that intimation had been received that the General Post Office, London, proposed negotiating with the Dominions and Allied and, possibly,

neutral countries for the establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, and the Government of India were asked to co-operate in the scheme.

The Government of India recognised that circumstances had changed since 1908 especially as a result of the war, and before coming to a decision in the matter desired to have the opinion of the Government of Bombay on the subject after consultation with Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations and such representative bodies as were likely to express useful opinions on the subject. The Government of Bombay, therefore, asked to be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the question.

In reply the Committee stated that they adhered to the opinion they had expressed on the subject in their letter to the Government of Bombay, dated 14th February 1908. (*Appendix* U-1.)

---

## CHARGES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, in January 1919, forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India in connection with the high scale of charges for inland telegrams and expressed the hope that this Chamber would support their representation.

The Committee accordingly addressed Government in the matter stating that, as no reasons for the step taken had been given in the Notification which announced the last increase in rates, they felt they could strongly support the Upper India Chamber's representation.

In acknowledging receipt of the above letter the Government of India forwarded to the Chamber a copy of the reply they had sent to the Upper India Chamber. From that it appeared that the increasing pressure on the telegraph

service due to expansion in traffic, and the inability of the Department to meet this expansion owing to shortage in material and staff, had led the Government of India to decide that, as a further means of relieving the pressure on the Department, the tariff for ordinary inland private telegrams should be increased from eight annas for a telegram of twelve words or less, with half-an-anna for every additional word, to a uniform rate of one anna a word with a minimum of twelve annas, and that the rate for express telegrams should be raised from Re. 1 for twelve words or less, with two annas for every additional word, to a uniform rate of two annas a word with a minimum of Re. 1-8-0.

Government added that as the trained telegraph staff had not returned from Field Service in Mesopotamia, and as the supplies of new material had not been made available, they regretted that the question of reducing the charges immediately could not be considered. Government felt that it would be realised that it would not be for the advantage of trade nor for the public convenience to congest the lines by accepting telegrams for which there were no adequate means of disposal. (*Appendix* U-2.)

---

## COST OF FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber copies of correspondence that had taken place between that Chamber and the Ceylon Government in regard to the cost of foreign telegrams. The Ceylon Chamber maintained that the outward rates were based on an exchange value of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee so as to approximate as nearly as possible to the rates charged inward, from the various foreign countries. On this assumption, the rates collected for outward messages were, it was contended, greatly in excess of those charged from foreign countries. The Ceylon Chamber

suggested that until such time as exchange was in a more stable position the charges should be fixed on a sliding scale in accordance with the current rates of exchange so as to approximate to the cable rates from other countries to Ceylon. This Chamber was asked to support the Ceylon Chamber's representation.

The Committee in forwarding to the Bombay Government copies of the above correspondence stated that they strongly supported the case put forward by the Ceylon Chamber and expressed a hope that the matter would receive the serious consideration of the Bombay Government and that a representation would be made as soon as possible to the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee with whom the question of the alteration of rates for foreign telegrams rested. (*Appendix* U-3.)

## DELAYS TO COMMERCIAL CABLES.

Towards the end of January 1919, the Committee addressed a telegram to the Government of India in connection with the delays to commercial cables from England. They stated that commercial houses in Bombay were receiving messages ten days after date of despatch whilst unimportant, and even undesirable, cables appeared to be coming through in forty-eight hours; it was requested that the matter should receive urgent attention.

At a later date the Committee received a copy of a representation that the Bengal Chamber had made to Government on the same subject. The Bengal Chamber urged that the delays to foreign cables were so serious, that it was very desirable that all the Indian Chambers should move with regard to them and it was therefore suggested that this Chamber should immediately telegraph to the Government of India in support of the Bengal Chamber's representation; this was accordingly done.

133587

In replying to the Chamber's telegram on the above subject the Government of India stated that they fully realised the difficulty of the position. The despatch of State telegrams was restricted to the utmost, and all possible channels of communication, including wireless, were being utilised. The Government of India wished it to be understood, however, that the existing congestion was world-wide and did not affect India alone.

With regard to the proposals which had been made to curtail press messages, the Government of India stated that press traffic was very small as compared with commercial traffic, and did not materially affect the existing congestion. No priority was given to press traffic except to circular world-press messages which served many countries simultaneously.

The Government of India added that proposals to give priority to important business cables had also been carefully considered but they were of opinion that it would be impossible for any authority to examine and determine the relative importance of private messages. The Departments of Government were again being reminded to watch for every opportunity to reduce the length and number of telegrams issued by them.

On the 19th March, The Hon'ble Mr. M. N. Hogg put the following questions in the Indian Legislative Council, at Delhi :—

(*a*) Have Government received since the signing of the Armistice with Germany any representation from Chambers of Commerce or other commercial associations on the delay in the transmission of commercial and private cables between England and India ?

(*b*) Have Government issued during the same period any special instructions to all Government Officers, Military and Civil, who are entitled to send cables on Government account, enjoining strict economy in the use of the cables in view of the present congestion ?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the negative, will Government consider the advisability of taking some such action?

(*d*) Have press cables been received in India during the same period relating to (1) the death of, and inquest on, an actress professionally known as Miss Billie Carleton, (2) the murder of Major Seton by Col. Rutherford, (3) other news, the dissemination of which is of no public importance ?

(*e*) Have Government communicated with the Secretary of State as to the possibility of taking steps to relieve the cable system from the transmission of unnecessary and unimportant press news until such time as a normal public service can be restored ?

The following was the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland to the above questions :—

The answer to the first two parts of the question is in the affirmative, and the third part consequently does not arise.

With regard to the last two parts of the question, press cables were received in India relating to—

(i) the death of, and inquest on, an actress professionally known as Miss Billie Carleton ; and

(ii) the murder of Major Seton, and there may have been other instances in which news had been disseminated which may be thought of little public importance. It must be remembered, however, that the news is disseminated by a news agency which is in the best position to judge what is news of general

public interest, and that one of the principal tests of public interest is the amount of attention devoted to an incident in the public press. In the case of the two particular items referred to, the news agency was doubtless influenced by the fact that the incidents in question occupied numerous columns of the daily press in England. Much of the press is circular world-press, copies of which are dropped in India in course of transit to Australia and other countries ; and this is arranged to avoid duplication of traffic. Government have been in communication with the Secretary of State in regard to relieving the cable system generally, but they do not consider that any useful purposes would be served by asking the Secretary of State to curtail press messages. The concurrence of the Government of other countries to such a step would have to be obtained. The amount of press traffic is very small compared with commercial telegrams, and does not affect the delay appreciably.

As conditions, instead of improving, were growing steadily worse, the Committee again addressed the Government of India on the 26th March 1919, and asked if they could be furnished with any figures showing whether Government's instructions to their officers to economise in the use of cables had effected any reduction in the number of words sent over the cables on Government account and, if so, what was the extent of such reduction.

The Government of India in reply stated that they had arranged for a periodical census of foreign cables issued by the Departments of Government but declined to give any detailed information on a matter for which they were solely responsible.

On the 7th July 1919, the Chamber sent a telegram to the Government of India urging that, with a view to lessening the cable delays which were rendering trade and shipping in many directions almost impossible, the Government of India should cable the Home Government strongly supporting the demand, at that time being pressed in Parliament, for the immediate abolition of censorship and for permission to resume use of private codes at least as between India and Great Britain, British Dependencies and America.

The Government of India in reply drew attention to a statement made by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on the 7th July from which it appeared that His Majesty's Government was fully alive to the importance of withdrawing the censorship and permitting the use of private codes at the earliest possible date and that relaxation of the existing restrictions was imminent.

It was also observed that it had been found impossible to combine a certain degree of censorship with the use of private codes. It was also considered impossible to introduce any partial relaxation between India, Great Britain, British Dependencies and America as suggested by the Chamber. Cable traffic, it was stated, was governed by international convention, and it would not be possible for His Majesty's Government to remove the censorship on certain lines and retain it on others affecting allied and neutral states.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 18th October 1919 sent the following telegram to the Government of India and asked for this Chamber's support :— "Committee desire invite urgent attention of Government to serious delays again occurring in the transmission of cables between United Kingdom and India. Notice in yesterday's

press gives period of delay in cables from London to Bombay as one day for full rates two days for deferred, but cables received here yesterday bear dates 13th and 14th and delay Bombay to London is far more serious. Chamber strongly urge immediate action to improve position as recurrence of delays is serious handicap to commercial and public interests generally ; " and also the following :—" My number 3620 of to-day regarding delays in transmission of foreign telegrams. Committee also invite attention to similar delays in inland messages. For some time it has been practically impossible to get reply from places like Bombay on same day. Committee trust Government will be able to take such action as will expedite service. "

The Committee accordingly telegraphed to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India as follows :—" Bombay Chamber strongly supports representation of Bengal Chamber regarding serious delays occurring in transmission of both home and inland telegrams. Our experience of time entailed by messages between United Kingdom and India widely diverges from that notified in press. London to Bombay instead of taking one day is taking at least three days and we deprecate announcements being made inconsistent with facts as they militate against efforts towards improvement. A continuance of present extremely unsatisfactory conditions seriously damaging to trade interests and results, among many other serious consequences, in delays to shipping. This Chamber urges that no effort and no expense be spared to bring about immediate improvement, especially having regard to imminence of an extremely busy export season when conditions are bound to get worse unless working of service can be placed forthwith on a better footing. "

The following telegram was received from the Government of India in reply :—

"8747. Following telegram sent to Bengal Chamber of Commerce begins :—Your telegram number 3620, dated eighteenth following Public Notice issued on sixteenth begins: Owing to cable interruptions in the Red Sea, delays on cablegrams both homewards and outwards, especially homeward deferreds, will be temporarily increased until restoration effected. Government are enquiring regarding discrepancies between actual and announced delays and delays in inland telegrams ; ends."

Later the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India forwarded to this Chamber a copy of a letter they had sent to the Bengal Chamber in reply to that Chamber's telegram referred to above.

The Bengal Chamber had complained that—

(1) serious delays were again occurring in the transmission of cables between the United Kingdom and India ;

(2) the delay in transmission notified in the press on the 17th October was less than the actual delay ;

(3) there were similar delays in the transmission of inland telegrams.

Regarding the first complaint the Government of India stated that the (then) recent increase in the delay in the transmission of cables between the United Kingdom and India was due to interruption in the Red Sea; and they had since been informed by the General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay, that the cable that had been

unworkable had been restored, but that two others were faulty and might be temporarily interrupted later for removal of faults. The General Superintendent had expressed the hope that there would be a gradual reduction in the homeward delay, but had feared that the delay in outward traffic would continue for some time longer owing to congestion *via* the Mediterranean route, consequent on the interruption of the Mauritius-Rodriguez section of the Australian route *via* the Cape.

With regard to the second complaint, the General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ld., Bombay, reported that the "delay advice" which he had issued on the 15th October was worded as follows :—

> "Transit Times. Bombay to London. Full rate 2 days. Deferreds 6½ days. Outward delays practically the same."

That had been interpreted as meaning that the outward delays were practically the same as previously but the General Superintendent explained that the notice was intended to mean that outward delays were practically the same as homeward delays.

With regard to the third complaint, it was stated that the delays in the transmission of inland telegrams were due to interruptions and heavy pressure of traffic. The import of stores necessary for the normal development of the Telegraph Department had been suspended during the years of the war, and there was much lee-way to be made up. The Government of India had already sanctioned the provision of extra wires between Bombay and Calcutta and other important centres, which, it was hoped, would greatly reduce delays. (*Appendix* U-4.)

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.

Towards the end of November 1919, the Burma Chamber forwarded a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India on the subject of connecting India with the United Kingdom by means of wireless telegraphy, thus reducing the pressure on cable traffic and affording a more perfect service.

The Burma Chamber stated that they were of the opinion that the question of an efficient system of wireless telegraphy connecting India with England which had often been suggested, should be removed from the theoretical to the practical stage and installed in the very near future so that India should not be cut off for lengthy intervals from England as had been the case previously. They added that a dual system of wireless and cable would certainly be welcome and they would be glad if the Government of India would strongly press that view on the Secretary of State for India as a matter of urgency.

The Committee, having regard to the existing delay in cable communications and the remote prospects of improvement in that direction in the near future, informed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India that they desired strongly to support the arguments advanced by the Burma Chamber in favour of a dual system of wireless and cable communication and that they trusted the suggestion would receive the urgent and careful consideration due to it as a matter of public expediency.

The Commerce and Industry Department later forwarded to this Chamber a copy of the reply they had sent the Burma Chamber on this subject. It was stated that the Government of India fully recognised the importance of efficient wireless telegraphic communications between India and the United

Kingdom and had under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the existing wireless system. Continuing they stated that the development of wireless telegraphy in India was, as the Chamber was probably aware, complicated by difficult questions of atmospherics which had not yet been satisfactorily solved. It was added that at the instance of the Government of India, a special staff of wireless experts had been engaged by the Secretary of State for India in England and was expected to arrive in India very shortly. (*Appendix* U-5.)

## CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

In September 1919, the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India addressed a letter to the Chamber on the subject of the development of civil aviation in India. It was stated that the Government of India were advised that at the existing stage of development any scheme of air transport should be governed by two main principles, which were briefly explained as under:—

Firstly, by far the most costly part of air transport was maintenance, and security required that the maintenance service should be of the highest efficiency. But the speed of aircraft was so great, and the range so wide, that a single maintenance organisation would serve a very large area. The Government of India were, in fact, advised that maintenance centres at seven places, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Nagpur and Rangoon, would be sufficient for the service of all probable routes in India and Burma; moreover, when once the necessary maintenance centres had been established, the machines for further expansion could be added without greatly increasing the cost of upkeep. Owing to the high cost of maintenance, therefore, it was desirable that the utmost advantage should be

taken of the inherent features of air transport, namely, speed and range, in order that maintenance centres might develop their full power. On the other hand, if maintenance centres were unnecessarily duplicated, the prospect of financial success would be seriously prejudiced.

Thus the first principle was that a large organisation with a few well-placed maintenance centres was economically more sound than several small organisations involving many maintenance services.

Secondly, the development of aircraft at the moment was very rapid and types of machines and engines were constantly changing. The cost of maintenance was reduced proportionately by the speed and endurance of the machines used, which affected, in particular, the engine overhaul for distance flown, the life of the machine, fuel distribution, the number of aerodromes required, and personnel and workshops. It was important, therefore, that an air transport organisation should be absolutely free in its choice of machines.

The second principle, then, was that an air transport organisation should not be dependent on any particular aircraft construction company.

In accordance with these two principles, the Government of India, after taking the best technical advice available, were inclined to the opinion that civil aviation would best be developed in India by the grant of a monopoly for a term of years for the carriage of mails by air, throughout India and Burma, to a single air transport company, which should be independent of any particular aircraft construction company. The monopoly would be limited to the carriage of mails, and the postal rates would be fixed by Government. The Company would have a free hand in fixing rate for the carriage of other goods and passengers in open competition with any other companies which might be

established for such traffic. It would be recognised, however, that a mail monopoly company, with a well-organised system of maintenance centres, would probably be able to shut out competition for other traffic, unless it abused its position.

The terms of such a monopoly would, it was added, require careful consideration and discussion with the commercial interests concerned. It was suggested that this Chamber should place Government's letter before the members of the Chamber, and that any firms or groups of firms which were interested in the development of civil aviation in India should then communicate to Government, as a basis for discussion, the conditions which would be agreeable to them. Any such communication would, of course, be treated as confidential if, so desired.

The Committee, therefore, circulated Government's letter among all members and requested those interested in the development of civil aviation to attend an informal conference with Major-General Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Royal Air Force, Middle East, and Colonel Nevill of the Army Headquarters Staff. At this conference Major-General Salmond and Colonel Nevill explained the possibilities of civil aviation in India, amplifying to some extent the very brief outline of Government's views as contained in their letter.

Later the Committee of the Chamber recommended to Government that, in order that all interested should have time to communicate with their principals at home with a view to formulating proposals, Government should fix a date for receiving applications for the Indian monopoly; and, when announcing this date, should state that no decision would be arrived at, until after all applications, which were received within the period allowed, had been duly considered.

Having regard to the importance of an early decision, the Committee suggested that the date so fixed should be May 1st, 1920.

In view of the considerations involved, the Committee concurred in Government's opinion that the objects in view would be best and most efficiently attained by granting the right to carry the Air Mails for the whole of India to a single transport company, but they were unable to agree that it was desirable to insist that this company should not be associated with air craft manufacturers. The Committee were very doubtful, even if it were considered desirable, if it would be possible to prevent those interested in aircraft manufacture from becoming shareholders of any company formed and eventually securing a controlling power in that company.

The main reason for desiring a company independent of manufacturers, as explained by General Salmond, was apparently in order to prevent the service from being dependent upon a single type of machine, which might not be the best; but the Committee were doubtful if any disadvantage which could reasonably be apprehended from such a circumstance would be sufficient to warrant Government in depriving the company, at the present indeterminate state of air transport, of the invaluable experience, resources and support of the manufacturers.

The Committee requested Government to state, if possible, the extent of the subsidy or guarantee which they were prepared to concede and also asked for a definite pronouncement with regard to aerodromes, meteorological stations, wireless stations, lighthouses, and other necessary structures.

It was presumed that Government would provide aerodromes throughout the country for the use of the military authorities, for the company holding the mail contract and such other people as Government might determine and the

Committee asked to be informed if the company holding the contract would have special rights to the use of the aerodromes and if they would be put on specially favourable terms as regards rent charges, etc. It was further presumed that the workshops and other requisite buildings would have to be built by the company holding the Mail contract and that the company would be free to make their own arrangements with the public or with other companies for the use thereof.

The Committee understood that the meteorological stations, wireless stations and lighthouses would be owned, maintained and controlled by Government.

In view of the importance attached in many quarters to the early commencement of an Air Mail service, the Committee trusted that Government were already taking steps to acquire and prepare the necessary landing grounds, etc

The Committee were advised that Government were compiling Flying Rules for India, and as these must necessarily be of material interest to the members of the Chamber who were considering Civil Aviation in India, they suggested that the draft rules be published for information at the earliest possible moment.

It was understood that Government would retain the right to take over the company's machines and staff, etc., on payment, in the event of an emergency, and the Committee asked for some indication of the basis of remuneration contemplated by Government.

It was also understood that Government proposed to stipulate that one of the Directors of the Company should be a Government Officer nominated by Government who would have the right to refer the question of the type, or types, of machine, being or to be used, for the opinion of

the Air Board, the latter, on such representation, to have the right to forbid the use of a certain type, or types, of machine.

The Committee asked Government for as full information as could be given to them regarding their proposals in this respect and the powers of veto or control Government would desire to vest in the Air Board and meanwhile they deferred expressing any opinion on the point, beyond saying that such powers seemed to them to be neither necessary nor desirable. (*Appendix V.*)

---

## INSURANCE OF NATIVE SAILING CRAFT.

In December, 1918, the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce requested the views of this Chamber on the subject of the insurance of native sailing craft. They stated that the question had been occupying their attention for some time and they considered it to be of great importance. Marine Insurance Companies that had been addressed had stated that there was no market for hull insurance of any kind. It was added that the matter had been before the Marine Insurance Agents' Association of Calcutta a short time previously and the Association had expressed the opinion that it was essentially a case in which Government might introduce a scheme whereby they themselves would insure such risks in the same manner as the Home Government had insured cargo and hulls against war risk.

The Tuticorin Chamber further stated that at the request of Government craft had been built to assist the coastal trade of the country and owners, who in most cases had invested considerable funds, were anxious that the various Chambers of Commerce in India should take up the question.

The Committee, in reply, stated that they agreed with the views expressed at the meeting of the Marine Insurance Agents' Association to the effect that the Government of India might introduce a scheme under which these risks could be insured and added they were prepared to support a representation which would outline a well considered scheme. They, therefore, asked the Tuticorin Chamber to forward to them a copy of any letter they might address to Government in the matter. (*Appendix* **W-1.**)

---

## FIRE ON S. S. "DARA".

A member of the Chamber in June 1919 drew the attention of the Committee to the fire that had taken place recently on the S. S. "Dara" and pointed out that the fire had brought forcibly to their notice the inadequacy of the arrangements in force for meeting a contingency of this nature on a steamer lying in the harbour. There appeared to be sufficient water boats and other Port Trust craft capable of putting up a sufficient number of hose with an efficient pressure of water, but these craft were only manned with ordinary lascars who were neither trained to deal with fires nor equipped with the necessary boots, helmets, axes, etc. In the case of the "Dara" a detachment of the Municipal Fire Brigade were sent off under a foreman, but they did not appear to have authority over the disposition of all the craft in attendance. For instance, several large tugs belonging to a shipping firm in Bombay were in attendance but might have been more effective had their efforts been more co-ordinated with the Bombay Port Trust boats. It was considered essential, therefore, that a detachment of the Fire Brigade, under an experienced foreman should be expressly detailed for fires amongst shipping in the harbour, and that this detachment should be considered in charge of

all craft, whether Municipal or private, who were ordered out to the particular fire, within, of course, the limits and ordering of the fire appliances, the berthing alongside being left to the Masters or Serangs. It was suggested that the craft told off to attend vessels on fire should be equipped with thoroughly modern fire extinguishing appliances and oxy-acetylene plant (for cutting holes in the ship's deck or hull-plating to get at the immediate seat of the fire). It was contended that the Chief of the Brigade and his assistants should be acquainted with this plant and its upkeep and should also be sufficiently acquainted with the construction of ships to carry on the work intelligently. It was also considered quite essential for the Fire Brigade to supply men for manning the hose used, as the craft mentioned did not carry sufficient men for this purpose, nor could unequipped lascars board a vessel on fire for the purpose of playing hose in often very dangerous positions. A second and even more important point was that whatever detachment was detailed for this work, it should be in two sections, one section being held in reserve for the purpose of relieving the other, after they had had, say, a whole night on duty.

The member asked the Committee to represent the case to the authorities as it was a matter that vitally affected the shipping using the port of Bombay.

The Committee accordingly forwarded a copy of the above letter to the Bombay Port Trust with a request that they would give the matter their earnest consideration.

In acknowledging receipt of the Chamber's letter the Bombay Port Trust stated that the member's allegation that the existing Port Trust arrangements were very inadequate could not be admitted. It was pointed out that approximately half the Port Trust flotilla were fitted with fire pumps and were capable of discharging about 300 tons of

water an hour, which was considered sufficient for all requirements. The records of the past 35 years showed that there had been very few cases of fires on steamers in the harbour which were not got under within a very short time with the Port Trust appliances.

Directly a fire was reported, the Port Officer, Assistant Port Officer, Harbour Master and Dock Masters, with available Port Trust craft equipped with fire-extinguishing appliances, proceeded to the spot with the utmost despatch, and the necessary operations were carried out under the orders and personal supervision of the Port Officer and his assistants. A large number of steam launches also remained in attendance with relief crews from the Docks and elsewhere.

The Port Officer, who was in charge of the fire operations on the S. S. " Dara ", did not admit the contention that, owing to the vessel being left unattended, the fire rapidly extended forward. The Port Officer stated that the fire started in No. 3 hold and spread to No. 2, which was already badly on fire when the Port Trust craft were requisitioned. It was found impossible to get forward on account of the saloon and bridge deck being ablaze and owing to the intense heat the men could not get past the fire in No. 2 to work at No. 1 hold, nor could the Port Trust craft come with safety alongside the "Dara" forward of No. 2 hold. Had the "Dara" been beached and scuttled, the fire in No. 1 hold could have been effectively dealt with but although to beach a vessel in this harbour presented no difficulties, it was a very different matter to get her afloat again without damage. It was argued that the very small amount of structural damages sustained in comparison to the extent of the fire went to prove that the steps taken were the best possible under the circumstances, and the Principal Naval Transport Officer, East Indies, who was competent to judge the difficulties the Port Officer and

his staff had to contend with, was highly satisfied with the good results attained and requested the Chairman to convey his commendation and thanks to that Officer and his assistants.

With regard to the suggestion that had been made that the Municipality should employ a European foreman expressly to take charge of the Municipal Fire Brigade when attending fires on board ships in the harbour, it was stated there was no objection so far as the Port Trust was concerned; but the Fire Brigade Officers would have no jurisdiction over the men in charge of the Port Trust craft in regard to the handling of their vessels. The hose at the seat of the fire would be in charge of the Fire Brigade, who should also be responsible for reliefs of firemen if necessary, but the Fire Brigade Foreman would have to work under the Port Officer, whose duty it was to superintend the operations under Section 28 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

With regard to the proposal that oxy-acetylene plant for cutting holes in ships' decks or hull-plating should be kept on board one of the Port Trust vessels which attended at fires, the Trustees' Chief Engineer reported that unless such plant were frequently in use it was very likely to be found out of order when actually required. Oxy-acetylene plant was in use in the Port Trust Workshops and at most of the works adjacent to the Docks which undertook ship-repairs, so that it was easily available, if required.

A copy of the above letter was sent to the member who originally addressed the Chamber in the matter. The member, in addressing the Port Trust direct on the subject pointed out that their representations had not been written in a spirit of complaint, but rather to take advantage of the lessons which such serious casualties almost invariably taught, in putting before the Chamber such suggestions as appeared to them likely to be of assistance in the event of

similar future contingencies. They stated they should be sorry to think that the Port Officer's staff were under the impression that their efforts on this occasion were not fully appreciated by them.

The difficulties of dealing with so serious a fire afloat were fully realised at the time but on the other hand, there was no doubt that the fire made its greatest movement forward after the first outbreak, when the Municipal Fire Brigade had been withdrawn, leaving the direction of the hose to the personnel of the various craft alongside. The Fire Brigade returned to the steamer later on but the temporary lull in the operations rendered it impossible then to save the forepart of the vessel, to which damage to the extent of nine lakhs was done. They stated that it was this circumstance which had caused them to advocate the system of continuous relays of Municipal Firemen, who, as explained by the Port Trust, would be under the direction of the Port Officer. (*Appendix* W-2).

---

## IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS.

In December 1918, the Governor-General in Council issued a Notification under the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, publishing certain rules for the assessment of compensation for vessels impressed under the Ordinance. These rules laid down *inter alia* that in default of agreement as to the compensation payable under the Ordinance in respect of any vessel impressed thereunder such compensation shall be assessed by a Board of Arbitration to be constituted in the case of each vessel. The Board should consist of three persons, of whom one shall be a judge of the High Court or Chief Court, exercising jurisdiction at the port of impressment and shall be nominated by the Chief Justice or

Chief Judge of such High Court or Chief Court; one shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, and one by the owner of the vessel.

The Government of Bombay in May 1919 informed the Chamber that they had been asked to submit for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council the name of the person or persons who were considered to be suitable for nomination as Government's representative on the Board of Arbitration at Bombay. The Port Officer had, however, proposed that instead of appointing a permanent member on the Board for all arbitrations, shipping firms might be called upon to nominate one member to serve on the Board as each case came up for arbitration. If this course were adopted the same person would not necessarily dispose of all the cases and thus the work would be distributed among the shipping firms in Bombay. By adopting the original scheme of appointing a permanent member there was always the possibility of such person not being able to attend when actually required on account of sickness, absence, etc. It was therefore considered by Government that the Port Officer's proposal would be found more suitable, and the Chamber was asked if it approved of the adoption of this course.

Government, at the same time, asked the Chamber to nominate a member of one of the shipping firms in Bombay to serve as Government's representative on a Board of Arbitration that was being constituted for the purpose of settling the compensation payable on account of the steamers "Sant Tookaram" and "San Francisco Xavier" as the owners had declined to accept the terms of hire offered to them by Government for these vessels.

In reply the Committee informed Government that they approved the Port Officer's proposal and that they would endeavour to nominate a member to act for Government as

each case arose, provided the Court would not sit for more than half-a-day on any one case. In the particular case referred to above, the Committee submitted the name of a member for appointment to the Board of Arbitration. (*Appendix* W-3.)

— —

## PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION ON LINERS FROM ENGLAND.

The Committee on the 12th September, 1919, sent the following telegram to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India:—

"It has been reported to Committee, Bombay Chamber, that return passages to Bombay of Europeans employed in commercial offices are being greatly delayed because Government are taking up all accommodation in steamers for two or three months for War Office requirements. Committee consider these requirements should be met primarily by means of transports and they venture on behalf commercial interests strongly to protest against Government action. Punctual return of men on leave and arrival of new men is of urgent importance both for relief of men waiting long deferred leave and restoring staffs to pre-war numbers and efficiency. Committee trust Government India will take matter up at once with Home Authorities and do utmost possible to secure return passages for leave expired men. Letter following."

In confirming the above telegram the Committee stated that they considered it very improper that the whole, or greater, portion of the available accommodation on liners should be commandeered by Government for War Office or other Government requirements; such a policy might have the most serious consequences for British trade in India. During the war commercial offices worked at high pressure with minimum staffs, and their leave programme became very

much in arrears, and inasmuch as most offices allowed as many men as could possibly be spared to proceed on their overdue leave that year, to work off arrears, they were as badly off at the moment as they had been even during the war.

The Committee submitted that it was idle to expect British firms even to maintain their share of trade in the East, let alone take their share in post-war development and expansion, if they were to be handicapped in this manner, and they trusted the case would be strongly represented to the Home authorities by the Government of India.

The Government of India in reply stated that they had telegraphed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with a view to facilitating the grant of passages to commercial men returning to this country.

On the 8th October 1919, the Committee sent the following cable to the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce :—

"In view of Government's wholesale commandeering outward passenger accommodation, Committee Bombay Chamber understand despite facilities recently provided many mercantile men unable obtain passages to India. Position consequently very serious and grave dislocation business and loss trade will result if Government do not arrange that all requiring immediate passages should be enabled arrive here before January. This Chamber urgently requests your Committee after verification to represent matter to Government and do utmost clear position immediately. We fully recognise that military needs must be met but in opinion this Chamber special chartering should be resorted to on adequate scale without delay."

In reply the London Chamber sent the following cablegram :—" Your cablegram passages strongest possible representations made India Office and deputation saw President Board of Trade urging his intervention against military commandeering passages. Results as satisfactory as can be expected. Three extra steamers arranged sailing this month. Will continue pressure. Advise Bengal, Karachi and Punjab Chambers."

In acknowledging receipt of the above cablegram, the Committee asked the London Chamber to cable, if possible, the names of the extra steamers and number of non-official passengers accommodated.

The London Chamber sent the following cable in reply :— " Non-official passengers approximately " Egypt " and " Kalyan " seven hundred and fifty men, " Loyalty " over three hundred, " Melita " about five hundred men, women. Increased facilities ordinary lines. Advise all other Chambers. (*Appendix* W-4.)

---

## PORT DUES ON VESSELS CHARTERED BY GOVERNMENT.

(*See Report* 1917, *pp.* 43, 348.)

As will be seen from the Chamber's Report for the year 1917, page 43, the Committee had supported a representation from the Aden Chamber requesting the amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, so as to allow of the levy of port dues on vessels belonging to, or chartered by, Government and had expressed a hope that it would receive the favourable consideration of Government.

The Bombay Government, in November 1919, informed the Chamber that the Government of India had carefully considered the views expressed by the Committee but in view of the fact that, during the continuance of the war most of the

Port Trusts had raised their dues on private shipping in order to meet the losses incurred by the decrease in such shipping they were unable to concur with those views. They did not consider that the proposed settlement would be either fair or reasonable, inasmuch as its effect would merely be to the further benefit of certain Port Trusts such as those of Bombay and Karachi, which had not suffered by the operation of the war, without assisting the other Port Trusts such as those of Calcutta and Rangoon, which had suffered heavily by the same operation, and without benefiting shipowners to whom no refunds could be made, although it was upon them that the enhanced dues imposed by the Port Trust had exclusively fallen. The Government of India did not consider, therefore, that any amendment of the law on the lines suggested was at the moment required. (*Appendix* W-5)

## MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TRANSIT SHEDS IN ALEXANDRA DOCK.

In June 1919, the Bombay Port Trust telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General in India drawing attention to the congested state of the Bombay Docks and pointed out that the situation would be considerably eased if transit sheds Nos. 4 and 5 of Alexandra Dock could be placed, for time being, at the disposal of the Trustees. It was stated that the Embarkation Commandant was sympathetic and anxious to help but was unable to do so whilst Government's policy of holding large stocks in Bombay for Afghan operations continued, which necessitated the use by the Embarkation Staff of those transit sheds for storage purposes. It was requested that immediate arrangements might be made for storage of such stocks outside Bombay.

The above representation was strongly supported by the Chamber in a telegram to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India who were requested to

regard the matter as of extreme urgency and importance to the commerce and shipping of Bombay. It was understood that the military authorities could make other storage arrangements if the necessity for so doing were impressed upon them with sufficient force.

In replying to the telegram from the Bombay Port Trust, the Quartermaster-General regretted it was impossible at the moment for the military authorities to free more transit sheds at Alexandra Dock. He explained that prior to the recent outbreak of hostilities on the Frontier it had been decided, in order to diminish substantially the existing occupation of accommodation in the Alexandra Dock, to transfer certain supply stocks to Khandwa. The Frontier operations had, however, compelled the continued use, for hospital purposes, of the buildings at Khandwa, earmarked for supply storage, and no other accommodation within reasonable distance of Bombay being available, the postponement of the proposed transfer had thus been necessitated.

It was added that no reduction could at the moment be safely made in the stocks of supplies held at, or in the vicinity of, Bombay for the maintenance of oversea forces still dependent on India, but an assurance was given that relief would be given at the earliest possible date, consistent with military exigencies.

The Port Trust on 29th September 1919, addressed the local Government in the matter and pointed out that, on account of the approach of the fair season, the number of trade arrivals at this port was increasing daily and the position would become extremely serious unless the military authorities could carry out their promise of substantial reductions in their occupations of berths, transit sheds and warehouses.

At the Grain Depôt, Mazagon, practically the entire accommodation designed for the grain and seeds traffic was still occupied by the military authorities. There was every prospect that the crops of this season would be heavy and the Trustees were daily receiving urgent representations from the big merchants for storage space for the large quantities of produce which were expected to be railed into Bombay. The trade demands for accommodation greatly exceeded the total area of shedding available. One firm alone was expecting about 12,000 tons of various produce for shipment. The position was daily becoming more aggravated and in the interests of trade and of the port, the Trustees suggested that a telegram might immediately be despatched to the Government of India impressing on them the urgency of the situation and requesting them to take immediate steps for the transfer or reduction of the military stocks occupying the Port Trust accommodation, so urgently required for trade purposes. The Port Trust requested the Chamber to support their representation.

The Committee accordingly again addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India and stated that they considered it very desirable that the military authorities at Headquarters should be approached as soon as possible with a view to impressing upon them the gravity of the situation and the necessity for an immediate change in the existing arrangements at the Bombay Docks.

In reply, the Commerce and Industry Department forwarded a copy of the letter addressed by the Quartermaster-General's Branch to the Embarkation Commandant at Bombay on the subject, from which it appeared that the military authorities were taking steps to affect a radical reduction in the amount of storage accommodation under military control. (*Appendix* **X-1.**)

## HANDLING OF BAG CARGO AT THE DOCKS.

A member of the Chamber called the attention of the Committee in May 1919, to the considerable loss of grain that occasionally resulted whilst cargoes were being discharged at the Docks. It was stated *inter alia*, that this loss was partly due to the fact that hooks were used by coolies in handling the bags and that frequently the bags were thrown from the heads of coolies on to a concrete floor with the result that the sides of the bags were burst open.

The Committee in addressing the Bombay Port Trust in the matter, recommended that a stricter supervision might be exercised over the coolie labour at the Docks for the purpose of ensuring that the bags were more carefully handled and that the use of hooks should be absolutely forbidden.

At the same time the Committee addressed the steamer Agents in Bombay and requested that in the general interests instructions might be given to the dock staff to use only rope slings for the discharge of bag cargoes. The Burma Chamber were also addressed and requested to take the matter up with the mills in Rangoon with the object of having special attention paid to the sewing of rice bags as it was contended that a loss of grain in discharging rice cargoes was occasionally due to the fact that the bags were badly sewn and consequently, as the bags were usually filled to their utmost capacity, they were liable to burst from the pressure of their contents should a sling collide with the coamings of a hatch.

The Port Trust in reply stated that the Trustees' Docks Manager reported that the existing method of handling rice cargoes in the Docks had been followed for the past thirty years without giving rise to any complaint within the knowledge of the Docks' Officers.

It was pointed out that the use of hooks by the Docks Department coolies was forbidden, and it was only possible for them to use the very smallest kind without detection. It had, however, been observed that stevedores' coolies, working on board the vessels, invariably used hooks of a large and formidable character, and the damage, if any, was most likely caused by these hooks.

As regards the complaint that bags frequently burst through being roughly thrown down, the Port Trust stated that this might occasionally occur, but, in the opinion of Docks' Officers, the bursting was due to the inferior quality of gunny in which rice was packed.

In the circumstances, the Port Trust suggested that steps should be taken to persuade shippers to use a stronger quality of gunny. (*Appendix* **X-2.**)

---

## GENERAL LANDING DATE FOR IMPORTS.

(*See Reports* 1916, pp. 61, 361 ; 1918, pp. 57, 302.)

In 1918 the Committee of the Chamber agreed to a proposal of the Port Trustees being given a trial in regard to the fixing under the authority of the Docks Manager of a general landing date in respect of import vessels. In September 1919, the Chamber was informed that the Docks Manager, after an experience of the system of over six months, had reported that the system had worked very smoothly from the Docks Department's point of view, and no complaints had been received from importers in regard to its working. On the contrary, representations of satisfaction had been made that as was anticipated, the vexatious delays and difficulties, formerly experienced in obtaining actual landing dates in the Cash Offices, had been obviated. During the six

months, general landing dates had been declared in respect of 199 foreign import vessels, and the average number of days from date of commencement of discharge to landing date had been 3.04. As provided for under the rules of the system, extensions of free days had been granted in 28 instances.

The Port Trustees enquired if the experience of the Committee of the Chamber confirmed the Docks Manager's opinion, as the permanent adoption of the system was under consideration.

In reply the Committee stated that, in their opinion, the system had worked very well and they, therefore, recommended its permanent adoption. (*Appendix* X-3.)

---

## WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The following days during the monsoon months of 1919 were declared by the Committee of the Chamber to be non and half weather working days for steamers in the Docks :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 7th June | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Monday | 9th June | ... | Non-weather working day. |
| Monday | 30th June | ... | Non-weather working day. |
| Tuesday | 1st July | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Wednesday | 2nd July | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Saturday | 26th July | ... | Non-weather working day. |
| Monday | 25th August | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Saturday | 30th August | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Wednesday | 17th September | | Half-weather working day. |
| Tuesday | 30th September | | Half-weather working day. |
| Wednesday | 1st October | ... | Half-weather working day. |
| Thursday | 2nd October | ... | Half-weather working day. |

## THE SETTING IN OR BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.

The Government Meteorologist informed the Chamber that a temporary advance of the monsoon occurred on the Malabar Coast on the 22nd May but the rains were not established there until the 29th May 1919.

---

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The First Annual Meeting of the International Labour Conference was held in Washington on the 29th October 1919. The Government of India nominated Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E., Chairman of the Indian Jute Association, Calcutta, as the employers' representative.

For purposes of record, papers dealing with the origin of the Conference, its objects and results are printed in the Appendices. In this connection it may be mentioned that the above papers include an extract from the Peace Treaty being Part XIII thereof dealing with labour, in which the attitude of the League of Nations towards labour, and more especially the conditions of labour, is clearly shown, together with a detailed statement of the organisation, procedure and general principles which the consenting parties to the League agreed to adopt with a view to the settlement of labour unrest throughout the world. An extract from a speech made by the Rt. Hon. George Barnes, M.P., during the passage of the Treaty of Peace Bill through the House of Commons is also included in the Appendices. Mr. Barnes explained more clearly the intentions of the League of Nations in regard to labour and, in particular, the aims and objects of the organization, of which the Washington Conference was an integral part, and which it was proposed should be set up for that purpose.

Mr. Murray submitted to the Chamber after the conclusion of the Conference a very able report containing a concise summary of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted thereat together with a short summary in detail of the proceedings which led up to the adoption of the several drafts. Mr. Murray's Report is printed in full in *Appendix* Y.

---

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, 1919.

In addition to the usual public holidays, the following days were, during 1919, declared by Government to be holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act:—

19th July 1919, the day fixed for the celebration of peace in England.

13th and 15th December 1919, the days fixed for the peace celebrations in Bombay.

Of the above dates the 19th July and 15th December 1919 were also declared Charter Party Holidays by the Committee of the Chamber.

In March 1919, the Managers of the Hindu Temples in Bombay forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a petition they had addressed to the Government of Bombay urging that the Ramnavami holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act should be observed on the date of the birthday of Rama and not on the day after as notified by Government. It was pointed out that Government had declared both days, *i.e.*, the 8th and 9th April to be sectional holidays. This would enable Hindu clerks in Government offices to attend the birthday ceremony which actually took place on the 8th April but Hindu clerks in mercantile offices would be precluded from attending, that day not being declared a public

holiday. The support of the Chamber was therefore desired in the direction of having the date of the public holiday altered from the 9th to the 8th April.

The Committee accordingly addressed Government in the matter and expressed the opinion that the case presented by the Managers of the Hindu Temples deserved sympathetic consideration and trusted Government would accede to the request of the petitioners, if possible.

Government, however, declined to accede to this request stating that it had been decided to follow the Vaishnavite calendar in fixing dates of Hindu Holidays. The 8th April, it was added, had been recognised in addition as a sectional holiday for Shivites only and Government did not consider it necessary to alter the date of the public holiday as requested by the Managers of the Hindu Temples. (*Appendix* Z.)

## EXHIBITIONS.

Papers in connection with the following Exhibitions and Fairs were received during the year under report and were made available to members :—

The Moving Picture Exhibition of British Industries, Ltd., London.

British Industries Fairs, 1919 and 1920.

British Empire Exhibition, 1921.

# RAINFALL AT BOMBAY, 1843 TO 1919.

The following statement, showing the Rainfall registered at the Colaba Observatory, Bombay, for each month, during the years 1843 to 1919, is published for the information of members:—

| Year. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Annual Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·15 | 7·61 | 20·62 | 17·70 | 8·39 | 0·77 | .. | .. | 55·24 |
| 1844 .. | 0·06 | 0·33 | .. | .. | .. | 18·58 | 29·28 | 5·91 | 8·05 | 0·40 | .. | 0·10 | 62·71 |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17·88 | 18·07 | 9·54 | 8·63 | .. | .. | .. | 54·12 |
| 1846 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26·41 | 33·19 | 6·65 | 6·65 | 1·03 | .. | .. | 73·93 |
| 1847 .. | 0·09 | 0·02 | .. | 0·31 | 1·40 | 37·56 | 16·46 | 8·68 | 5·08 | 0·28 | 5·53 | .. | 76·01 |
| 1848 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·59 | 5·67 | 39·98 | 13·90 | 7·37 | 2·32 | 5·84 | 0·19 | .. | 75·86 |
| 1849 .. | 0·34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23·41 | 50·99 | 12·66 | 26·13 | 0·75 | 0·61 | .. | 114·89 |
| 1850 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14·80 | 20·15 | 5·39 | 4·77 | 4·89 | 1·25 | .. | 50·25 |
| 1851 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·52 | 24·50 | 47.02 | 20·03 | 3·89 | 0·04 | 0·07 | .. | 96·07 |
| 1852 .. | .. | .. | 3·01 | .. | 0·30 | 21·76 | 22·17 | 11·16 | 12·67 | 0·19 | .. | 1·01 | 69·27 |
| 1853 .. | .. | 0·05 | 0·02 | .. | .. | 33·70 | 13·05 | 5·95 | 9·33 | .. | .. | .. | 62·00 |
| 1854 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16·34 | 38·95 | 3·90 | 13·61 | 7·49 | 1·85 | .. | 82·14 |
| 1855 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20·18 | 11·83 | 3·82 | 5·29 | 9·06 | .. | .. | 50·18 |
| 1856 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·09 | 24·66 | 24·48 | 6·73 | 7·78 | 0·06 | .. | 0·12 | 65·92 |
| 1857 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·57 | 9·26 | 8·74 | 15·71 | 14·21 | 2·78 | .. | .. | 51·27 |
| 1858 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·15 | 1·57 | 14·44 | 20·12 | 7·48 | 15·47 | 3·22 | .. | .. | 62·45 |
| 1859 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26·87 | 28 70 | 14·58 | 5·94 | 1·06 | .. | .. | 77·16 |
| 1860 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·08 | 21·97 | 22·39 | 7·11 | 8·15 | 2·50 | .. | .. | 62·15 |
| 1861 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·69 | 15·43 | 25·34 | 30·35 | 3·24 | 1·86 | .. | .. | 76·91 |
| 1862 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | 22·31 | 15·10 | 12·65 | 21·69 | 1·42 | 0·45 | .. | 73·63 |
| 1863 .. | 0·41 | .. | .. | 0·11 | 0·07 | 23·41 | 30·78 | 10·60 | 9·98 | 2·32 | .. | .. | 77·68 |
| 1864 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | 15·42 | 13·36 | 10·72 | 5·59 | .. | 0·47 | .. | 45·57 |
| 1865 .. | 0·38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10·61 | 18·28 | 36·42 | 4·86 | 6·16 | 1·14 | .. | 77·85 |
| 1866 .. | .. | 0·11 | .. | .. | .. | 13·47 | 40·34 | 20·34 | 3·44 | 0·74 | .. | .. | 78·44 |
| 1867 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·70 | 39·39 | 12·21 | 6·80 | 5·07 | 0·13 | .. | 72·30 |
| 1868 .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | .. | .. | 13·52 | 20·43 | 20·29 | 7·71 | 0·14 | 0·02 | .. | 62·12 |
| 1869 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·08 | 26·22 | 23·89 | 15·24 | 22·56 | 3·55 | 0·05 | 0·12 | 91·66 |
| 1870 .. | .. | .. | 0·03 | 0·02 | .. | 21·73 | 26·13 | 6·27 | 7·08 | 4·66 | .. | .. | 66·21 |
| 1871 .. | 2·22 | .. | .. | .. | 1·25 | 8·91 | 9·96 | 8·35 | 6·01 | 6·25 | 2·97 | 0·06 | 40·58 |
| 1872 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·06 | 24·43 | 24·84 | 9·49 | 16·59 | 1·07 | .. | .. | 76·48 |
| 1873 .. | .. | 0·05 | .. | .. | 0·51 | 20·86 | 16·98 | 23·96 | 7·77 | 0·07 | .. | .. | 69·70 |
| 1874 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·05 | 18·68 | 41·24 | 11·14 | 11·05 | 0·02 | .. | .. | 82·18 |
| 1875 .. | 0·47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24·36 | 15·39 | 12·23 | 31·76 | .. | 0·35 | .. | 84·56 |
| 1876 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | 12·97 | 23·69 | 8·66 | 4·68 | .. | .. | .. | 50·01 |
| 1877 .. | 0·22 | 0·52 | .. | .. | .. | 35·58 | 11·10 | 8·51 | 8·89 | 8·33 | .. | .. | 73·15 |
| 1878 .. | 0·03 | .. | .. | 0·02 | 0·02 | 19·99 | 48·33 | 20·46 | 10·42 | 4·89 | 2·61 | .. | 112·77 |
| 1879 .. | .. | .. | 0·03 | .. | 5·23 | 16·56 | 11·21 | 22·36 | 5·61 | 0·40 | .. | .. | 61·40 |
| 1880 .. | .. | 0·01 | 0·02 | .. | .. | 21·48 | 18·37 | 4·08 | 22·80 | 1·18 | .. | .. | 67·94 |
| 1881 .. | .. | .. | 0·04 | .. | 0·36 | 15·29 | 29·47 | 19·06 | 4·56 | 4·17 | 0·09 | .. | 73·04 |
| 1882 .. | .. | 0·04 | 0·02 | 0·08 | 0·02 | 27·54 | 26·94 | 3·36 | 10·08 | 1·12 | 0·03 | .. | 69·23 |
| 1883 .. | 0·12 | .. | .. | .. | 0·33 | 13·65 | 39·88 | 12·57 | 12·37 | 10·40 | 0·86 | .. | 90·18 |
| 1884 .. | 0·08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·25 | 25·87 | 15·29 | 17·04 | 2·22 | 0·80 | 1·14 | 75·44 |
| 1885 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·02 | 5·11 | 21·81 | 25·42 | 12·01 | 3·54 | .. | .. | 67·91 |
| 1886 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | 0·96 | 43·45 | 35·79 | 10·69 | 6·54 | 1·69 | 0·61 | .. | 99·74 |
| 1887 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·02 | 0·09 | 24·07 | 30·98 | 17·59 | 18·23 | 2·79 | 1·02 | 0·16 | 94·95 |
| 1888 .. | 1·85 | 0·02 | 0·10 | .. | .. | 15·76 | 22·47 | 11·43 | 4·92 | 0·11 | 1·16 | .. | 57·82 |
| 1889 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·67 | 19·39 | 30·45 | 10·32 | 2·71 | 3·80 | .. | .. | 67·84 |
| 1890 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·01 | 0·06 | 24·55 | 21·54 | 10·61 | 6·45 | 0·58 | 1·25 | 1·13 | 66·18 |
| 1891 .. | .. | .. | 0·22 | .. | .. | 13·99 | 32·48 | 6·94 | 22·53 | 1·04 | .. | .. | 77·20 |
| 1892 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·14 | 13·30 | 28·86 | 36·56 | 18·73 | 1·89 | 0·67 | .. | .. | 95·12 |
| 1893 .. | .. | 0·14 | .. | 0·02 | 6·30 | 21·47 | 16·14 | 13·55 | 7·54 | 0·45 | 1·63 | .. | 67·24 |
| 1894 .. | 0·22 | .. | 0·06 | 0·01 | .. | 16·87 | 26·16 | 8·40 | 12·04 | 3·08 | .. | 0·01 | 66·85 |
| 1895 .. | .. | 0·07 | .. | .. | 0·06 | 17·84 | 18·01 | 15·97 | 11·91 | 3·62 | 0·06 | .. | 67·59 |
| 1896 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·26 | 28·02 | 36·44 | 20·77 | 1·82 | 0·01 | 0·53 | .. | 87·65 |
| 1897 .. | 0·01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14·40 | 30·19 | 13·82 | 20·60 | 2·51 | 0·22 | .. | 81·75 |
| 1898 .. | .. | 0·17 | .. | .. | 0·16 | 27·21 | 20·72 | 5·28 | 19·94 | 0·48 | 0·13 | .. | 74·09 |

| Year. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Annual Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 .. | ... | .. | .. | 1·57 | 0·08 | 20·81 | 4·72 | 5·23 | 3 49 | .. | .. | .. | 35·90 |
| 1900 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18·28 | 25·75 | 17·62 | 7·49 | .. | .. | .. | 69·12 |
| 1901 .. | 0.74 | .. | .. | 0·04 | 0·01 | 25·36 | 32·70 | 14·27 | 1·81 | 0·39 | .. | .. | 75·32 |
| 1902 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9·77 | 16·96 | 16·53 | 27·11 | 0·78 | 0·01 | 0·81 | 71·97 |
| 1903 .. | .. | .. | 0.17 | .. | 7·79 | 19·75 | 24·82 | 18·23 | 7·82 | 5·91 | .. | .. | 84·49 |
| 1904 .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | .. | 0 02 | 15·10 | 10·14 | 5·72 | 1·81 | 0·56 | .. | .. | 33·42 |
| 1905 .. | .. | 0.08 | .. | .. | .. | 6·53 | 15·3) | 4·35 | 6·16 | 0·20 | 1·04 | .. | 33·66 |
| 1906 .. | .. | 0.15 | .. | .. | .. | 12·91 | 18·34 | 20·92 | 3·98 | .. | .. | .. | 56 30 |
| 1907 .. | .. | 0.27 | .. | 0·06 | .. | 22·48 | 59·05 | 15·99 | 2 26 | 0·67 | .. | .. | 100·78 |
| 1908 .. | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0·06 | .. | .. | 12·39 | 23·65 | 9·87 | 6·79 | 0·62 | .. | .. | 53·52 |
| 1909 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16·60 | 30·05 | 8·52 | 16 05 | .. | .. | .. | 71·28 |
| 1910 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·03 | 23·50 | 6·50 | 18·15 | 15·25 | 4·29 | 0·14 | .. | 67·86 |
| 1911 .. | 0.06 | .. | .. | .. | 0·04 | 10·85 | 15·24 | 17·09 | 2·98 | .. | 0·27 | .. | 46·51 |
| 1912 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·43 | 10·79 | 25·40 | 9·90 | 3·26 | 0·65 | 3·62 | .. | 54·05 |
| 1913 .. | .. | 0 07 | .. | .. | .. | 25·81 | 33·33 | 3·72 | 5·75 | 2 35 | .. | .. | 71.03 |
| 1914 .. | .. | 0.08 | .. | 0·07 | .. | 16·65 | 30·13 | 13·27 | 21·06 | 0·01 | 0·18 | .. | 81.45 |
| 1915 .. | .. | 0.30 | 0·69 | 0.06 | 0·36 | 39·78 | 14·62 | 5·45 | 10·78 | 2·55 | 0·02 | .. | 77.61 |
| 1916 .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·04 | 0·07 | 23·43 | 22·78 | 19·51 | 14·59 | 4·79 | 0·72 | .. | 85 93 |
| 1917 .. | .. | 1.68 | .. | .. | 0·88 | 14·96 | 13·26 | 32·18 | 16·92 | 19·96 | .. | .. | 99·84 |
| 1918 .. | .. | .. | 1·46 | .. | 11·00 | 10·82 | 4·25 | 4·81 | 3·11 | .. | 0·09 | .. | 35·54 |
| 1919 .. | 0.11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16·31 | 31·30 | 10·85 | 8·03 | 1·54 | 0·18 | .. | 68·32 |

## RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1919.

The following table, in which the year is divided into the Meteorological Seasons observed in the Meteorological Department, is compiled from the Reports issued by that office in order to present, in a condensed form, a definite record of the weather of the past year :—

| Stations. | | From 1st Nov. 1918 to 31st May 1919. | | | From 1st June to 31st Oct. 1919. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual. | Average. | Variation. | Actual. | Average. | Variation. |
| Persian Gulf. | Bushire .. .. .. | ... | ... | .... | .. | ... | .... |
| | ,, (30th) .. .. .. | 8·68 | 10·75 | — 2·07 | .. | 0·09 | — 0·09 |
| | Jask .. .. .. .. | 5·55 | 4 06 | + 1·49 | .. | .. | .... |
| | Muscat .. .. .. .. | 4·19 | 3·91 | + 0·28 | .. | .. | .... |
| Punjab. | Multan .. .. .. .. | 1·79 | 2·07 | — 0·28 | 7·95 | 4·85 | + 3·10 |
| | Rawalpindi .. .. .. | ... | .. | .... | 36·20 | 22·30 | +13·90 |
| | Lahore .. .. .. .. | 5·17 | 4·65 | + 0·52 | 16·58 | 14·93 | + 1·65 |
| | Hissar .. .. .. .. | 2·87 | 2·77 | + 0·10 | 8·32 | 11·25 | — 2·93 |
| | Ambala .. .. .. .. | 5·80 | 6·70 | — 0·90 | 19·58 | 23·93 | — 4·35 |
| | Delhi .. .. .. .. | 3·17 | 4·01 | — 0·84 | 13·44 | 23·37 | — 9·93 |
| United provinces. | Agra .. .. .. .. | 1·81 | 7·51 | — 5·70 | 28·61 | 24·18 | + 4·43 |
| | Mainpuri .. .. .. .. | 2·51 | 3·09 | — 0·58 | 22·42 | 24·11 | — 1·69 |
| | Jhansi .. .. .. .. | 2 94 | 2·31 | + 0·63 | 51·65 | 33·64 | +18·01 |
| | Cawnpore .. .. .. .. | 1·58 | 2·74 | — 1·16 | 34·37 | 33·16 | + 1·21 |
| | Allahabad .. .. .. .. | 4·49 | 2·71 | + 1·78 | 38·25 | 36·09 | + 2·84 |
| Sind & Rajputana. | Jacobabad .. .. .. .. | 2·82 | 1·37 | + 1·45 | 0·20 | 2·22 | — 2·02 |
| | Karachi ... .. .. .. | 1·35 | 1·72 | — 0 37 | 2·32 | 5·92 | — 3·60 |
| | Ajmer .. .. .. .. | 1·54 | 2·05 | — 0 51 | 12·76 | 18·16 | — 5·40 |
| | Jaipur .. .. .. .. | 3·02 | 2 23 | + 0·79 | 22·80 | 21·40 | + 1·40 |
| | Kotah .. .. .. .. | 2·25 | 1·95 | + 0·30 | 25·88 | 24·58 | + 0·80 |
| | Mount Abu .. .. .. | 1·09 | 1·94 | — 0·85 | 90·27 | 56·25 | +34·02 |

| | Stations. | From 1st Nov. 1918 to 31st May 1919. | | | From 1st June to 31st Oct. 1919. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual. | Average. | Variation. | Actual. | Average. | Variation. |
| Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. | Bhuj | 0·56 | 0·62 | — 0·06 | 13·69 | 13·74 | — 0·05 |
| | Dwarka | 0·97 | 0·84 | 0·13 | 9·88 | 13·66 | — 3·78 |
| | Veraval | 0·13 | 0·51 | — 0·38 | 12·96 | 17·77 | — 4·81 |
| | Rajkot | 0·19 | 0·67 | — 0·48 | 30·38 | 25·39 | + 4·99 |
| | Bhav'gar Para | 0·15 | 0·72 | — 0·57 | 17·11 | 21·68 | — 4·57 |
| | Surat | 0·04 | 0·54 | — 0·50 | 39·87 | 40·44 | — 0·57 |
| | Ahmedabad | 0·71 | 0·52 | + 0·19 | 27·26 | 28·65 | — 2·37 |
| | Deesa | 0·86 | 0·73 | — 0·87 | 44·69 | 22 84 | +21·85 |
| | Neemuch | 2·06 | 1·41 | + 0·65 | 26·38 | 26·62 | — 0 24 |
| | Indore | 4·72 | 1·64 | + 3·08 | 45·41 | 30·70 | +15·21 |
| Central Provinces. | Jubbulpore | 11·74 | 3·63 | + 8·11 | 73·27 | 51·38 | +21·89 |
| | Saugor | 5·06 | 2·95 | + 2·11 | 59·58 | 41·81 | +17·77 |
| | Hosnangabad | 6·63 | 2·54 | + 4·09 | 65·02 | 45·73 | +19·29 |
| | Khandwa | 2 10 | 1·77 | + 0·33 | 29 47 | 27·77 | + 1·70 |
| | Akola | 3·66 | 2·62 | + 1·04 | 25·54 | 29·87 | — 3·53 |
| | Amraoti | 5.29 | 2·41 | + 2 3· | 27·04 | 30·56 | — 3·52 |
| | Nagpur | 9·24 | 0·04 | + 9·20 | 50·90 | 45 12 | + 5·78 |
| | Chanda | 6·71 | 4a21 | + 2·50 | 37·38 | 48·47 | —11·14 |
| | Raipur | 11 87 | 3·87 | + 8·00 | 60·13 | 46·15 | +13·98 |
| Konkan. | Bombay | 0·20 | 1·35 | — 1·15 | 68·03 | 69·80 | — 1·77 |
| | Ratnagiri | 3.74 | 2·18 | + 1·56 | 91·28 | 98·14 | — 6 86 |
| | Marmugao | 3·42 | 3·66 | — 0·24 | 91·78 | 90·18 | + 1·60 |
| | Karwar | 7·30 | 5·16 | + 2·14 | 110·07 | 115·47 | — 5·40 |
| Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. | Malegaon | 0·81 | 2 00 | — 1·19 | 25·69 | 20·58 | + 5·11 |
| | Ahmednagar | 1·66 | 2·66 | — 1·00 | 20·90 | 19·67 | + 1·32 |
| | Poona | 6·22 | 2·89 | + 3·33 | 23·31 | 24·36 | — 1·05 |
| | Sholapur | 1·62 | 3·17 | — 1·55 | 27·82 | 25·35 | + 2·47 |
| | Bijapur | 2·41 | 3 53 | — 1·12 | 17·46 | 16·97 | + 0·52 |
| | Belgaum | 9·75 | 6·27 | + 3·48 | 35·90 | 44·59 | — 8·69 |
| | Aurangabad | 2·11 | 2·58 | — 0·47 | 21·19 | 25·20 | — 4 01 |
| | Nizamabad (Indore) | 5·44 | 3·11 | + 2·33 | 27·40 | 37·72 | —10 32 |
| | Hyderabad | 4·08 | 3·97 | + 0·11 | 29·10 | 27 65 | + 1·45 |
| Malabar and Ceylon. | Mangalore | 13·12 | 10·62 | + 2·50 | 102·40 | 115·81 | —13·41 |
| | Calicut | 33·86 | 18·85 | +15·01 | 84·77 | 98·94 | —14 17 |
| | Cochin | 36·44 | 27 90 | + 8·54 | 83·12 | 86·70 | — 3·58 |
| | Colombo | 48·58 | 48·86 | — 5·28 | 40 15 | 35·71 | + 4·44 |
| Madras Deccan including Malabar and Mysore. | Masulipatam | 23·28 | 8·78 | +14·50 | 30 03 | 31·43 | — 1·40 |
| | Bellary | 8·53 | 5·34 | + 3·19 | 14 79 | 14·79 | — 0·00 |
| | Cuddapah | 8·07 | 7·22 | + 0·85 | 26·94 | 23·81 | + 3·13 |
| | Madras | 52·41 | 22·48 | +29·63 | 27·14 | 27·37 | — 0·23 |
| | Bangalore | 17·04 | 9·60 | + 7·44 | 24·69 | 25·50 | — 0·81 |
| | Coimbatore | 15·99 | 9·88 | + 6·11 | 13·51 | 12·32 | + 1·19 |
| | Trichinopoly | 19·40 | 14·35 | + 5·05 | 22·10 | 18·31 | + 3·79 |
| | Negapatam | 43·59 | 32·63 | +10·96 | 22·66 | 21 52 | + 1 14 |

## COAL.

### *Imports of Coal into Bombay by Sea and Rail.*

The following Return of the Imports of Coal into Bombay by Sea and Rail in the years 1913 to 1919, is printed for the information of members:—

| From | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Sea. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Europe (Private Owners).. | 173,527 | 166,340 | 23,044 | .. | 2,276 | 1,230 | 1,550 |
| Do. (Railways) .. | 27,565 | 6,980 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia (Private Owners). | 29,595 | 15,112 | 17,665 | 9,384 | 7,275 | .. | 1,604 |
| Do. (Railways) .. | 10,029 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan (Private Owners) .. | 11,547 | 15,105 | 10,739 | .. | 191 | 613 | 700 |
| Do. (Railways) .. .. | 58,863 | 11,084 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Africa (Private Owners).. | | | | 13,985 | 12,341 | 35,698 | 33,489 |
| Other Ports (Private Owners) .. .. | 173,687 | 122,030 | 47,783 | 135 | 30 | 90 | .. |
| Africa (Railways).. .. | 44,407 | 3,000 | 46,528 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Parts (Railways) .. | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Calcutta (Private Owners).. | 470,298 | 417,495 | 177,695 | 1,444 | .. | .. | 9,065 |
| Do. (Railways) .. | 160,551 | 216,316 | 62,966 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total—By Sea .. | 1,160,069 | 973,462 | 376,420 | 24,948 | 22,113 | 37,631 | 46,388 |
| Total—By Rail .. | 96,124 | 183,472 | 640,247 | 1,563,243 | 2,480,792 | 1,365,404 | 1,353,724 |
| Grand Total .. | 1,256,193 | 1,156,934 | 1,016,667 | 1,588,191 | 2,502,905 | 1,403,035 | 1,400,112 |

## WHEAT.

The undermentioned notes have been made from the final general memorandum of the Wheat Crop of 1918-19.

The total area was estimated at 23,764,000 acres as against 35,487,000 acres the previous year, or a decrease of 33 per cent.; the total yield was estimated at 7,502,000 tons as against 9,922,000 tons the previous year, or a decrease of 24 per cent.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

*(1) Area (in thousand acres).*

| Provinces and States. | 1918 19. | 1917 18. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab (*a*) ... ... ... ... ... | 8,536 | (*b*)11,271 | — 2,735 |
| United Provinces ... ... ... ... | 5,444 | 7,248 | — 1,804 |
| Central Provinces and Berar (*a*) ... | 2,881 | 4,007 | — 1,126 |
| Bombay (*a*) ... ... ... ... | 1,048 | (*b*) 2,681 | — 1,633 |
| Sind (*a*)... ... ... ... .. ... | 349 | 698 | — 349 |
| Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... ... | 965 | 1,195 | — 230 |
| North-West Frontier Province ... ... | 872 | 1,143 | — 271 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 114 | 124 | — 10 |
| Delhi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23 | 42 | — 19 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... ... ... | 6 | 22 | — 16 |
| Central India ... ... ... ... .. | 2,296 | 4,382 | — 2,086 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... ... ... | 623 | 1,262 | — 639 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... ... | 603 | (*b*) 1,407 | — 804 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 5 | — 1 |
| Total ... | 23,764 | (*b*)35,487 | — 11,723 |

(*a*) Including Indian States. (*b*) Revised Figure.

*(2) Yield (in thousand tons).*

| Provinces and States. | 1918-19 | 1917-18. | Decrease. | Yield per acre. 1918-19. | Yield per acre. 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab (*a*)... ... ... | 2,893 | (*b*) 3,425 | —532 | 759 | 681 |
| United Provinces... | 2,304 | 2,889 | —585 | 948 | 893 |
| Central Provinces and Berar (*a*) | 701 | (*b*) 787 | — 86 | 545 | 440 |
| Bombay (*a*) ... ... | 200 | (*b*) 653 | —453 | 427 | 546 |
| Sind (*a*) ... ... ... | 115 | (*b*) 262 | —147 | 738 | 841 |
| Bihar and Orissa ... ... | 360 | 495 | —135 | 836 | 928 |
| North-West Frontier Province. | 227 | (*b*) 304 | — 77 | 583 | 595 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 22 | 33 | — 11 | 432 | 596 |
| Delhi ... ... ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 1,169 | 640 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... | 2 | 10 | — 8 | 747 | 1,018 |
| Central India ... ... | 489 | 651 | —162 | 477 | 335 |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 41 | 126 | — 85 | 147 | 224 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... | 135 | 274 | —139 | 501 | 436 |
| Mysore ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 330 | 318 |
| Total ... | 7,502 | (*b*) 9,922 | —2,420 | 707 | 626 |

(*a*) Including Indian States. (*b*) Revised figure.

The following figures show the total acreage and outturn of Wheat in each official year from 1884-85 to 1918-19 :—

| Years. | Acres. | Outturn in Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1884-85 ... ... | 27,820,000 | 8,013,000 |
| 1885-86 ... ... | 27,393,000 | 7,739,000 |
| 1886-87 ... ... | 26,735,000 | 6,391,000 |
| 1887-88 ... ... | 26,855,000 | 7,149,000 |
| 1888-89 ... ... | 25,912,000 | 6,362,000 |
| 1889-90 ... ... | 24,773,000 | 6,123,000 |
| 1890-91 ... ... | 26,576,000 | 6,876,000 |
| 1891-92 ... ... | 27,032,772 | 6,093,741 |
| 1892-93 ... ... | 27,759,158 | 7,649,105 |
| 1893-94 ... ... | 28,716,735 | 7,268,982 |
| 1894-95 ... ... | 28,421,851 | 6,998,930 |
| 1895-96 ... ... | 24,071,320 | 5,380,342 |
| 1896-97 ... ... | 20,579,727 | 5,363,289 |
| 1897-98 ... ... | 24,537,775 | 7,208,384 |
| 1898-99 ... ... | 25,370,078 | 6,837,674 |
| 1899-1900 ... ... | 1,868,782 | 5,357,142 |
| 1900-01 ... ... | 23,867,550 | 7,093,529 |
| 1901-02 ... ... | 23,446,161 | 6,090,524 |
| 1902-03 ... ... | 23,433,177 | 7,971,446 |
| 1903-04 ... ... | 28,413,743 | 9,641,145 |
| 1904-05 ... ... | 28,470,200 | 7,582,040 |
| 1905-06 ... ... | 26,295,800 | 8,578,540 |
| 1906-07 ... ... | 28,536,000 | 8,185,900 |
| 1907-08 ... ... | 22,806,200 | 6,104,200 |
| 1908-09 ... ... | 26,068,100 | 7,597,500 |
| 1909-10 ... ... | 28,017,500 | 9,590,600 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 30,489,800 | 10,040,500 |
| 1911-12 ... ... | 31,141,000 | 9,924,500 |
| 1912-13 ... ... | 29,524,000 | 9,715,000 |
| 1913-14 ... ... | 28,475,000 | 8,358,000 |
| 1914-15 ... ... | 32,475,000 | 10,091,000 |
| 1915-16 ... ... | 30,320,000 | 8,652,000 |
| 1916-17 ... ... | 32,940,000 | 10,234,000 |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 35,487,000 | 9,922,000 |
| 1918-19* ... ... | 23,764,000 | 7,502,000 |

* The figures for 1918-19 are subject to revision.

The fluctuations in the total exports of Wheat from India to Foreign Countries during the last 38 years are shown below:— (1881-82 to 1918-19.)

| Worst Years. | | | Best Years. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years. | Tons. | Rs. | Years. | Tons. | Rs. |
| 1882-83 ... | 709,688 | 6,08,88,136 | 1881-82 ... | 995,050 | 8,62,00,618 |
| 1884-85 ... | 792,494 | 6,31,60,182 | 1883-84 ... | 1,050,070 | 8,89,58,112 |
| 1887-88 ... | 676,908 | 5,56,23,733 | 1885-86 ... | 1,053,446 | 8,00,53,311 |
| 1889-90 ... | 690,110 | 5,79,26,147 | 1886-87 ... | 1,113,181 | 8,62,59,856 |
| 1890-91 ... | 716,024 | 6,04,24,260 | 1888-89 ... | 880,570 | 7,52,32,794 |
| 1892-93 ... | 748,672 | 7,44,03,835 | 1891-92 ... | 1,515,335 | 14,38,20,022 |
| 1893-94 ... | 607,842 | 5,19,39,850 | 1898-99 ... | 976,024 | 9,71,96,877 |
| 1894-95 ... | 344,506 | 2,56,62,468 | 1903-04 ... | 1,295,565 | 11,08,89,546 |
| 1895-96 ... | 500,208 | 3,91,43,765 | 1904-05 ... | 2,150,025 | 17,90,60,692 |
| 1896-97 ... | 95,531 | 83,64,498 | 1905-06 ... | 937,523 | 8,53,43,996 |
| 1897-98 ... | 119,630 | 1,34,11,515 | 1906-07 ... | 801,445 | 7,25,44,650 |
| 1899-1900 ... | 485,204 | 3,90,94,963 | 1907-08 ... | 880,459 | 8,58,50,350 |
| 1900-01 ... | 2,501 | 3,00,832 | 1909-10 ... | 1,050,574 | 12,70,90,884 |
| 1901-02 ... | 366,090 | 3,25,59,204 | 1910-11 ... | 1,266,150 | 12,95,82,291 |
| 1902-03 ... | 514,607 | 4,51,53,570 | 1911-12 ... | 1,361,166 | 13,34,84,580 |
| 1908-09 ... | 109,757 | 1,34,00,777 | 1912-13 ... | 1,660,163 | 17,69,37,226 |
| 1914-15 ... | 706,383 | 8,32,04,161 | 1913-14 ... | 1,202,205 | 13,13,33,561 |
| 1915-16 ... | 652,879 | 8,44,06,594 | 1917-18 ... | 1,454,374 | 19,00,37,665 |
| 1916-17 ... | 748,913 | 9,15,34,812 | | | |
| 1918-19† ... | 476,103 | 6,75,30,929 | | | |

† Subject to revision.

# ESTIMATE OF THE WHEAT CROP OF THE SEASON OF 1918-19.

## Share of each Province of Area and Yield for 1917-18 and 1918-19.

| Provinces and States. | Area. | | | Yield. | | | Increase in Decrease in last and current years (1917-18 and 1918-19). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average of preceding 5 years. | Of last year's crop, 1917-18. | Of current year's crop, 1918-19. | Average of preceding five years. | Of last year's crop, 1917-18. | Of current year's crop, 1918-19. | Area. | Percentage. | Yield. | Percentage. |
| | Acres | Acres. | Acres | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Acres. | | Tons. | |
| Bombay ... ... | 1,497,000 | 2,026,000 | 746,000 | 355,000 | 456,000 | 121,000 | —1,280,000 | 63·17 | — 335,000 | 73·46 |
| Bombay States ... | 608,000 | 655,000 | 302,000 | 203,000 | 197,000 | 79,000 | — 353,000 | 53·89 | — 118,000 | 59·89 |
| Sind ... ... | 550,000 | 675,000 | 334,000 | 226,000 | 256,000 | 112,000 | — 341,000 | 50·51 | — 144,000 | 56·25 |
| Sind States... ... | 30,000 | 23,000 | 15,000 | 11,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 | — 8,000 | 34·78 | — 3,000 | 50·00 |
| Central Provinces & Berar ... ... | 3,479,000 | 3,875,000 | 2,782,000 | 902,000 | 755,000 | 686,000 | —1,093,000 | 28·20 | — 69,000 | 9·18 |
| Central Provinces States ... ... | 123,000 | 132,000 | 99,000 | 31,000 | 32,000 | 15,000 | — 33,000 | 25·00 | — 17,000 | 53·12 |
| Rajputana ... | 867,000 | 1,407,000 | 603,000 | 193,000 | 274,000 | 135,000 | — 804,000 | 57·14 | — 139,000 | 50·72 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | (a) 16,000 | 22,000 | 6,000 | (a) 4,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | — 16,000 | 72·72 | — 8,000 | 80·00 |
| Central India ... | 3,095,000 | 4,382,000 | 2,296,000 | 746,000 | 651,000 | 489,000 | —2,086,000 | 47·60 | — 162,000 | 24·88 |
| Hyderabad ... | 968,000 | 1,262,000 | 623,000 | 69,000 | 126,000 | 41,000 | — 639,000 | 50·63 | — 85,000 | 67·46 |
| Total of Provinces and States supplying Bombay... | 11,233,000 | 14,459,000 | 7,806,000 | 2,740,000 | 2,763,000 | 1,683,000 | —6,653,000 | 46·01 | —1,080,000 | 39·08 |
| Punjab ... ... | 9,141,000 | 9,926,000 | 7,685,000 | 2,793,000 | 3,001,000 | 2,614,000 | —2,241,000 | 22·57 | — 387,000 | 12·89 |
| Punjab States ... | 1,227,000 | 1,345,000 | 851,000 | 414,000 | 424,000 | 279,000 | — 494,000 | 36·72 | — 145,000 | 34·19 |
| N.-W. Frontier Province ... | 1,012,000 | 1,143,000 | 872,000 | 276,000 | 304,000 | 227,000 | — 271,000 | 23·70 | — 77,000 | 25·32 |
| United Provinces... | 6,890,000 | 7,248,000 | 5,444,000 | 2,792,000 | 2,889,000 | 2,304,000 | —1,804,000 | 24·88 | — 585,000 | 20·24 |
| Bengal ... ... | 137,000 | 124,000 | 114,000 | 43,000 | 33,000 | 22,000 | — 10,000 | 8·06 | — 11,000 | 33·33 |
| Bihar and Orissa... | 1,281,000 | 1,195,000 | 965,000 | 522,000 | 495,000 | 360,000 | — 230,000 | 19·24 | — 135,000 | 27·27 |
| Mysore ... ... | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — 1,000 | 20·00 | ..... | ..... |
| Delhi ... ... | (b) 32,000 | 42,000 | 23,000 | (c) 11,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | — 19,000 | 45·23 | ..... | ..... |
| Total of Provinces and States other than those supplying Bombay... | 19,724,000 | 21,028,000 | 15,958,000 | 6,852,000 | 7,159,000 | 5,819,000 | —5,070,000 | 24·11 | —1,340,000 | 18·71 |
| GRAND TOTAL.. | 30,957,000 | 35,487,000 | 23,764,000 | 9,592,000 | 9,922,000 | 7,502,000 | —11,723,000 | 33·03 | —2,420,000 | 24·39 |

(a) Average of four years. (b) Average of three years. (c) Average of two years.

The yield per acre is shown in the following statement :—

| Provinces. | Average of previous 5 years. | *Year 1917-18. | †Year 1918-19. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Proper ... ... ... | ·237 | ·225 | ·162 |
| Provinces supplying Bombay ... | ·214 | ·191 | ·215 |
| All India ... ... ... ... | ·310 | ·279 | ·316 |

* Rectified. † Subject to revision.

The course of retail prices of Wheat, as given in the *Gazette of India*, has been recorded in the reports for the last 26 years, and is here brought up to date :—

SEERS (OF 80 TOLAS) TO THE RUPEE.

| | | Punjab. | United Provinces. | Central Provinces. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 1894 ... ... | 23·88 | 16·19 | 18·06 | 13·12 |
| „ | 1895 ... ... | 21·62 | 15·19 | 14·56 | 14·56 |
| „ | 1896 ... ... | 14·25 | 12·25 | 13·88 | 13·37 |
| „ | 1897 ... ... | 8·25 | 8·88 | 9·0 | 7·75 |
| „ | 1898 ... ... | 14·37 | 12·94 | 11·19 | 9·56 |
| „ | 1899 ... ... | 17·50 | 17·19 | 15·0 | 12·94 |
| „ | 1900 ... ... | 14·81 | 12·31 | 9·44 | 7·62 |
| „ | 1901 ... ... | 11·23 | 10·5 | 8·87 | 8·18 |
| „ | 1902 ... ... | 15·56 | 14·31 | 12·75 | 9·19 |
| „ | 1903 ... ... | 15·01 | 14·75 | 13·84 | 10·85 |
| „ | 1904 ... ... | 16·85 | 15·67 | 14·76 | 13·24 |
| „ | 1905 ... ... | 15·30 | 12·95 | 14·32 | 12·34 |
| „ | 1906 ... ... | 14·04 | 11·40 | 12·30 | 8·88 |
| „ | 1907 ... ... | 16·57 | 12·73 | 14·72 | 9·90 |
| „ | 1908 ... ... | 8·56 | 7·81 | 8·25 | 7·75 |
| „ | 1909 ... ... | 8·88 | 9·48 | 10·18 | 7·95 |
| „ | 1910 ... ... | 11·33 | 10·26 | 11·18 | 8·48 |
| „ | 1911 ... ... | 14·50 | 13·40 | 13·96 | 10·04 |
| „ | 1912 ... ... | 11·49 | 11·50 | 11·96 | 8·47 |
| „ | 1913 ... ... | 10·99 | 11·01 | 11·21 | 8·78 |
| „ | 1914 ... ... | 10·85 | 9·69 | 10·09 | 8·72 |
| „ | 1915 ... ... | 7·92 | 7·37 | 8·59 | 7·60 |
| „ | 1916 ... ... | 10·80 | 9·82 | 10·43 | 8·39 |
| „ | 1917 ... ... | 9·35 | 9·26 | 9·85 | 8·65 |
| „ | 1918 ... ... | 8·15 | 8·40 | 8·69 | 6·06 |
| „ | 1919 ... ... | 6·99 | 6·25 | 5·35 | 4·00 |
| April | 1919 ... ... | 7·12 | 6·28 | 5·14 | 3·97 |

## COTTON.

*Receipts.*—The monsoon of 1918 broke early and a record rainfall in Bombay for the month of May of 11·77 inches was established. In June the fall was very moderate, and for the remainder of the rainy season the average was considerably below normal. Early in the season a full crop was anticipated, and receipts were expected to total 3,000,000 to 3,200,000 bales, but the drought in the latter part of the monsoon seriously affected the growth in some districts and ultimately the total receipts into Bombay amounted to 2,543,000 bales. As compared with the previous season, when the crop was spoilt by excessive and late rains, the increase in receipts was 237,000 bales or 10·27 per cent. but compared with the average receipts for the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18 there was a deficiency of 266,000 bales or 9·46 per cent.

The drought was more severe in some districts than in others, the Oomras and Sind-Punjab crops (the latter chiefly irrigated) showing by far the best results. The total receipts of Oomras were 1,240,000 bales against 642,000 bales the previous season, and against 1,320,000 bales, the average of the previous ten years. The Berar and the Central Provinces alone gave 668,000 bales of the total Oomras against 302,000 bales in 1917-18. The Sind-Punjab crop was 480,000 bales against 291,000 the previous year and the Broach crop 202,000 bales against 216,000 bales. The Dhollera crop suffered heavily from drought, the total receipts being 68,000 bales against 402,000 bales in 1917-18. The United Provinces and Rajputana gave 142,000 bales against 184,000 bales, the previous season, both seasons being considerably below the normal. The Compta-Dharwar crop receipts were 81,000 bales less than the previous year and the Western crop 40,000 bales less.

The following table gives in detail the receipts of the various growths into Bombay during the season and calendar year together with the returns of the previous three years and the averages for the preceding ten years :—

*Receipts of Cotton into Bombay of each growth.*

(000's omitted.)

| Growths. | Seasons ending 31st August. | | | | Average 1908-09 to 1917-18. | Calendar years ending 31st December. | | | | Average 1909 to 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1918-19. | 1917-18. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | | 1918. | 1918 | 1917. | 1916. | |
| | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. |
| Khandeish.. .. | 196 | 174 | 300 | 367 | 325 | 256 | 131 | 265 | 373 | 320 |
| Central India .. | 176 | 70 | 182 | 232 | 166 | 190 | 73 | 162 | 239 | 167 |
| Barsi-Nugger .. | 104 | 68 | 88 | 250 | 170 | 131 | 70 | 119 | 221 | 172 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani. | 96 | 28 | 44 | | | 103 | 32 | | | |
| Berar.. .. .. | 450 | 250 | 405 | 692 | 451 | 518 | 246 | 321 | 475 | 449 |
| Central Provinces.. | 218 | 52 | 94 | 186 | 208 | 216 | 85 | 80 | 176 | 210 |
| Total Oomras.. | 1,240 | 642 | 1,113 | 1,727 | 1,320 | 1,414 | 637 | 947 | 1,684 | 1,318 |
| Dhollera .. .. | 68 | 402 | 417 | 104 | 260 | 67 | 398 | 419 | 87 | 260 |
| Bengal-Sind— | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.-W. Provinces.. | 86 | 137 | 285 | 325 | 563 | 116 | 125 | 129 | 335 | 562 |
| Rajputana .. | 56 | 47 | 193 | 104 | | 61 | 46 | 157 | 121 | |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 480 | 291 | 343 | 193 | | 429 | 359 | 285 | 199 | |
| Broach .. .. | 202 | 216 | 306 | 262 | 258 | 203 | 219 | 308 | 256 | 258 |
| Compta-Dharwar.. | 160 | 241 | 221 | 184 | 368 | 151 | 235 | 218 | 160 | 375 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 152 | 192 | 151 | 158 | | 151 | 186 | 178 | 143 | |
| Cocanada .. .. | 15 | 29 | 28 | 33 | | 13 | 24 | 28 | 34 | |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia.. .. | 66 | 82 | 46 | 43 | | 41 | 107 | 52 | 38 | |
| Persians .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other Sorts.. .. | 15 | 26 | 16 | 5 | 37 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 8 | 37 |
| Grand Total .. | 2,543 | 2,306 | 3,120 | 3,139 | 2,809 | 2,663 | 2,366 | 2,767 | 3,066 | 2,812 |

*Prices*:—The new Hedge Contracts were introduced by the Cotton Contracts Committee for the season 1918-19, and business in Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened at the end of August 1918, the opening rate being Rs. 845. Within a week the price had advanced to Rs. 978 (the highest of the season), but on 18th September of the same year the quotation was Rs. 770. Fluctuations were wide and wild. Ten days later the rate was Rs. 900, but from this level there was a drop to Rs. 685 by 2nd November. After advancing to Rs. 735 the price dropped to Rs. 520, but there was an advance towards the end of December to Rs. 668. The end of the following month saw a decline to Rs. 575. After improving to Rs. 600 at the beginning of February, there was a fall by early March to Rs. 448. Fluctuations from Rs. 526 to Rs. 464 followed, and the settlement rate on Saturday, 24th May was Rs. 507. The early fluctuations were due to rapid changes in the Home markets. The Armistice in November 1918 was followed by a drop of about Rs. 200 in a month or so, and later fluctuations were caused by further changes in the Home markets, and the commencement of the rise in Exchange.

The Hedge Contracts suggested by the Cotton Trade Association, and approved by the Cotton Contracts Committee, were at first neglected owing to want of enthusiasm in the bazaar for the Clearing House, but as trading in other contracts was restricted by the Committee, the bazaar found it necessary to take up the Hedge Contracts, and soon realised the advantages of the Clearing House, the establishment of which, with fortnightly settlements, has proved most beneficial to the trade. The following tabulated statement of the first season's working up to the clearing for the April-May Broach settlement is of considerable interest:

| No. of Clearing. | Date. | Broach Settlement Rate. | | No. of Balance Sheets Submitted. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apl.-May. | July-Aug. | | |
| | | | | | Rs. |
| 1 | 18- 9-18 | 875 | | 120 | 8,65,463 |
| 2 | 30- 9-18 | 835 | | 180 | 15,73,079 |
| 3 | 11-10-18 | 825 | | 202 | 16,07,456 |
| 4 | 29-10-18 | 708 | | 231 | 18,23,446 |
| 5 | 14-11-18 | 725 | | 301 | 63,70,345 |
| 6 | 30-11-18 | 575 | | 301 | 1,59,50,463 |
| 7 | 13-12-18 | 550 | | 305 | 34,46,451 |
| 8 | 28-12-18 | 665 | | 323 | 1,37,75,291 |
| 9 | 15- 1-19 | 647 | | 362 | 34,25,444 |
| 10 | 29- 1-19 | 603 | | 327 | 70,10,632 |
| 11 | 13- 2-19 | 563 | | 347 | 66,00,240 |
| 12 | 1- 3-19 | 507 | | 355 | 87,28,370 |
| 13 | 13- 3-19 | 454 | | 358 | 77,31,813 |
| 14 | 28- 3-19 | 475 | 495 | 352 | 43,02,112 |
| 15 | 15- 4-19 | 479 | 485 | 361 | 26,87,643 |
| 16 | 29- 4-19 | 525 | 531 | 365 | 48,10,425 |
| 17 | 14- 5-19 | 504 | 507 | 353 | 37,40,756 |
| 18 | 28- 5-19 | 507 | 507 | 370 | 24,65,176 |
| | | | | | 9,69,14,605 |

*Exports* :—The total Exports for 1918-19 amounted to 1,091,000 bales as compared with 1,513,000 bales the previous year, a decrease of 422,000 bales, or 27·89 per cent. Against the average of the previous ten years the decrease was 659,000 bales, or 37·65 per cent. Out of the deficit of 422,000 bales, Japan and China were responsible for 328,000 bales, and Europe for 98,000 bales, whilst exports to Calcutta and Coast Ports showed an increase of 4,000 bales. Exports to the Continent decreased from 153,000 bales in 1917-18 to 140,000 bales in 1918-19 and to Great Britain from 140,000 bales to 55,000 bales.

The consumption by Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay was 993,000 bales in 1918-19 against 1,068,000 in 1917-18.

## Exports of Cotton from and Mill Consumption in Bombay.
(000's omitted.)

| To | Season ending 31st August. | | | | Average 1908-09 to 1917-18. | Calendar years ending 31st December. | | | | Average 1909 to 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1918-19. | 1917-18. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | | 1919. | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. | |
| | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales | F. P. Bales. |
| Great Britain .. | 55 | 140 | 52 | 50 | 61 | 68 | 24 | 163 | 49 | 61 |
| Continent .. .. | 140 | 153 | 250 | 244 | 561 | 269 | 166 | 195 | 245 | 553 |
| Total Europe .. | 195 | 293 | 302 | 294 | 622 | 337 | 190 | 358 | 294 | 614 |
| China and Japan .. | 885 | 1,213 | 1,321 | 1,691 | 1,107 | 1,197 | 767 | 1,455 | 1,650 | 1,103 |
| Calcutta and Coast Ports. | 11 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 20 |
| Total Eastward .. | 896 | 1,220 | 1,328 | 1,699 | 1,128 | 1,210 | 775 | 1,457 | 1,663 | 1,123 |
| Total Exports .. | 1,091 | 1,513 | 1,630 | 1,993 | 1,750 | 1,547 | 965 | 1,815 | 1,957 | 1,737 |
| Mill Consumption.. | 993 | 1,068 | 1,135 | 1,096 | 1,059 | *993 | *1,068 | *1,135 | *1,096 | 1,059 |
| Grand Total .. | 2,084 | 2,581 | 2,765 | 3,089 | 2,809 | 2,540 | 2,033 | 2,950 | 3,053 | 2,796 |

* Year ending 31st August.

On analysing the foregoing statement it will be found that of the above 2,084,000 bales 52·351 per cent. were exported and 47·649 per cent. consumed by local Mills. In the preceding year the percentages were 58·620 and 41·380 respectively. The distribution of the receipts is as under :—

### DISTRIBUTION.

*Season ending* 31*st August* 1918 *and* 1919.

| | 1919. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Exported to Great Britain ... | 2·639 | 5·424 |
| „ Continent ... ... | 6·718 | 5·928 |
| „ China and Japan ... | 42·467 | 46·997 |
| „ Calcutta and Coast Ports | ·527 | ·271 |
| Total Exports... | 52·351 | 58·620 |
| Mill Consumption ... ... ... | 47·649 | 41·380 |
| | 100·000 | 100·000 |

*Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports during the years 1919 and 1918.*

| To | 1919. Six months ending 30th June. | 1919. Six months ending 31st December. | 1919. Total for 12 months. | 1918. Six months ending 30th June. | 1918. Six months ending 31st December. | 1918. Total for 12 months. | Increase or Decrease. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Balls. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | |
| Liverpool ... ... | (a) 38,292 | (e) 23,315 | 61,607 | 19,040 | 5,157 | 24,197 | + 37,410 | 154·60 |
| London ... ... | (b) 2,434 | (f) 10,990 | 13,424 | 40 | ..... | 40 | + 13,384 | ... |
| Hull ... ... ... | ... ... | (h) 19,454 | 19,454 | ..... | ..... | ... ... | + 19,454 | ... |
| Antwerp ... ... | 8,087 | (j) 42,383 | 50,470 | ... .. | ..... | ..... | + 50,470 | ... |
| Ghent ... ... | ..... | 14,906 | 14,906 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 14,906 | ... |
| *Dunkirk* ... .. | 1,536 | 9,553 | 11,089 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 11,089 | ... |
| Havre ... ... | ..... | 250 | 250 | ... .. | ..... | ..... | + 250 | ... |
| *Marseilles* ... ... | (c) 11,101 | (k) 14,911 | 26,012 | 3,673 | ..... | 3,673 | + 22,339 | 608·19 |
| Cette, Genoa or Marseilles ... ... | (d) 4,816 | ..... | 4,816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 4,816 | ... |
| Rotterdam ... ... | ..... | (l) 5,608 | 5,608 | ..... | ... | ... | + 5,608 | ... |
| Hamburg ... ... | ..... | 16,372 | 16,372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 16,372 | ... |
| Barcelona ... ... | 9,404 | 9,453 | 18,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 18,857 | ... |
| Genoa or Naples .. | 7,379 | (m) 58,551 | 65,930 | 55,986 | 46,290 | 102,276 | — 36,346 | 35·53 |
| Naples ... ... | 600 | 17,251 | 17,851 | 28,471 | 14,942 | 43,413 | — 25,562 | 58·88 |
| Genoa ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,212 | ..... | 2,212 | — 2,212 | ... |
| eghorn ... ... | ..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | ... .. | ..... | + 100 | ... |
| Venice ... ... | ..... | (n) 8,865 | 8,865 | ... ... | ..... | ..... | + 8,865 | ... |
| Trieste ... ... | ..... | (p) 1,550 | 1,550 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 1,550 | ... |
| Port Said ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (A) 14,718 | ... .. | 14,718 | — 14,718 | ... |
| New York ... ... | ..... | 2,117 | 2,117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 2,117 | ... |
| Australian Ports ... | 245 | 125 | 370 | 220 | ..... | 220 | + 150 | 68·18 |
| Chinese Ports ... | 17,885 | 29,745 | 47,630 | 17,094 | 1,400 | 18,494 | + 29,136 | 157·54 |
| Japanese Ports ... | 554,289 | 595,552 | 1,149,791 | 584,755 | 163,399 | 748,154 | + 401 637 | 53·68 |
| Other Foreign Ports | 1,256 | 1,119 | 2,375 | 300 | 179 | 479 | + 1,896 | 395·82 |
| Calcutta and Coast Ports ... ... | 3,446 | 6,292 | 9,738 | 1,325 | 5,773 | 7,098 | + 2,640 | 37·19 |
| Total ... | 660,720 | 888,462 | 1,549,182 | 727,834 | 237,140 | 964,974 | Net Increase 584,208 | 60·54 |

N. B.—The totals for each port cannot be taken as showing the actual imports of the country to which the said port belongs—for, in some cases the named port is used as a transhipping port to other countries, as the undernoted notes will show :—

1919.—(a) Including 100 Bales for France. (b) 1,072 Farnce. (c) 4,200 Spain. (d) For Switzerland.
(e) Including 210 Bales for Spain, 107 Norway, 167 Sweden and 118 United States of America, (f) 2,038 France, 1,480 Belgium, 388 Spain, 212 Sweden 420 Italy, and 1,288 Holland.
(h) 18,464 France. (j) 672 Holland. (k) 8,262 Spain, 2,718 Italy, (l) 813 Germany, (m) 110 Switzerland, 621 Czecho-Slovakia, (n) 550 Switzerland. (p) 500 Czecho Slovakia.

1918.—(a) For Italy.

The following table given the actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different countries during the years ending 31st December 1918 and 1919 :—

| Country of Destination. | 1919. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| | F.P. Bales. | F.P. Bales. |
| United Kingdom ... ... | 67,771 | 24,237 |
| France ... ... ... ... | 43,945 | 3,673 |
| Belgium ... ... ... | 66,184 | ..... |
| Sweden ... ... ... | 389 | ..... |
| Holland ... ... ... | 7,258 | ..... |
| Germany ... ... ... | 16,682 | ..... |
| Norway ... ... ... | 107 | ..... |
| Spain ... ... ... ... | 32,457 | ..... |
| Switzerland ... ... ... | 5,476 | ..... |
| Austria ... ... ... | 1,050 | ..... |
| Czecho-Slovakia ... ... | 1,121 | ..... |
| Italy ... ... ... ... | 94,603 | 162,619 |
| United States of America ... | 2,235 | ..... |
| Australia ... ... ... | 370 | 220 |
| China ... ... ... ... | 47,630 | 18,494 |
| Japan ... ... ... ... | 1,149,791 | 748,154 |
| Other Countries ... ... | 2,375 | 479 |
| India (Calcutta and Coast Ports). | 9,738 | 7,098 |
| Total ... | 1,549,182 | 964,974 |

*STATEMENT showing the total Measurement of Bales and Miscellaneous Packages, with Receipts, Expenditure, &c.*

| Year ending | No. of Bales and Packages measured. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Surplus Receipts. | Excess of Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| From 18th May 1870 to 30th November 1872 ... | Not recorded. | 52,215 | 36,315 | 15,900 | ... |
| From 1st December 1872 to 30th November 1873.. | 1,086,577 | 16,995 | 15,291 | 1,704 | ... |
| Year ending 30th November 1874..... | 1,402,379 | 21,707 | 18,986 | 2,721 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1875... | 1,474,470 | 23,039 | 22,009 | 1,030 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1876... | 1,240,034 | 19,375 | 22,355 | ... | 2,980 |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1877... | 1,101,318 | 18,324 | 21,561 | ... | 3,237 |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1878... | 1,040,961 | 20,837 | 23,287 | ... | 2,450 |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1879... | 887,100 | 28,808 | 20,140 | 8,668 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1880... | 1,163,545 | 33,219 | 20,084 | 13,135 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1881... | 1,313,592 | 25,177 | 24,029 | 1,147 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1882... | 1,892,796 | 33,225 | 24,757 | 8,468 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1883... | 1,852,047 | 33,792 | 25,605 | 8,187 | ... |
| Do. 30th Nov. 1884... | 1,814,986 | 33,404 | 22,604 | 10,800 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1885... | 1,402,845 | 29,482 | 24,385 | 5,097 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1886... | 1,748,856 | 32,893 | 21,582 | 11,311 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1887... | 1,845,446 | 35,953 | 20,017 | 15,916 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1888... | 1,659,273 | 36,371 | 21,057 | 15,314 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1889... | 2,156,604 | 43,042 | 21,648 | 21,394 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1890... | 2,335,935 | 45,872 | 23,171 | 22,701 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1891... | 2,012,900 | 39,533 | 23,402 | 16,131 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1892... | 1,946,389 | 38,017 | 24,495 | 13,522 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1893... | 1,691,755 | 32,517 | 24,273 | 8,244 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1894... | 1,708,723 | 33,665 | 25,156 | 8,509 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1895... | 1,679,325 | 34,921 | 21,546 | 13,375 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1896... | 2,049,862 | 40,061 | 22,240 | 17,821 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1897... | 1,746,610 | 33,956 | 22,484 | 11,472 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1898... | 1,910,140 | 36,174 | 21,100 | 15,074 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1899... | 2,132,663 | 41,684 | 21,041 | 20,643 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1900... | 1,147,591 | 28,302 | 20,844 | 7,458 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1901... | 2,947,198 | 45,497 | 21,918 | 23,579 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1902... | 2,159,823 | 43,709 | 26,865 | 16,844 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1903 ... | 2,664,171 | 53,654 | * 31,522 | 22,132 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1904... | 2,292,791 | 48,673 | * 29,666 | 19,003 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1905... | 2,534,599 | 53,255 | * 31,427 | 21,828 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1906... | 2,685,452 | 54,215 | * 33,516 | 20,699 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1907... | 2,976,312 | 60,171 | * 37,054 | 23,117 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1908... | 2,302,349 | 48,844 | * 39,706 | 9,138 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1909... | 2,736,023 | 57,502 | * 38,310 | 19,192 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1910... | 3,163,919 | 65,853 | * 40,617 | 25,236 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1911... | 2,390,016 | 54,123 | * 44,028 | 10,095 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1912... | 2,528,825 | 55,571 | * 41,953 | 13,618 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1913... | 3,127,997 | 64,049 | * 42,441 | 21,608 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1914... | 3,336,685 | 65,197 | * 46,014 | 19,183 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1915... | 3,361,744 | 73,410 | * 45,002 | 28,408 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1916... | 3,409,241 | 85,407 | * 47,571 | 37,836 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1917... | 2,944,353 | 67,356 | * 51,363 | 15,993 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1918 .. | 1,933,945 | 73,386 | * 51,640 | 21,746 | ... |
| Do. 31st Dec. 1919... | 2,910,991 | 86,189 | * 56,154 | 30,035 | ... |

* Including Rs. 10,000 credited to Chamber's Funds for Office supervision.

*STATEMENT showing the total Measurement of Bales and Miscellaneous Packages, with Receipts, for the years* 1910 *to* 1919.

| Year. | Nett Bales certified. | | Nett Miscellaneous Articles. | | Nett Round Logs. | | Extra Fees. | | Nett Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Bales. | Nett Fees. | Number of Packages. | Nett Fees. | Number of Logs. | Nett Fees. | Articles certified. | Amount. | Packages. | Nett Fees. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1910 | 2,855,234 | 44,613 0 6 | 308,668 | 20,011 10 6 | 17 | 8 8 0 | ... | 1,219 14 3 | 3,163,919 | 65,853 1 3 |
| 1911 | 2,074,080 | 32,407 8 0 | 315,936 | 20,837 8 6 | ... | ..... | ... | 878 4 0 | 2,390,016 | 54,123 4 6 |
| 1912 | 2,217,354 | 34,646 2 6 | 311,461 | 20,649 8 3 | 10 | 5 0 0 | ..... | 270 11 0 | 2,528,825 | 55,571 5 9 |
| 1913 | 2,843,348 | 44,427 5 0 | 284,618 | 18,896 6 0 | 31 | 15 8 0 | ..... | 710 9 3 | 3,127,997 | 64,049 12 3 |
| 1914 | 3,099,996 | 48,437 7 0 | 236,676 | 15,872 8 6 | 13 | 6 8 0 | ..... | 880 12 6 | 3,336,685 | 65,197 4 0 |
| 1915 | 2,985,392 | 46,646 7 0 | 396,352 | 25,421 1 9 | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,342 9 9 | 3,361,744 | 73,410 7 6 |
| 1916 | 2,872,260 | 44,879 1 0 | 536,981 | 38,340 15 9 | ... | ..... | ..... | 2,187 11 3 | 3,409,241 | 85,407 12 0 |
| 1917 | 2,575,480 | 40,241 14 0 | 368,873 | 27,110 4 9 | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 11 0 | 2,944,353 | 67,356 13 9 |
| 1918 | 1,361,026 | 21,266 0 6 | 572,917 | 39,263 11 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 12,856 12 9 | 1,933,943 | 73,386 8 3 |
| 1919 | 2,219,969 | 34,687 0 3 | 690,960 | 47,602 11 3 | 62 | 31 0 0 | ..... | 4,469 1 3 | 2,910,991 | 86,189 12 9 |

# BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1919.*

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | INCOME. | Amount. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By— | | |
| Printing Annual Report, 1918, and other Miscellaneous Papers | 4,786 5 3 | | Subscription for Chamber Membership | 32,640 0 0 | |
| Office Rent | 5,580 0 0 | | Subscription for Associate Membership | 180 0 0 | |
| Advertisements re Meetings, Elections, &c. | 179 6 6 | | Subscription for Publications | 31,451 10 2 | |
| Books and Periodicals | 914 5 7 | | Measurement Fees (Rs. a. p. ....) | | |
| Office Salaries | 56,894 0 0 | | Receipts (Rs. 86,190 13 7) | | |
| General Charges, including Petties, Postage, &c. | 5,206 9 8 | | *Less*—Salaries to Measurers, Sepoys, etc. (Rs. 46,155 7 1) | | |
| Fire Insurance Premium | 23 7 0 | | *Less*—Contribution to the Chamber's Establishment. (10,000 0 0) | | |
| Cost of Weather and Crop Reports | 2,520 0 0 | | | 56,155 7 1 | |
| Stationery | 1,612 5 0 | | | 30,035 6 6 | |
| Printing Daily and Weekly Trade Returns, Manifests and other Statistical Returns and Contribution to the G. I. P. Railway | 22,011 8 6 | | Contribution from the Measurement Fee Account to Chamber's Establishment | 10,000 0 0 | |
| Furniture | 402 0 0 | | Interest on Investments | 4,223 0 0 | |
| Auditors' Fee for the year ended 31st December 1919 | 150 0 0 | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone Rent | 385 0 0 | | | Miscellaneous Receipts for copies of Tonnage Scale, &c. | 384 1 0 | |
| Law Charges | 65 0 0 | | | | | |
| Contribution paid to the Provident Fund | 6,310 11 8 | | | Contribution from the Bombay Millowners' Association | 12,000 0 0 | |
| Donation to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1919. | 1,500 0 0 | | | | | |
| Membership Subscription to the British Imperial Council of Commerce for the year 1919 | 25 6 6 | | | Balance of Receipts over Expenditure on Arbitration Fees | 397 0 0 | |
| Passage money, &c., paid for Mr. C. B. Sayer, Assistant Secretary, from London to Bombay | 1,087 15 4 | | | Fees for issuing Certificates of Origin | 10 0 0 | |
| Donations paid to H. E. The Governor's Demobilization Comforts Fund | 57,900 0 0 | | | Subscriptions received from members towards H. E. The Governor's Demobilization Comforts Fund | 57,900 0 0 | |
| | | 1,67,654 1 0 | | | | 1,79,221 1 8 |
| Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Chamber's Account | | 11,567 0 8 | | | | |
| Total Rs. | | 1,79,221 1 8 | | Total Rs. | | 1,79,221 1 8 |

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

*Chartered Accountants.*

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

# BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1919.*

| LIABILITIES. | Amount Rs. a. p. | Amount Rs. a. p. | ASSETS. | Amount Rs. a. p. | Amount Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sundry Creditors— | | | Interest accrued on Chamber's Investments up to 31st December 1919 but not received | .... | 1,234 3 4 |
| For Weather and Crop Reports and Auditors' fee unpaid | .... | 2,091 0 0 | Chamber's Investments— | | |
| | | | Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 21,700 of the 4 per cent. Indian Terminable Loan of 1915-16, at cost | 21,700 0 0 | |
| Chamber of Commerce Accumulated Fund— | | | Government 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 40,000, at cost | 40,000 0 0 | |
| Balance on 31st December 1918 | 97,684 6 4 | | Government 5½ per cent. Second Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 21,000, at cost | 21,000 0 0 | 82,700 0 0 |
| | | | Cash— | | |
| | | | Balance in Current Accounts:— | | |
| *Add*—Excess of Income over Expenditure | 11,667 0 8 | | Bank of Bombay | 26,885 0 1 | |
| | | | Cash in hand | 623 3 7 | |
| | | 1,09,351 7 0 | | | 27,508 3 8 |
| Total Rs. | .... | 1,11,442 7 0 | Total Rs. | .... | 1,11,442 7 0 |

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

*Chartered Accountants.*

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

*Secretary.*

# THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROVIDENT FUND.

*Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1919.*

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance on 31st December 1918 ..... | .... | 80,560 8 3 | To Claims paid to Members of the Staff ... | ..... | 756 4 8 |
| | | | Expenses incurred during the year ..... | .... | 377 12 0 |
| Subscriptions paid by the Members of the staff. | .... | 6,950 11 8 | Balance as under— | | |
| | | | Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. Loans of 1854-55 and 1900-01 for Rs. 6,000, at cost ..... | 4,925 0 0 | |
| Contribution paid— | | | City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 32,000, at cost | 31,420 0 0 | |
| By the Chamber of Commerce ..... | 6,310 11 8 | | Port Trust Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 21,000, at cost ..... | 21,013 12 0 | |
| | | | Bombay Municipal Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,500, at cost ..... | 3,627 8 0 | |
| „ Millowners' Association..... | 640 0 0 | | Government 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 9,000, at cost ..... | 9,000 0 0 | |
| | | 6,950 11 8 | Government 5½ per cent. Second Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 5,000, at cost ..... | 5,000 0 0 | |
| Interest ..... | .... | 3,442 0 2 | Government 5 per cent. Income Tax Free Loan 1945-55, for Rs. 13,500 at cost ..... | 12,825 0 0 | |
| Forfeitures ..... | .... | 397 6 1 | Amount due by a Member of the Staff.. | 1,000 0 0 | |
| | | | Cash in the Bank of Bombay ..... | 8,356 1 2 | 97,167 5 2 |
| Total Rs. .. | .... | 98,301 5 10 | Total Rs. .. | .... | 98,301 5 10 |

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

*Chartered Accountants.*

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

# BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## THE LATE MR. C. J. MICHAEL'S FAMILY FUND.

*Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December* 1919.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. | | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Balance on 31st December 1918 ..... ..... | .... | 745 0 0 | Allowance paid to Mrs. Annie Michael.. | .... | 745 0 0 |
| Total Rs. .. | .... | 745 0 0 | Total Rs. .. | .... | 745 0 0 |

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
*Secretary.*

# APPENDIX A.

## SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

### Chamber's Representatives on the Advisory Board.

No. 1437.

Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th April 1919.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Order No. 1435, dated the 15th April 1919, revising the constitution of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government the names of the two persons whom your Chamber wishes to appoint as its representatives on the Advisory Board.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

Government of Bombay.
Educational Department.

Order No. 1435.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1919.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8285, dated the 10th October 1918—Forwarding, with reference to rule 7 of the rules relating to the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, accompanying Government

Order No. 447, dated the 11th February 1915, the proceedings of the Board's meeting held on the 25th September 1918 from which it appears that, as certain members of the Board are scarcely ever present at its meetings thus rendering it difficult to form a quorum, the Board passed after some discussion the following resolution :—

"That it would be of advantage if Government, say, every three years, revised the constitution of the Advisory Board,"

the Director recommending that for the reason given the proposal contained in the above resolution may be sanctioned and adding that proposals for the reconstitution of the Board will be submitted to Government on receipt of their sanction to the above proposal.

ORDER.—After careful consideration of the proposal contained in the resolution passed by the College Advisory Board at its meeting held on the 25th September 1918, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the constitution of the Advisory Board should be revised as follows :—

*Chairman.*

(1) The Director of Public Instruction.

*Members.*

(2) The Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who shall act as Secretary to the Board.

(3) The second Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

(4) A representative nominated by Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Kt.

(5) A representative nominated by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities.

(6) A representative of the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C. I. E.

(7 and 8) Two representatives nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(9) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

(10) The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

(11) A senior Chartered Accountant.

(12) A senior Incorporated Accountant.

(13 and 14) Two experts in mercantile law.

Excluding the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal, the second Professor and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, who should be permanent, members should be appointed for a period of three years, but should be eligible for re-nomination. Rule 2 of the rules relating to the Advisory Board contained in the memorandum appended to Government Resolution No. 447, dated the 11th February 1915, should be amended accordingly.

2. The donors and the contributing bodies should be requested to nominate their representatives on the new Board. In the case of the representative to be appointed on behalf of the heir of the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., the Collector of Ahmedabad should be requested to ascertain and report to Government after consulting his guardians the name of the person whom they wish to appoint.

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

---

No. 646/57/S. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 27th May 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1437 of the 15th April last and in reply to state that my Committee have re-appointed Mr. C. H. Wilson, C. I. E., and Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown to serve as this Chamber's representatives on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX B.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

No. 11852 of 1918.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3rd December 1918.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of a Press Communique No. 11850, dated 3rd December 1918, issued by Government, and to request that the Chamber will nominate a gentleman to represent them on the Committee appointed to advise Government in industrial matters and communicate his name to Government in due course.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

*Press Communique.*

The following Resolution was moved by the Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta, LL.B., and carried at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on 1st August 1918 :—

> "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that bodies interested in industry and trade, such as the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, be asked to nominate representatives on the Committee appointed to advise the Director of Industries."

In order to give effect to the Resolution, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the existing membership of the Advisory Committee, the appointment of which was notified in Press

Communiquè No. 4317, dated 11th April 1918, should be enlarged by the addition of three representatives, one to be nominated by each of the following commercial bodies :—

(i) The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
(ii) The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.
(iii) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

---

No. 1138/186/I of 1918.

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd December 1918.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11852, dated 3rd instant, and to state in reply that my Committee have nominated Mr. Nigel F. Paton to represent this Chamber on the Committee appointed to advise Government in industrial matters.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1935 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th February 1919.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1138/186, dated 23rd December 1918, I am directed to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a copy of Press Communique No. 1696, dated 19th February 1919, issued by the Government of Bombay appointing Mr. Nigel F. Paton a member of the Committee appointed to advise them in industrial matters.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

*Press Communique.*

As intimated in Press Communique No. 11850, dated 3rd December 1918, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau were invited to nominate their representatives on the Committee appointed to advise Government in industrial matters. In response to this invitation the following nominations have been made :—

| | |
|---|---|
| By the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay - | Mr. Nigel F. Paton. |
| By the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi - | The Honourable Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., C.B.E. |
| By the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau - | The Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta. |

The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint the above-named gentlemen as additional members of the Advisory Committee.

# APPENDIX C.

## NINTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE,
OXFORD COURT, & 97, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 4., 22nd October, 1919.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee to inform you that definite arrangements have now been made to hold the Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the first since that held in London in 1912, at Toronto, commencing on Tuesday, August 24th, 1920. This date, however, is provisional.

I enclose herewith a copy of the Congress Rules, adopted by the Council in 1914, which govern the Congress and which, *inter alia*, deal with the question of representation, voting power, and resolutions for the programme.

Your special attention, at the moment, however, is called to the last point only, namely, resolutions for the programme. The Rules, you will see, provide that copies of the final programme, in the actual form, that is to say, in which it will be laid before the Congress, must be circulated at least eight weeks before the day on which the Congress opens, in order that all Chambers, including those situated in the remote portions of the Empire, may have ample time in which to instruct their delegates as to voting. In accordance with this rule will you please note that final resolutions must reach me say three months before the date of the Congress. It has been the practice, however, to circulate a first draft of the programme some months earlier, and it is intended to follow this custom and to issue a first draft in February or early March, 1920.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I would also refer you to Congress Rule 13 which allows of emergency resolutions, which do not figure on the printed programme, being admitted on a three-fourths majority of the delegates present.

Resolutions for the programme should, as far as possible, be such as are of direct interest to the Empire as a whole or a considerable portion thereof.

The Committee realise the difficulty of submitting resolutions so far in advance of the meeting, but it is necessary that this early notice should be given in order that the most distant points of the Empire may be reached and replies received in time to print and circulate the first draft of the programme.

It is usual as a reminder, to append to the first formal notice of the Congress a list of the subjects dealt with at the previous Congress. I am following this course, although, owing to the War, so many years have elapsed since the Eighth Congress that many of the questions then considered may be out of date: I am adding also a reference to the subjects discussed at the Business Conference held in 1916, and the special meetings in 1918 and 1919.

I would express the hope that you will bring this notice forward for early consideration by your Chamber, and that I may hear from you by, say, the beginning of February, 1920.

No doubt the appointment of delegates will have your attention in due time.—I have, etc.,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

---

## RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED BY:

### THE EIGHTH CONGRESS, 1912.

All Red Route
Assimilation of Mercantile Laws
Association of British Commercial Employees
Balance Sheets of Government or Municipal Undertakings
Bills of Lading
British Empire Trade Marks
Commercial Arbitration
Commercial Education
Commercial Relations between the Mother Country, her Colonies and Dependencies
Company Law
Co-ordination on Commercial Objects
Date of Easter and Calendar Reform
Daylight Saving
Declaration of London
Emigration
Excise Duty on Cotton Cloth manufactured by Indian Power Looms
Gibraltar Coaling Trade
Imperial Consular Service
Importation of Canadian Cattle
Income Tax
Jail Manufactures (India)
Merchandise Marks
Merchant Shipping
National Defence
Naturalisation of Aliens
Ottoman Lights
Ottoman Sanitary Dues
Panama Canal
Parcel Post
Penny Postage
Reciprocity between the West Indies and Canada
Remedies for Labour Disputes
Sea Carriage of Goods
Standard Gauges
Taxation of Commercial Travellers
Taxation of Corporations
Telegraphic Communication
Trade Misrepresentation and Misdescription
Validity of Arbitration Awards and Judgments
Venezuelan Import Duties
Weights, Measures and Currency
West Indian Telegraphic Communication

## THE BUSINESS CONFERENCE, 1916.

(MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND OTHERS.)

Arbitration Awards, Enforcement of
Banking Facilities, Increase of
Capital, New Issues of
Commercial Law, Assimilation of
Decimal System of Weights, Measures and Currency
Double Income Tax
Fiscal Questions
Inter-Imperial Co-operation
Licences to Trade, &c.
Naturalisation
Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
Prohibition of Contracts in Restraint of Trade
Registration of Aliens
Scientific Research and Industrial Development
Shipping
Trade Commissioners
Trade Exhibitions

---

## SPECIAL MEETING HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 1918.

Empire Resources Development Committee
Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy
Changes of Name by
Enemy Trading After the War
Naturalisation of Aliens
Double Income Tax
Enemy Shipping
Date of Easter

---

## SPECIAL MEETING HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 1919.

Export Restrictions and Cable Delays
Empire Raw Materials: Peace Terms
Shipping
Imperial Preference
Postal and Telegraphic Rates
Imperial Wireless Service
Trading of Subjects of Enemy Origin
Enemy Aliens
Double Income Tax
Passports
Unification of Laws within the Empire

# THE BRITISH IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

## CONGRESS RULES.

*(Adopted by the Council on 27th April, 1914).*

---

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The Congress shall, as heretofore, be known as "The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire."

2. The object of the Congress shall be to give expression to Imperial commercial opinion on matters directly or indirectly affecting commercial and industrial affairs.

3. The Congress shall be held triennially, alternately in London and the overseas Dominions, and in the latter case the Congress itself shall, at the preceding meeting, decide upon the precise locality. If circumstances, however, do not permit of this, the decision shall rest with the British Imperial Council of Commerce.

4. The organisation of each successive Congress shall be entrusted to a Committee appointed by the British Imperial Council of Commerce, which may or may not coincide as to membership with the Executive Committee of the Council.

5. The Officers and Organising Committee of the Congress shall be appointed by the British Imperial Council of Commerce as provided in Rules 10, 11 and 23 of that body. The Secretary of the British Imperial Council of Commerce shall act as Secretary of the Congress.

6. All British Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and Associations thereof throughout the world, recognised by resolution of the Organising Committee, whether affiliated with the British Imperial Council of Commerce or not, may be represented at the Congress and may forward resolutions for discussion thereat within the limitations herein provided.

## Delegates.

7. Representation at the Congress, except as otherwise determined by the Council in any particular case, shall be on the following scale, *viz.*, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade having:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 250 | members | .. | 2 delegates. |
| „ „ | 500 | „ | .. | 3 „ |
| „ „ | 1,000 | „ | .. | 4 „ |
| „ „ | 2,500 | „ | .. | 5 „ |
| Exceeding | 2,500 | „ | .. | 6 „ |

Association of Chambers of Commerce and/or Boards of Trade shall be entitled to 3 delegates.

8. The Organising Committee shall have absolute power to refuse to accept the nomination of any delegate without being called upon to give a reason for such refusal.

9. Each duly nominated delegate shall pay, in advance, a registration fee of One Guinea (£ 1 1s. *od.*).

10. The members of the Organising Committee shall be *ex officio* delegates at the Congress.

### Voting.

11. Voting shall be taken in the first instance by a show of hands and each delegate present shall be entitled to one vote, but a vote *by Chambers, Boards of Trade and Associations thereof*, shall be taken at the request of not less than 25 delegates. In a vote by Chambers, except as otherwise determined by the Council in any particular case, organisations having:

Not exceeding 250 members shall be entitled to 2 votes.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | „ | 500 | „ | „ | 3 „ |
| „ | „ | 1,000 | „ | „ | 4 „ |
| „ | „ | 2,500 | „ | „ | 5 „ |
| Exceeding | | 2,500 | „ | „ | 6 „ |

Associations of Chambers of Commerce and/or Boards of Trade shall be entitled to 3 votes.

12. The Chairman shall have an original and also a casting vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

13. The Agenda paper containing the Resolutions to be proposed at the Congress shall be despatched to all Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and Associations thereof, within and without the Empire, at least eight weeks before the date of the Congress, in order that every facility may be given to Chambers, Boards and Associations to instruct their delegates in regard to voting.

14. A definite date by which resolutions must reach the Organising Committee shall be fixed by that body, which date shall be at least twelve weeks before the date of the Congress.

15. In order to allow of emergency matters being discussed, the Congress may itself, by a three-fourths majority of those present, temporarily suspend Rules 13 and 14.

16. The Organising Committee shall have full power to refuse to include any resolution which, in their opinion, does not come within the scope of the Congress.

17. The order of the discussion of the resolutions shall be provisionally fixed by the Organising Committee, but it shall be in the power of the Congress itself to modify such order by vote subject to the provisions otherwise laid down.

18. In the event of resolutions of a similar nature being placed upon the Agenda paper, the delegates from the various Chambers proposing them shall arrange amongst themselves to amalgamate such resolutions; failing such arrangement, the matter shall be left in the hands of the President.

19. Proposers of resolutions shall be allowed not more than fifteen minutes, and subsequent speakers ten minutes. The President may, however, permit a speaker to continue, if in accordance with the evident desire of the Congress.

20. It shall be permissible for any Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade or Association thereof or delegate to issue, at their own cost, through the Secretary of the Council, any statement, which it may be desired to submit, bearing upon any resolution on the Congress programme.

21. A verbatim Report of the proceedings shall be taken for subsequent publication.

22. Any points not provided for in the foregoing Rules shall be determined by the Organising Committee.

23. The foregoing Rules shall not be modified except at the Annual Meeting of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, and not less than three months' notice shall be given of any proposed modification.

By Order,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

October, 1919.

---

No. 4253-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 2nd December 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to send you for information copies of a letter, dated the 22nd October 1919, and of its accompaniments, from the Secretary of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. These relate to the Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which it is proposed to hold at Toronto commencing about the 24th August 1920. Possibly you have received a similar letter direct from the Council.

2. It has been suggested that, in the event of individual Chambers in India not finding it possible to appoint delegates to the Toronto Congress, it might be desirable to arrange for a delegate or delegates attending from the proposed Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. The Committee of this Chamber propose that the question might be discussed informally at the meeting of Chambers to be held here in January 1920. It will be noticed that the rules of the Congress allow for delegates from Associations of Chambers, and for voting by such Associations.— Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

No. 1378/79/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th December 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4253, dated 2nd December 1919, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to your Chamber by the Secretary of the British Imperial Council of Commerce on the subject of the Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce which it is proposed to hold at Toronto on or about 24th August 1920 and in reply to state that, as you assume, my Committee have already received a similar notification direct from the Council.

2. With regard to the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of your letter I am to state that my Committee are in full agreement with the proposal made by your Committee in this connection and they consider that the whole question of the representation of the Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, either individually or as an association, might advantageously be discussed informally at the meeting of the said Chambers to be held in January next.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Asst. Secretary.

---

The BRITISH IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE,
OXFORD COURT & 97, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 4, 4th December, 1919.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to refer to my Circular letter of 22nd October relative to the Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, a provisional date for the opening of which was given therein.

It has been necessary, however, to reconsider the matter of the precise date, and, in view of further information before them, and by arrangement with the Toronto Board of Trade, the Executive Committee have now definitely fixed the opening date for Tuesday, 7th September, 1920. It is hoped that this will be found more generally convenient to the delegates.

The Executive Committee trust that special attention will be given to the request contained in the previous circular above-mentioned that resolutions for the first draft programme should reach me early in the year (say by 1st March, 1920), and I presume that, if not already done, you will bring this matter before your governing body at the earliest opportunity.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

---

# APPENDIX D.

## CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.

No. 2805 of 1918.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 14th December 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has suggested that united action ought to be taken by the Indian Chambers on the subject of the proposed excess profits duty ; and that, for this purpose, a conference of delegates appointed by the several Chambers should be held forthwith.

2. The Committee of this Chamber agree with Upper India, that the question of the proposed tax is one of quite sufficient importance to justify the holding of a conference. They feel, however, that there are also at the present moment several other questions of great consequence, such for example as the future of the Indian Defence Force, which might advantageously be discussed by the Chambers. They have accordingly directed me to ask for an expression of the opinion of your Chamber on the

proposal generally, and for suggestions as to the principal subjects for discussion. Perhaps you will be also good enough to intimate whether your members consider that a conference would be useful, and would be likely to be productive of good results; and, if so, whether they would agree that it should be held in January. Obviously there ought to be the least possible delay in respect of it, as several of the most important subjects for discussion are of great urgency.

3. As regards the particular centre in which the meeting should be held, I am to say that the Committee of this Chamber will be extremely pleased to welcome the delegates to Calcutta. They fully recognise however that, in the selection of a place of meeting, the views of the Chambers generally must prevail, and they will be glad therefore to be favoured with your opinion on the question.

4. When the first conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers was held in January 1905 it was contemplated that similar gatherings should be held annually. The idea was not, however, followed up, and no other conference took place until last year when delegates from the various Chambers met at Delhi to discuss the question of the future trade policy of India. It seems to the Committee of this Chamber that the present may be an appropriate opportunity to revive the idea of holding annual conferences. They merely make the suggestion now for consideration, as obviously it would have to be very completely discussed and examined before any decision with reference to it could be arrived at.

5. I am to express a hope that you will favour the Committee with a very early reply to this letter, as prompt action will be imperative if a conference is to be held in January—Yours faithfully.

H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

No. 1129/159/E of 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 20th December 1918.

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2805, dated 14th instant, regarding a proposed Conference of Chambers of Commerce in India to discuss the proposed Excess Profits Duty, and to state in reply that my Committee are doubtful if a joint representation would carry more weight than the separate representations which have been submitted to Government on this subject. They feel therefore that a conference would serve no useful purpose and they regret that they cannot undertake to send delegates.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 120 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 9th January 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1129/159, dated 20th December 1918, in connection with the proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

2. In reply I am to say that the Committee are not altogether disposed to agree with your view that, as regard the excess profits duty, a joint representation would not be likely to have more weight than the letters which the Chambers have separately addressed to Government. The proposal that a conference should be held was made by the Upper India Chamber, on the suggestion of Sir Alexander McRobert and Sir Logie Watson, after an interview with Sir James Meston. And the Committee of this Chamber certainly agree with Upper India that concerted action by the Chamber would add greatly to the force of any representations which individual Chambers may put forward either in writing or orally.

3. It also seems to the Committee that there are other questions which the conference might usefully discuss. Indeed the Committee think that it would not be difficult to make up a fairly long list of subjects for resolutions. They venture, therefore, to suggest that the matter might be reconsidered by your Chamber. The Madras, Burma, Upper India, Punjab, Chittagong, Coconada and Tuticorin Chambers have all declared in favour of the proposal. The Karachi Chamber is also favourable to the idea of holding annual conferences, but does not think there is urgent need for a conference during the current month. It is of course now too late to arrange for the meetings to be held in January, but the Committee think that, if there is a general agreement that a conference should be held, the meetings might be arranged for the middle of February, say the 17th and 18th.

4. Perhaps you will be good enough to bring the matter again before your Committee, and to favour me with their views as early as possible.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

---

No. 69/45/C. OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 17th January 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 120, dated 9th instant, regarding a proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and to state in reply that my Committee after reconsidering the matter approve the proposal to arrange such a conference but they anticipate great difficulty in arranging for the attendance of delegates as the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are away from Bombay. My Committee, however, will do their best to send representatives and should they be successful the names of the delegates will be sent you later.—I am, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 464 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 6th February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter, dated 17th January, I am directed to hand you herewith a copy of a letter which the Committee of this Chamber have addressed to the other Indian Chambers, on the subject of the proposed conference.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

---

No. 456—463 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 6th February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras, Chittagong, Narainganj,
Punjab, Cocanada, Karachi,
Upper India, Tuticorin.

DEAR SIR,—Adverting to the previous correspondence resting with your.....dated..... I am now directed to say that the Committee of this Chamber have further considered the proposal to hold a conference of Chambers during the current month. They have been informed by the Bombay Chamber that that body anticipates very great difficulty in arranging for representatives to attend a conference. This being so, and seeing that the Burma Chamber also are in a similar position, and further that the time for making necessary arrangements is now very short, the Committee suggest that the proposal should not be proceeded with. The question of arranging for the holding of annual conferences of Chambers might be taken up at a later stage.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

No. 1106 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

CALCUTTA, 25th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with my letter No. 464-1919, dated 7th February 1919, with regard to the proposed conference of Indian Chambers.

2. The matter has been further discussed by the Committee of this Chamber, and they direct me to say that they consider it very desirable that arrangements should be made for an annual conference of the different Chambers. The Committee have considered also the question of what would be the most suitable time for a conference. The Punjab Chamber, in expressing the opinion that an annual conference should be arranged, have proposed that it might be held either in November or January, and it seems to this Committee that the month of January would probably be the more convenient, for in November it might be difficult for representatives to leave their businesses in view of the fact that members of staffs who have been on furlough during the hot weather would either be just returning to India or would have but recently returned. If the suggestion is generally approved by the various Chambers, the Committee would propose that a conference should be held in Calcutta some time during the month of January 1920.

3. I am directed to ask that the Committee may be favoured with an expression of your views on the general question as to whether an annual conference is desirable, and particularly with reference to the suggestions:

(*a*) That such conference, if decided on, should be held in the month of January, and

(*b*) That the first of the conferences should be held here in January 1920.

4. Similar letters are being addressed to the other Chambers.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
*Acting* Secretary.

No. 475/45/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1919,

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2106/1919, dated 25th ultimo, regarding a proposed annual conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and to state in reply that while my Committee would welcome the idea of conferences if any specific questions are pending which could usefully be discussed, they are not in favour of fixed annual conferences of all Chambers in India.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 2008 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 6th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the above subject, I am now directed to send you, for information, copies of the replies received from the different Chambers regarding the proposal that a conference of Indian Chambers should be arranged annually, and that the first of these should be held in Calcutta in January 1920. It will be seen that the Chambers are generally in favour of the proposal that an annual conference should be held; but that your Chamber, while welcoming the idea of conferences if any specific questions are pending which could usefully be discussed, are not in favour of the proposal. The general view is that the most suitable time for the conference is in January, and that the first of the conferences should be held here in January 1920. In the circumstances the Committee propose that this arrangement should be now confirmed, and they trust that January will be convenient even in the case of those Chambers which would have preferred another month. Although your Chamber are not in favour of fixed annual conferences, the Committee will be glad if representatives from Bombay will attend the conference to be held here next January.

2. The actual dates for the conference, and the question of preparing an agenda, will be the subject of a later communication. Meantime I am to ask that your Chamber should forward any suggestions regarding questions which might be included in the agenda.

3. I am directed to invite your attention to the enquiry in paragraph 2 of the Upper India Chamber's letter, dated 10th April, as to whether it is intended to limit the conference to purely European Chambers in India, or whether Indian Chambers are to be included in the conference. This enquiry has been discussed by the Committee of this Chamber, and they themselves are disposed to think that it would greatly add to the force of any decisions come to, at a conference, if important Indian Chambers were also invited to take part; and they are prepared to support the proposal. The Committee will be glad to know the views of your Chamber in the matter, as the point is one on which a general expression of opinion is necessary. For reference a list is enclosed showing six Indian Chambers which might be invited. Perhaps you will be able to say whether there are any other important Indian Chambers not included in the list.

4. I am also to ask your views on the question as to whether the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce might be invited to take part in the conference. They were, it may be mentioned, represented at the conference of Chambers held here in 1905.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
*Acting* Secretary.

---

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
COMMITTEE CIRCULAR NO. 318—1919, dated 14th May 1919.

---

Dated CHITTAGONG, the 28th March 1919.

From—The President, Chittagong Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

*Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

In reply to your letter, dated 25th instant, under the above heading, which I have circulated to my Committee, I have to record:—

(1) That my Committee, and myself, consider it eminently desirable that an Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce should be held.

(2) That such Conferences, if decided on, should be held in the month of January, and

(3) That the first of the Conferences should be held in Calcutta in January 1920.

---

No. 341, dated KARACHI, the 4th April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

*Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers.*

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo and in reply to inform you that my Committee consider that an Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce is desirable; that January is a very suitable month for such a Conference; and that the next Conference might be held in Calcutta in January 1920.

---

No. G.-346/391, dated COCANADA, the 8th April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Cocanada Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce;

With reference to your letter No. 1096, dated 25th March 1919, *re* proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce, I am directed to reply that this Chamber is of opinion that an Annual Conference is desirable and are further of opinion that January is a suitable time.

---

Dated RANGOON, the 7th April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

*Conference of Chambers of Commerce.*

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed to say that the Committee of this Chamber are in favour of the holding of Annual Conferences, but would prefer that they be held in the month of December, instead of January, December being the more suitable month for Burma.

Dated NARAYANGANJ, the 10th April 1919.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce ;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber af Commerce.

*Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

With reference to your letter No. 1095—1919, dated the 25th March 1919, I am directed to inform you that the suggestions contained therein meet with the approval of this Chamber:—

(*a*) That an Annual Conference is desirable.

(*b*) That the first Conference should be held in January in Calcutta.

---

Dated CAWNPORE, the 10th April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

With further reference to your No. 1092—1919, without date, I am directed to state that my Committee cordially agree that it is desirable that arrangements should be made for an annual conference of the different Chambers of Commerce in India, and they further agree that the Conference should preferably be held in the month of January each year and that the first conference should be held in Calcutta in January 1920.

It is not clear from your letter whether it is intended to limit the conference to purely European Chambers in India, or whether Indian Chambers are to be included in the Conference.

---

No. 402, dated DELHI, the 11th April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Panjab Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

*Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 1089—1919, dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1919, and am to say that my Committee entirely approve of the first Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India being held in Calcutta some time during the month of January 1920. Doubtless during the course of the year, you will favour this Chamber with full details of the same.

Dated TUTICORIN, the 11th April 1919.

From—The Chairman, Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

*Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of 25th March and to say that in the opinion of this Chamber the proposal to hold an Annual Conference is desirable and has the complete accord of my Committee.

I am futher to add—

(*a*) That this Chamber is of opinion that, if decided on, such Conference should be held after the 15th January.

(*b*) It is the view of this Chamber that the first Conference should be held in Calcutta in January 1920.

I am to point out with reference to the Chamber's view that the Conference should be held after the 15th January, that the earlier part of that month would probably be taken up with the conclusion of Accounts and Balance Sheets pertaining to the previous half year, and it would therefore be inconvenient in many cases for representatives to meet on a date earlier than the 15th of the month.

---

No. 475/45, dated BOMBAY, the 23rd April 1919.

From—The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1106—1919, dated 25th ultimo, regarding a proposed Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and to state in reply that while my Committee would welcome the idea of conferences if any specific questions are pending which could usefully be discussed, they are not in favour of fixed annual conference of all Chambers in India.

Dated MADRAS, the 1st May 1919.

From—The Secretary, Madras Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1091—1919, dated 25th March 1919, on the subject of proposed Conference of Chambers of Commerce.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has on many occasions spoken strongly in favour of an Annual Conference of Chambers, and in reply to your abovementioned letter the Chamber can only reiterate that in its opinion an Annual Conference is most desirable. The Madras Chamber is of opinion that under present conditions a General Annual Conference of the Chambers is even more desirable than in the past.

Regarding the month of the year in which the meeting should be held, the Madras Chamber would prefer November to January as the latter month is a particularly busy one throughout commercial circles.

---

Dated COCHIN, the 20th May 1919.

From—The Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce ;

To—The Secretary, Bangal Chamber of Commerce.

I regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1105—1919 of the 25th March last due to the necessity of circulating it to our members and for a meeting to be held to discuss the contents.

I am now directed to inform you that this Chamber fully agrees with the desirability of arranging for an annual conference of the different Indian Chambers of Commerce.

This Chamber is of opinion that November would be the more suitable month of the two mentioned for such a meeting to be convenient for the attendance of a Cochin representative.

In this connection, however, I am to point out also that it may be found very difficult, perhaps impossible, for a representative from this Chamber's small membership to spare the long time required to proceed to Calcutta, attend the Conference and return to Cochin ; for this reason I am requested to enquire whether it would

be permissible for this Chamber to appoint as their representative either a gentleman already in Calcutta having experience of the conditions of this district, or the representative of a firm there having knowledge of or interests in Cochin or whether the representative attending from another South Indian Chamber, for instance, Madras, might be asked to represent our interests also at the Conference.

---

LIST OF INDIAN (NON-EUROPEAN) CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

1. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
2. Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
3. United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
4. Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.
5. Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.
6. Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

---

No. 794/45/C OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 27th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2008—1919, dated 6th instant, in connection with the proposed Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and to state in reply that my Committee approve the proposal to hold a Conference in January next and they are of opinion this first meeting should be limited to European Chambers of Commerce including the Ceylon Chamber.

2. I am to add that the question of inviting the leading Indian Chambers to send delegates might form one of the items for discussion on the first agenda paper; also that my Committee will endeavour to arrange for the attendance of delegates from this Chamber in January next.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary.

No. 2832 OF 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

CALCUTTA, 5th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 794/45, dated the 27th June, with reference to the above matter, and to inform you that in reply to the enquiry made by this Chamber in their letter of 6th June to the various Chambers, as to whether important Indian Chambers should be invited to take part in the conference, the suggestion has been made that the first conference should consist of the Chambers originally addressed regarding it as specified in the attached list, with the addition of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; that these Chambers should, at the conference, consider the question of forming themselves into an association of Chambers, under whose auspices future Conferences would be convened; and that one of the subjects to be included in the agenda for discussion at the first conference should be the question of whether any other Chambers should be invited from time to time to take part in future conferences. The Committee of this Chamber, while still of opinion that it would add greatly to the force of any decisions come to if important Indian Chambers were invited to take part, are inclined to favour the adoption of the proposal mentioned which will, they believe, commend itself also to other Chambers. I am to ask for an expression of the opinion of your Chamber on the question.

2. As the replies received from the Chambers showed that there was general agreement that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce should be invited to take part in the Conference next January, an invitation is now being issued to that Chamber accordingly.

3. I am to ask that particulars regarding subjects which it is desired to bring up for discussion at the Conference should be forwarded to me at your convenience, and not later than 1st November 1919—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,

*Acting* Secretary.

*List referred to.*

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Burma Chamber of Commerce.
Chittagong Chamber of Commerce.
Cochin Chamber of Commerce.
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
Madras Chamber of Commerce.
Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce.
Punjab Chamber of Commerce.
Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

---

No. 1011/45/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 30th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2832, dated 5th instant, regarding the proposed Conference of Chambers of Commerce in India and to state in reply that my Committee approve the suggestion that at the first Conference the several Chambers of Commerce represented should consider the question of forming themselves into an Association of Chambers under whose auspices future Conferences will be convened. My Committee will be pleased if your Chamber will kindly favour them with its views in this regard in time to have them considered before this Chamber's representatives leave for the first Conference.

2. I am to add my Committee are glad to learn that their proposal to confine the forthcoming Conference to the European Chambers of India and Ceylon has been approved and that the suggestion of inviting the leading Indian Chambers to future Conferences will be discussed in January.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 3695 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

CALCUTTA, 21st October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of previous correspondence in the above connection, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy would be glad to attend the first meeting of the above Conference, and to address the delegates at the opening session. As His Excellency will be leaving Calcutta early in January it has been decided, in order that advantage may be taken of this proposal, that the Conference should open on the 8th of January and it is hoped that this date will be convenient to your Chamber. The Conference will then continue on the following days. The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry, who will also be in Calcutta at that time, is also desirous of attending at the opening of the Conference. The Committee of this Chamber are sure that your Chamber will welcome the opportunity of having the opening session of the Conference addressed by Lord Chelmsford, who takes a keen personal interest in the gathering, and also the opportunity of meeting Sir George Barnes.

2. A number of subjects have been suggested by several of the Chambers for discussion at the Conference, and the complete agenda will be framed in due course. As requested in my letter of 7th August, the Committee of this Chamber hope that you will communicate, before 1st November, particulars of the subjects which your Chamber desire to bring forward. They will also be glad if you will be good enough to let them know, as soon as possible, the names of the delegates who will represent your Chamber at the Conference.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,

*Acting* Secretary.

No. 1205/45/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 30th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3695, dated 21st instant, regarding the first Conference of Chambers of Commerce in January next and to state in connection therewith that my Committee approve the date which has been fixed, *viz.*, the 8th January 1920. I am to add that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton and the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Brooke hope to be present on the occasion.

2. In addition to the subjects already named by your Chamber as suitable for inclusion in the first Agenda paper, my Committee suggest that as the Indian Reforms Bill and the Currency Committee's Report may have arrived at a stage which will permit of both these questions being profitably discussed, arrangements may be made to include in the first agenda the item "such other subjects as may be brought forward." In addition to these, I am to put forward the following items for inclusion :—

(*a*) *Railways:* What is to be the policy of the Government of India as regards renewals of equipment of Railways worn out during the war. The Committee of this Chamber are of opinion that special measures are required to deal with the special situation.

(*b*) Business Names Act : including a registration of partnerships.

(*c*) A closer relationship between Indian Chambers of Commerces and the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(*d*) The new Indian Defence Force Act may be published before the Conference takes place and the provisions thereof might be discussed.—I am, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX E.

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S DEMOBILIZATION COMFORTS FUND.

*Contributions from Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Killick Nixon & Co. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Wallace & Co. and Bombay Co., Ltd. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Ralli Bros. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Greaves Cotton & Co. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ E. D. Sassoon & Co. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Volkart Bros. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ E. Spinner & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd. .. .. | 2,500 |
| „ Shaw Wallace & Co. .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd. .. .. .. | 1,500 |
| Messrs. Weld & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,500 |
| The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. | 1,500 |
| Messrs. Framjee Sons & Co. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Phipson & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Gill & Co. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Tata Sons, Ltd. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Nowrojee Wadia & Sons. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| The Nippon Yusen Kaisha .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ B. B. and C. I. Railway .. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Symons, Barlow & Co. .. .. .. .. | 750 |
| The Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Messrs. Owen and Okell .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ J. A. Begbie & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ A. F. Ferguson & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Prier de Soane & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Croft Mody & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Little & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Fleming Shaw & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ P. Chrystal & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Kahn and Kahn .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Steiners, Limited. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ C. Macdonald & Co. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Bird & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Langley & Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| „ Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ltd. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Mr. Alister Forbes. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Messrs. Heatley and Gresham, Ltd. .. .. .. | 250 |
| „ W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd. .. | 200 |
| „ Chugondas & Co. .. .. .. .. | 200 |
| Grand Total Rs. | 57,900 |

# APPENDIX F-1.

## INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

No. 2330-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 8th September 1919.

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 803/7C-12, dated the 18th August 1919, in which you enquire whether, in view of the present altered circumstances, the Government of India still require a reply to their letters Nos. 982-F.

and 983-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, asking for the opinions of local Governments and Administrations on certain questions arising out of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency ;

2. In reply I am to say that the two letters quoted above may now be treated as cancelled.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 2331-F.

Copy forwarded to all other local Governments and Administrations, to the Secretary and Treasurer, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and to the Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma, Karachi, Upper India and Punjab Chambers of Commerce.

Copy also forwarded to the Controller of Currency for information.

By Order, etc.,

S. V. AIYAR,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

---

# APPENDIX F-2.

## INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

---

No. 1189-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, 9th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has decided to appoint a Currency Committee to advise him as to the future exchange and currency policy of the Government of India. It is expected that the constitution of the Committee and the

terms of reference will shortly be announced. Your Chamber are, however, no doubt aware of the main problems which will come under consideration.

2. The Government of India will be glad to know whether your Chamber as a body desire to forward a written statement of their views, or to tender evidence through a representative witness or whether any member of your Chamber desires to do so in his individual capacity. The present intention is that the Committee should be a small expert body, and the number of witnesses whom they are likely to desire to examine personally will therefore probably be limited. While, therefore, the Government of India will forward at once the names of all persons desiring to give evidence, they are not in a position to give any promise that any intending witness will necessarily be heard in person by the Committee.—I have, etc.,

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1368-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, 30th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of Mr. Howard's letter No. 1189 F., dated the 9th May 1919, regarding the appointment by the Secretary of State of a Committee to advise him as to the future exchange and currency policy of the Government of India, I am directed to enclose, for the information of your Chamber, a copy of two Press Communiques announcing the composition of the Committee and the terms of reference thereto. As intimated in the first communique any communications relating to the business of the Committee should be direc ed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.—I have, etc.,

A. V. V. AIYAR,

Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

*Press Communique.*

The Government of India have been informed by the Secretary of State that the constitution of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee will be as follows :—

Lord Chalmers, G. C. B.; Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B.; Sir James Brunyate, K. C. S. I.; Sir Marshall Reid; Mr. F. C. Goodenough; Sir C. Needham; Sir Charles Addis; Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal; Sir Bernard Hunter; Mr. T. McMorran; Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C. S. I., C. I. E.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee will be published as soon as these are received from the Secretary of State.

3. Communications relating to the business of the Committee should, if made in India, be directed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and if made in England to the Secretary of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee at the India Office.

SIMLA, 29th May 1919.

---

*Press Communique.*

The Secretary of State is announcing to-day that the terms of reference to the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee are as follows :—

"To examine the effect of the war on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice and upon the position of the Indian note issue, and to consider whether in the light of this experience and of possible future variations in the price of silver, modifications of system or practice may be required ; to make recommendations as to such modifications, and generally as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintain a satisfactory monetary circulation and to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard."

SIMLA, 30th May 1919.

No. 678/126/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 5th June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1189, dated 9th ultimo, regarding the appointment of a Currency Committee and enquiring whether this Chamber desired to give evidence.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee have decided to submit the following memorandum setting forth shortly the views of this Chamber in this matter.

The subject is one which is too wide and many-sided to be fully or satisfactorily dealt with by this Chamber; members cannot be expected to be unanimous on such a complex question as the points of view of importers and exporters naturally differ.

As regards the effect of the rise that has recently taken place in exchange on Indian trade generally, prices have adjusted themselves and there is no evidence of export trade having been stopped in any commodity on account of the rise in exchange.

It was announced here on 13th May that exchange was being raised from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* and it will be well to examine the fluctuations in price which occurred in a few typical commodities. Linseed declined from Rs. 19 to Rs. 17, but has since gone considerably over Rs. 19 on strong buying for export owing to the demand from the European consuming markets. The movements of prices in the sugar bazaar were only slight as this bazaar is at the present time governed principally by considerations of local supply and demand and is rather isolated from any sterling market, owing to the absence of imports. The rupee prices for Mauritius sugar were as follows:—

| 12th May. | 13th May. | 14th May. | 15th May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 28-4-0 | Rs. 28-2-0 | Rs. 28-6-0 | Rs. 28-8-0 |

Cotton provides an interesting study and is perhaps the best illustration of prices becoming adjusted to the new rate of exchange; the governing factor being the American market.

| Price of Broach. | | | America as known. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opened. | Closed. | | | |
| 12th May | 513 | 499 | 10th | 28·12 | May |
| 13th morning | 499 | | | | |
| afternoon | 482 | | 12th | 28·15 | ,, |
| 14th | 483 | 461 | | | |
| 15th | 462 —472— | 466 | 15th | 28·70 | ,, |

A considerable rise in Indian cotton has since taken place following the advance in America and export business in cotton continues.

As regards textiles, the movement in bazaar prices has not been noteworthy. The rise in exchange has stimulated Manchester business and enabled buyers and sellers to meet each other to some extent.

Food prices have been governed by considerations of local supply and demand.

Should it be found necessary to raise exchange to a materially higher point, it is hoped that due regard will be paid to the interests of the agriculturist which depend on the ability to export Indian produce at world prices.

There can be no doubt that stability of exchange is desirable but the ultimate rate to be aimed at can only be arrived at by exhaustive examination of the silver position of the world. In the meantime it is a matter of prime importance to the commercial community that some temporary stability should be attained. My Committee are of opinion some definite statement of policy should be made as early as possible applicable to the period that must intervene before the silver position can be gauged with sufficient precision to admit of the enunciation of a final policy.

It is impossible to disregard entirely the sentiment of the native of India which leads him to hoard the precious metals. It will be desirable to put an end to the present embargo on the importation of gold and silver as early as possible even although there may appear to be little prospect of obtaining supplies in the

near future. In this connection my Committee notice that in 1916-17 an aggregate of £ 4½ millions of gold was produced by the Indian mines. It would seem worth examination whether this might not be utilized in India either as a backing for a new gold standard or as a more immediate measure to satisfy in some degree the incessant demand on the part of the natives of this country for the precious metals.

It has frequently been suggested that metallic currency might be temporarily dispensed with until silver declined to a lower level. My Committee are not prepared to say that inconvertibility with certain reservations might not be advisable as a temporary expedient but they are without the necessary data to justify their putting forward any definite recommendations on the subject.

Government controls must be regarded as a necessary evil in certain circumstances but should be abolished as soon as possible. The present system of maximum rates is open to serious objection because whenever there is pressure on the part of exporters to sell bills, the rates quoted by the Exchange Banks cease to be effective and bills can only be sold if the seller will provide some proportion of cover for them.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 1471-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, the 11th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 678/126, dated the 5th June 1919, regarding the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, and to say that the summary of your Committee's views, contained in your letter, is being forwarded to the Currency Committee in London.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

TELEGRAM No. 1591-F, dated 26th June 1919.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

To—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Government of India will be glad to know whether your Chamber would like nominate witness appear before Currency Committee. If selected, travelling expenses will be paid. If witness cannot be in London by 20th July, end of September will suffice. Please wire reply.

---

TELEGRAM No. 816/126, dated 3rd July 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Reply your telegram 26th ultimo regarding nominee to appear before Currency Committee, this Chamber does not wish to nominate a witness.

---

# APPENDIX F-3.

## EXCHANGE.

No. 2974/1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

CALCUTTA, 20th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

*The Exchange Position.*

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to send you copies of the following:—

(*a*) Telegram, dated 8th August, from this Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department.

(*b*) Telegram, dated 8th August, from this Chamber to the Government of India Commerce and Industry Department.

(*c*) Letter, dated 13th August, from the Government of India, Finance Department, to this Chamber in reply to (*a*).

(*d*) Letter, dated 12th August, from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, to this Chamber in reply to (*b*).

(*e*) Telegram, dated 20th August, from this Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department.

(*f*) Telegram, dated 20th August, from this Chamber to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

(*g*) Telegram, dated 20th August from this Chamber to the East India Section, London Chamber of Commerce.

2. The views which have been expressed by this Chamber on the subject will be noted. They are very strongly of opinion that the Currency Committee should be urged to expedite their deliberations and to issue their recommendations with the least possible delay as they believe it to be the case that the Committee have suspended their sittings until the middle of September. I am to express the hope that your Chamber will support the views which have been urged on the Government of India in the telegrams of which copies are now sent you.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 8th August 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Exchange position is becoming very serious owing to difficulty of obtaining cover. Up to five per cent. has been freely offered for cover this week but bills to considerable value are unsaleable. Chamber urge increase in Councils to assist position and venture to ask that Government of India represent to Secretary of State

importance of Currency Committee expediting their deliberations with view to earliest possible publication of their recommendations.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 8th August 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Simla.

Following telegram sent to Finance Department begins:—Exchange position is becoming very serious owing to difficulty of obtaining cover. Up to five per cent. has been freely offered for cover this week but bills to considerable value are unsaleable. Chamber urge increase in Councils to assist position and venture to ask that Government of India represent to Secretary of State importance of Currency Committee expediting their deliberations with view to earliest possible publication of their recommendations, telegram ends. Chamber trust you will support.

---

No. 2056-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 13th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 2846, dated the 8th August 1919, urging an increase in the weekly allotment of Council bills in order to assist the exchange position.

I am to say that the matter is receiving the careful attention of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

S. V. AIYAR,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6126.

GOVERNMENT OF INDI

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

SIMLA, the 12th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 2847, dated the 8th August 1919, regarding the exchange position, and to say that the views expressed therein are under the consideration of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 20th August 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—London Chamber of Commerce, London.

Following for East India Section begins :—Present exchange position most difficult, business seriously affected owing uncertainty whether existing rate temporary or not. Improvement unlikely until Currency Committee report. It is understood their sittings meantime suspended and Chamber are urging Government India cable Secretary State impressing him with necessity of Committee concluding their enquiry with least possible delay. Trust you will represent matters accordingly to Secretary State, ends.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 20th August 1919.

From—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Your letter 2056, dated 13th August regarding exchange, Chamber desire strongly to press necessity of immediate action. Present position most difficult and business seriously affected owing to uncertainty whether existing rate temporary or not. Chamber do not see any likelihood of matters settling down until Government decide as to their final intentions which doubtless depend on recommendations of Currency Committee who have it

is understood, suspended their sittings. Chamber again submit that circumstances justify immediate cable to Secretary of State impressing him with necessity of Currency Committee concluding their enquiry and issuing their recommendations with least possible delay.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 20th August 1919.

From—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla.

Following telegram sent to Finance Department begins :—Your letter 2056, dated 13th August regarding exchange, Chamber desire strongly to press necessity of immediate action. Present position most difficult and business seriously affected owing to uncertainty whether existing rate temporary or not. Chamber do not see any likelihood of matters settling down until Government decide as to their final intentions which doubtless depend on recommendations of Currency Committee who have it is understood suspended their sittings. Chamber again submit that circumstances justify immediate cable to Secretary of State impressing him with necessity of Currency Committee concluding their enquiry and issuing their recommendations with least possible delay, telegram ends. Chamber trust you will support.

---

TELEGRAM No. 3013, dated 22nd August 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Continuation my letter No. 2974 of 20th August we have wired Finance to-day as follows begins: Exchange position most serious though official rate one shilling ten pence up to 15 per cent. premium has been paid for cover and even at this rate very little cover available thus exporters really unable negotiate bills at any rate. Urge Howard comes Calcutta soonest possible discuss matter and meanwhile advocate increasing Councils to fullest possible quantity and again urge Currency Committee completes labours without delay. As result inability negotiate bills some

export houses have suspended business and tea sales have been suspended as buyers cannot finance themselves further. Trust you are keeping Secretary State fully informed of position here especially having regard his previous answer in Commons on subjects, ends. Copy has been sent to Howard. Trust you will support.

---

TELEGRAM No. 984/48/E, dated 26th August 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary, to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Committee Bombay Chamber desire strongly support telegram from Bengal Chamber to your Department dated twenty-second instant regarding exchange position.

---

No. 989/48/E. OF 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 27th August 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Simla.

SIR,—My Committee desire to draw the attention of the Government of India to the position created in all markets of India, and in the local as well as the export trade by the rise in exchange to 1s. 10d. and to the general uncertainty produced by the almost universal expectation of a still further rise. While realising the difficulties with which the Secretary of State must be faced in regard to this question my Committee consider it most desirable as already pointed out in their memorandum submitted to the Exchange and Currency Committee that some temporary stability should be achieved applicable to the period which must elapse before the Exchange and Currency Committee's recommendations can be evolved.

2. In view of the recent rise in exchange to 1s. 10d. while the Currency Committee are still sitting my Committee feel constrained to suggest in the interests of Indian trade in general,

that any further contemplated change might be accompanied by a statement designed to stabilise exchange until such time as a definite policy can be announced.

3. It can perhaps be argued that the recent changes in the rate of Exchange have benefited India's import trade without affecting the volume of the export trade ; but it must be remembered that India's export trade has recently been governed mainly by the amount of tonnage available and that the position may change very rapidly as more freight comes on the market. As regards this side of India the present is a dull time in respect of the export trade, but my Committee consider it vitally important to place upon record that the present state of uncertainty in the exchange market would render any resumption of exports on a large scale quite impossible. Despite the sale of Rs. 200 lacs of Councils weekly exporters are quite unable to sell any export bills without at the same time purchasing virtually an equal amount of remittance. My Committee submit that the reasons for this are obvious and that the position must continue in a greater or lesser degree until some statement designed to instil confidence into the exchange market is received. Further as regards local trade operations are hampered owing to the violent fluctuations in all produce consequent upon the anticipation of another movement in the rate of the Rupee.

4. As it appears to my Committee that the present silver resources of the Government of India are sufficient to allay any immediate anxiety, they would again express an earnest hope that some announcement should be made designed to restore confidence for the time being. They would also take this opportunity of commenting on the fact that India would at present appear to be the only country debarred from the free interchange of precious metals and they would emphasise the suggestion contained in their memorandum referred to above, that a temporary, if not final, solution of the present situation might be found by permitting this country the free import of gold.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 2230/F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

SIMLA, the 28th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 26th August 1919, stating that your Chamber support the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their telegram, dated the 22nd August 1919, on the present exchange position.

2. I am to enclose, for the information of your Chamber, copy of a telegram, dated the 26th instant, sent in reply to the Bengal Chamber.—I have, etc.,

S. V. AIYAR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

---

TELEGRAM No. 2205/F, dated 26th August 1919.

From—Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, Simla,

To—Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Your two telegrams August 20th and 22nd regarding exchange position. Chamber may rest assured that Government of India fully appreciate seriousness of position and great inconvenience caused by present unsettlement of exchange conditions arising from continued depreciation in pound sterling. Secretary of State has been kept fully informed of position in India.

A further communication will be made to you regarding your request that Finance Member should visit Calcutta.

No. 2251-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 30th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 989/48 of 27th August 1919 regarding the exchange position. This letter has crossed with Mr. Aiyar's letter No. 2230-F of 28th August, enclosing a copy of a telegram sent by the Government of India on 26th instant to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India regret that they are not in a position to add anything to what was said in that telegram. A copy of your letter has, however, been sent to the Secretary of State.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

---

TELEGRAM No. 3241, dated 6th September 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Following telegram despatched to-day to Secretary of State for India begins:—Bengal Chamber have had meeting with Finance Member and learn with regret that Government have no definite proposals for immediate relief of present acute position of exchange. Chamber strongly urge that besides taking all possible steps obtain gold from every available source Government should immediately revise acquisition rate of gold to enable banks and others arrange imports without loss. Chamber further urge increased sales of Councils as being imperatively necessary and that Council sales in America should be increased to full limit of demand, ends. Trust you will support.

TELEGRAM No. 1043/48/E, dated 9th September 1919.

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Committee Bombay Chamber desire strongly support cable from Bengal Chamber to you dated sixth regarding exchange position.

---

TELEGRAM No. 4163, dated 27th November 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Exchange question: Committee Bengal Chamber have telegraphed following to Delhi, and hope you will support views expressed; begins:—Bengal Chamber view with anxiety action of Secretary of State in reducing acquisition value of gold at time when dollar cross rate is falling. They again emphasise fact that without gold, balance of trade cannot be adjusted, and that therefore gold imports should be facilitated in every possible way. To this end moderately steady gold rate is essential for without such bankers are unable import gold and cannot therefore buy bills. Chamber trust that this expression of their opinion will be cabled immediately to Secretary of State.

---

TELEGRAM No. 1341/48/E, dated 2nd December 1919.

To—Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Bombay Chamber are in full agreement with telegram regarding exchange sent you by Bengal Chamber and urge that our views be cabled immediately to Secretary State. Without gold imports, finance of Indian exports rendered extremely difficult.

# APPENDIX G.

## BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 2907.

GOVERNMENT OF INLIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, the 30th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 2880, dated the 28th October 1919, and the enclosures thereto, which has been addressed to Local Governments and Administrations, regarding the amendments which the Government of India are proposing to make in the law relating to Government securities. The amendments and the reasons therefor are detailed in that letter, and I am now to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of your Chamber on the proposed changes. I am to express the hope that these may be communicated at as early a date as the importance of the subject will allow, in order that they may be given due consideration before the Bill is taken into consideration in the Imperial Legislative Council.—I have, etc.,

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 28th October 1919.

TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted on the margin and to request that the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India in this Department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Hon'ble the

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities, with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill deals with the latter clause by clause, and explains the precise changes which it is proposed to make in the present law (the Indian Securities Act, 1886). In this letter a more general explanation is given of the causes which have led to the preparation of the Bill, and of the broad lines of the proposed legislation.

3. The necessity for overhauling the existing law relating to Government securities and the practice and procedure based thereon, has been felt for some time. A number of points have from time to time arisen regarding which the legal advisers to the Government of India themselves have not been free from doubt, while experience in the administration of the public debt has shown that the existing law in certain matters, for example trusts, guardianship, decease and office-holders, is unduly restrictive. The statutory rules also are not entirely satisfactory, and it is doubtful how far certain of them are really covered by the rule-making powers conferred by the existing Act.

4. That some improvement must be effected has recently been emphasised by the great expansion in the number of the holders of Government securities which has resulted from the loan operations during the war, while the fact that in a very large number of cases their holdings are in the short-term loans and for small amounts—in many cases as low as twenty-five rupees—which will have to be repaid from 1920 onwards, renders it imperative that early steps should be taken to this end. In the 1917 loan alone there were over 155,000 investors, and in 1918 the number swelled to nearly 230,000. Before the issue of the former, subscriptions to the annual loans issued by the Government of India had been for the most part confined to a few banks and financial houses, and it is probable that the majority of the investors in war loans had never previously held Government securities. Rules and restrictions, which do not fall with very great hardship upon an investor who lives in one of the large cities or within easy

reach of the Public Debt Office, or who from his own business experience is accustomed to various precautions in the matter of valuable documents, are much less intelligible, and much more likely to cause resentment and to discourage investment in Government securities, when, as is now the case, they are held by a very large number of small investors scattered all over India, many of whom perhaps have hitherto had no experience whatever of securities, and may never have had occasion to go to a treasury or even to a sub-treasury. To apply the present law and procedure to the repayments which will have to be made from 1920 onwards, involving as it would very tedious and sometimes expensive formalities including in many cases the production of documents, would be likely to lead to something little short of chaos: there would almost certainly be in a large number of cases very great difficulty and delay in effecting payment of the bonds, and apart from the irritation produced in the minds of the payees, some probability of Government being involved in a number of law suits.

5. The Government of India accordingly propose to introduce certain changes in the law and procedure which may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Those designed to legalise certain matters in the existing practice and procedure which do not appear to rest on any legal basis but which it is desirable to maintain.

(*b*) Those designed to obviate difficulties and delays which are at present liable to occur in cases of disputed claims on promissory notes, in discovering who is Government's legal creditor in respect of such notes.

(*c*) Those designed to introduce some relaxation of the present procedure in respect of such matters as receiving notice of a trust, securities held by office-holders and by certain corporations, etc.

(*d*) Those designed to provide special facilities in cases of small holdings where the holder dies or is a minor.

6. Among the matters in respect of which it is desirable to place the present practice on a more regular footing is the case of the special notes issued to Indian Chiefs, which and the conditions

under which they are issued are described in the second portion of paragraph 52 of the Government Securities Manual. There is considerable doubt as to the legality of the existing practice and it is desirable, in view of the large amount of such securities held by Indian Chiefs, to place these notes on a recognised legal footing without however making any change in actual practice, which would probably be unpopular with the Chiefs. It is therefore proposed to insert in the Act a definite provision governing the case of special securities having the particular characteristics which should attach to those issued to Ruling Chiefs.

7. Another of the present practices which it is proposed to legalise relates to the acceptance of the certificates of certain executive officers when promissory notes stand in the name of deceased members of undivided Hindu families governed by the Mitakshara law. At present a certificate is accepted from the Collector of the district concerned that the deceased belonged to an undivided Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, that the securities were not self-acquired but were purchased from the ancestral funds of the joint-family, and that the applicant for renewal or for admission of title is the senior, or managing, or sole surviving member of the family. This practice is convenient to all concerned and its abandonment would probably impair the popularity of Government paper for the investment of joint-family funds; but as such certificates possess no legal authority it is proposed to take advantage of the present opportunity to regularise the position.

8. Another respect in which the existing law requires improvement relates to Section 4 of the Act which lays down that no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security is receivable by Government. The rigidity of this provision has been a source of considerable trouble and while, as will be seen from paragraph 46 of the Securities Manual, the present practice does in the majority of cases conform to it, as a matter of convenience it has been held that executorship and administration do not fall within its scope. Whether this attitude is legal or not is open to doubt and the Government of India desire to make it clear in the law that the representative

character of persons appointed as executors or holding letters of administration may be recognised. At the same time it will be convenient to relax the restriction imposed by section 4 to enable stock-holders to be described as trustees, and also to amend the practice (described in paragraph 43 of the Manual) in respect of guardians and holders of offices, the refusal to recognise whom is a source of much inconvenience. To meet all these cases they propose to adopt with certain modifications, paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of clause 1 of section 37 of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1917, so far as holders of stock are concerned. They also propose to incorporate a provision similar to clause (*a*) of that section which is likely to be of considerable utility in India. These provisions appear as sub-clauses (*k*), (*l*), (*m*) and (*n*) of clause 20 (2) of the Bill.

9. The Government of India further consider that the existing law should be amended so as to show definitely that the provisions regarding the renewal of securities apply also to their consolidation, sub-division or conversion. These operations involve a re-admission of Government's liability and although they would very probably be regarded as being covered by the term 'renewal,' it is desirable that the phraseology of the law itself should leave no room for doubt.

10. Next it is proposed to provide against the difficulties and delays which are at present liable to occur in discovering who is Government's legal creditor in respect of promissory notes on which, owing to some alleged invalid or disputed endorsement, adverse claims arise. Such cases not infrequently occur, as for example, when a note may have come into one person's possession in a perfectly *bona fide* manner and yet another person may claim that one of the endorsements on it is illegal, and that he is the successor in interest of a previous holder; or again when a person applies for renewal of a note but the Public Debt Office finds that one of the endorsements is irregular. In the former case Government have no legal protection and are liable, if they admit one party's claim, to be sued by the other. In the latter there are no practical means for curing the defect, and if the note is renewed in the applicant's favour it can never be certain that the liability of

Government in respect of the old note has been properly discharged. In either case, much inconvenience and delay is at present caused to *bona fide* applicants owing to the necessity for Government to take sundry precautions to protect themselves from such liability. It is accordingly proposed to legislate in order to free Government from the onus of discovering who is legally entitled to be admitted as their creditor in respect of any particular note, and to lay down that when there are adverse claims to Government notes, the Controller of Currency shall be empowered after preliminary enquiry and after deciding the person who, in his opinion, is best entitled to ownership, to require any adverse claimant to file a suit establishing his claim within a specified period. At the expiry of this period, if the Controller of Currency has not been notified of the institution of such a suit, he will instruct the Public Debt Office to renew the note in favour of the *prima facie* owner, and Government will thereupon be discharged from all liability under the original note. Where the Controller of Currency has reason to doubt the validity of the claimant's title, though no adverse claimant has actually appeared, the case will be covered by the general power which it is proposed to provide for insistance upon an indemnity.

11. Attention has already been drawn to the difficulties which are likely to arise in the near future in connection with the repayment of small holdings in the Indian War Loans. To meet these in respect of holdings standing in the names of deceased persons, minors and others, the Government of India propose to incorporate in the Act provisions on the lines of those contained in sections 4 to 7 of the Government Savings Banks Act of 1873, and to take power to make rules on the lines of sections 10 to 13 of the same Act.

12. In a further minor respect a change in the existing law is proposed so as to define the legal position in the matter of renewals of bearer bonds. It appears desirable to determine the extent to which Government is protected when renewing a bearer bond or converting it into another form of security. The Government of India have been advised that Government are protected, provided that the renewal or conversion is made in the ordinary course of business, in good faith, and in the absence of reasonable grounds

for believing that the applicants were not entitled to have their bonds renewed or converted. They consider however that the question of Government's liability should be placed beyond doubt and therefore propose to amend section 8 of the Act to make it clear that a bearer bond is discharged by renewal or conversion as well as by payment of the amount due.

13. Finally it is desirable to include a specific provision to penalise false statements made in proceedings in respect of Government securities, where such statements are made for the purpose of obtaining payment or renewal. Such proceedings will occur in connection with the enquiry by the Controller of Currency mentioned in paragraph nine of this letter and also with the procedure to be adopted from the Government Savings Banks Act. In most cases probably the making of a false statement would constitute either the abetment of or an attempt to commit cheating, and the provisions of the Indian Penal Code would apply. Other cases however may possibly arise, and to provide for these as well as to make the new Act self-contained it is proposed to include in it a definite penal provision.

14. It will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that the latter embodies legislation on the lines indicated in this letter. In view of the difficulties which are likely to arise n connection with the impending repayment of the Government's short-term loans, to which allusion has been made in paragraph four it is essential for the required legislation to be undertaken in the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council. It is accordingly desirable that any suggested alterations to the Bill, should be placed before the Government of India as early as possible. The Government of India regret that it has not been possible to allow a longer period for the consideration of these proposals, but they trust that in the circumstances explained the Governor in Council will favour them with his views not later than the 1st January next, on which date the suggestions then received will be taken into consideration. A copy of this letter and of its enclosures is being sent to all Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, with the request that any suggestions or criticisms which they may desire to offer may be sent to the Local

Government at as early a date as possible, a copy being sent at the same time to the Government of India.

15. I am also to request that the Bill and Statement may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and that the date of such publication may be communicated in your reply. —I have, etc.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

---

A
BILL
TO

*Consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities.*

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 19 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 19

Definition.

2. In this Act—

(*a*) "Government security" includes promissory notes, stock-certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a currency-note: and

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Notice of trust not receivable save as provided.

3. Save as otherwise provided in or under this Act, no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government:

Provided that an indorsement by an executor or administrator as such shall not be deemed to convey notice of any trust under a will, nor shall the Government be bound to inquire into the terms of any will, but it shall be entitled to treat such executor or administrator as full owner of the security.

IX of 1872.

Right of survivors of joint payees of Government securities.

**4.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors under or in respect of the security jointly payable to him or them and the deceased.

(*3*) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom the security was jointly payable occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

XXVI of 1881.

Indorsements to be made on security itself.

**5.** Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, no indorsement of a Government security shall be valid unless made by the signature of the holder inscribed on the back of the security itself.

Holding of Government securities by holders for the time being of public offices.

**6.** (*1*) In the case of any public office to which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder for the time being of the office by the name of the office.

(*2*) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder for the time being of the office to the succeeding holder for the time being of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(*3*) When the holder for the time being of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(*4*) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby

the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office for the time being by the name of the office, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the security having been so made or indorsed.

(5) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

Issue of securities to rulers of States in India

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council may, in respect of any loan, issue to the ruler of any State in India Government securities in such form and subject to such conditions as to negotiability, succession and other matters as may be prescribed. XXVI of 1881.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person shall not, by reason only of his having indorsed a Government security be liable to pay any money due, either as principal or as interest, thereunder. XXVI of 1881.

Impression of signature on Government securities.

9. (1) The signature of the person authorized to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on the securities.

(2) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the person so authorized.

*Issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.*

Issue of duplicate securities.

10. (1) When a Government security is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the

claim and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from him an order for—

(*a*) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*b*) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(*2*) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (*1*) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction and after the expiration of the prescribed period.

(*3*) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the prescribed manner.

Issue of renewed securities.

**11.** (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 12, a person claiming to be entitled to a Government promissory note may, on applying to the prescribed officer, and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner, and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed promissory note payable to him:

Provided that, when application is made for the renewal of a Government promissory note which appears to the prescribed officer to stand in the name of a deceased member of a joint Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a renewed promissory note shall not be issued to the applicant unless he furnishes a certificate signed by such authority as may be prescribed after inquiry in the prescribed manner to the effect that the deceased belonged to an undivided Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, that the promissory note formed part of the joint property of the family, and that the applicant is the managing or sole surviving male member of the family:

Provided further that the issue of a renewed Government promissory note in such a case shall not affect any claim which any person claiming through the deceased person may have in respect of such promissory note against the applicant.

(*2*) The prescribed officer may, on the application of the holder of a bearer bond, on delivery of the bearer bond and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, issue to the applicant a renewed bearer bond.

Renewal in case of dispute as to title.

**12.** (*1*) Where there is a dispute as to the title to a Government promissory note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed officer may—

(*a*) refuse to renew such note until the parties have obtained a decision as to title from a Court of competent jurisdiction, or

(*b*) after such inquiry as is hereinafter provided and consideration of the result thereof, declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, renew the note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of section 11 unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing a title to such note.

(*2*) For the purpose of the inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*), the prescribed officer may himself record, or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded, the whole or any part of such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him to record the evidence, and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the security is payable and, where interest is payable at a presidency-town or Rangoon, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or at a place in a State in India, the Political Agent.

(*3*) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may, if he thinks fit, record evidence on oath.

**13.** (*1*) The prescribed officer may, on the application of a person claiming to be entitled to a Government security or securities, on being satisfied of the justice of the claim and on delivery of the security or securities receipted in the prescribed manner, and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, convert, consolidate, or sub-divide the security or securities.

Issue of converted, etc., securities.

(*2*) The conversion, consolidation or sub-division referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be into a security or securities of the same or different classes or of the same or different loans.

(*3*) No such conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights of any other person to the security or securities so converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as against the person upon whose application such conversion, consolidation or sub-division was made.

*Discharge.*

**14.** On payment by or on behalf of the Government to the holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer of the amount expressed therein on or after the date when it becomes due, on renewal of a bearer bond under sub-section (*2*) of section 11, on renewal of a Government promissory note under section 12, or on conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a bearer bond under section 13; the Government shall be discharged in the same way and to the same extent as if such bearer bond, promissory note or other security were a promissory note payable to bearer.

Discharge of bearer bonds, etc.

Provided that, in the case of a Government promissory note renewed under section 12, nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a claim against the Government in respect of a security so renewed by any person who either had no notice of the proceedings under that section, or who claims through a person who had no such notice.

**15.** Save as provided in section 14, when a duplicate security has been issued under section 10 or a renewed security has been issued under section 11 or section 12 or a converted, consolidated or sub-divided security or securities has or have been issued under section 13, the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the security or securities in place of which a duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security or securities has or have been issued—

Discharge in case of duplicate and renewed securities.

(*a*) in the case of a duplicate security after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is later;

(*b*) in the case of a renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security after the lapse of six years, from the date of the issue thereof.

*Summary procedure in certain cases.*

**16.** (*1*) If within three months of the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or securities (other than a security payable to bearer) the nominal or face value of which does not in the aggregate exceed five thousand rupees, probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of such person or a certificate granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, is not produced to the prescribed officer, such officer may, after inquiry in the manner provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 12, determine who is the person entitled to the security or securities or to administer the estate of the deceased, and may

Procedure on death of holder of securities not exceeding an aggregate value of five thousand rupees.

VII

(*a*) in the case of any such security relating to a loan due for repayment, authorise payment of the amount due thereon to such person; and

(*b*) in the case of any such security relating to a loan not due for repayment, authorise, in the case of a promissory note, the renewal of such promissory note in favour of such person, or, in the case of stock, the registration of the name of such person in substitution for the name of the deceased.

*Explanation.*—Where a certificate has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, in respect of some only of the securities to which the deceased person was entitled, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply when the value of the remaining securities does not exceed five thousand rupees.

VII of 1889.

(*2*) Upon the payment or renewal of any promissory note in accordance with sub-section (*1*), the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the note so paid or renewed; and any substitution of names made in accordance with clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of any claim against the Government, be deemed to have effected a valid transfer of the stock in respect of which it was made.

(*3*) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of money paid to any person under sub-section (*1*) and remaining in his hands unadministered in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said person had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and nothing in this section shall affect any claim of an executor or administrator or other representative of the deceased against such person other than a claim to recover amounts lawfully paid by him in due course of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Payment in case of securities held by minors and lunatics.

**17.** Where a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a person who is insane and incapable of managing his affairs, the interest accruing thereon, or the capital sum payable in respect thereof on the maturity or discharge of the loan, shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and on any payment being so made, the Government shall, notwithstanding any provision of any enactment to the contrary, be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

*Indemnity.*

**18.** Notwithstanding anything in sections 10, 11, 12 or 13, the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of those sections—

Indemnity.

(*i*) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons claiming under the original security or under the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as the case may be, or

(*ii*) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities unless such indemnity is given.

*Inspection of registers, books and documents.*

**19.** No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from, any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Inspection of documents.

*Penalty.*

**20.** If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of any Government security, or the issue of a duplicate security or the renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a Government security or securities, makes to any authority under this Act a statement which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

Penalty.

*Rules.*

**21.** (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be recorded and acknowledged ;

(*b*) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed ;

(*c*) the form in which and the conditions subject to which Government securities may be issued to the rulers of States in India ;

(*d*) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue of duplicate securities and of the renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of Government securities ;

(*e*) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities ;

(*f*) the form and manner of publication of the notification mentioned in section 10 and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section, and the manner of publication of the list mentioned in sub-section (3) of that section ;

(*g*) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, snd 18 ;

(*h*) the form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division are to be receipted ;

(*i*) the person to whom and the manner in which payments are to be made in respect of Government securities standing in the name of, or held by, minors or persons who are insane and incapable of managing their affairs ;

(*j*) the taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government securities or who obtain duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities;

(*k*) the manner in which any document relating to Government securities or any indorsement on a Government promissory note may, on the demand of any person who from any cause is unable to write, be executed on his behalf;

(*l*) the recognition of trusts in the case of Government stock and of powers of attorney granted to persons holding stock as trustees whether of any particular trust or without qualification;

(*m*) the holding of Government stock by the holders of offices other than public offices, and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which stock so held may be transferred;

(*n*) the mode of attestation of documents relating to Government stock;

(*o*) generally, all matters connected with the grant of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated and sub-divided securities; and

(*p*) the circumstances and the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, inspection of books, registers and other documents may be allowed or information therefrom may be given under section 19.

(*3*) Nothing in any rules made under clauses (*l*) and (*m*) shall as between any trustees or as between any trustees and the beneficiaries under a trust, be deemed to authorise the trustees to act otherwise than in accordance with the rules of law applying to the trust and the terms of the instrument constituting the trust; and neither the Government nor any person holding or acquiring any interest in any Government stock shall, by reason only of any entry in any register maintained by or on behalf of the Government in relation to any Government stock or any stockholder, or

of anything in any document relating to Government stock, be affected with notice of any trust or of the fiduciary character of any stockholder or of any fiduciary obligation attaching to the holding of any Government stock.

(*4*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

*Repeals.*

**22.** On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, and so much of the First and Second Schedules of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, as relates to the Indian Securities Act, 1886, shall be repealed.

XIII of 1886.

X of 1914.

XIII of 1886.

Repeals.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existence of various defects and doubtful points in the present law regarding Government securities (Act XIII of 1886) has for some time pointed to the necessity of overhauling and recasting that Act, in order that the law governing such securities and the procedure and regulations based thereon, may be better adopted to the requirements of modern conditions. The principal changes introduced by this Bill are summarised below :—

(*a*) To legalise certain matters in the existing practice and procedure which it is desirable to maintain, but of which the legal basis is at present doubtful ;

(*b*) To obviate difficulties and delays which are at present liable to occur, in cases of disputed or doubtful claims on promissory notes, in discovering who is the Government's legal creditor in respect of such notes ;

(*c*) To relax the present procedure in certain matters, such as receiving notice of a trust and securities held by office holders ; and

(*d*) To provide special facilities in cases of small holdings of which the holder has died or is a minor.

2. The clauses of the Bill which introduce these changes are as follows :—

*Clause* 3. This corresponds to section 4 of the existing Act, the rigidity of which has caused much trouble in practice. The proviso to this clause legalises the existing practice regarding executors and administrators, while sub-clauses (*l*) and (*m*) of clause 21 (2) of the Bill will, in the case of Government debt held in the form of stock, enable various facilities to be given to the public, in the matter of securities held in trust or in the name of office holders (other than the holders of a public office), which are not possible under the existing law.

*Clauses* 4, 5 and 6 reproduce sections 5, 6 and 7 of the present Act.

*Clause* 7 is new and designed to legalise the present practice of issuing special notes to the Rulers of Indian States.

*Clauses* 8, 9 and 10 reproduce sections 9, 10 and 12 of the existing Act.

*Clause 11* corresponds to section 11 of the present Act, but contains a proviso legalising the practice which is at present followed regarding securities belonging to a joint Hindu family while sub-clause (2) provides for the renewal of bearer bonds.

*Clause 12* introduces a definite procedure in cases in which adverse claims arise, and provides a means for their more expeditious disposal than is possible under the existing law.

*Clause 13* provides for the conversion, consolidation or sub-division of Government securities, for which at present no specific provision exists.

*Clause 14* provides for Government's liability being discharged in the case of bearer bonds and, in certain cases, of other securities, on payment, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division, while the proviso safeguards the interests of third parties who may in certain cases be adversely affected as the result of proceedings under clause 12.

*Clause 15* corresponds to section 13 of the existing Act, but includes provision for converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

*Clause 16* introduces a procedure on the lines of sections 4 to 7 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (V of 1873), which will enable claims in respect of small holdings standing in the names of deceased persons to be expeditiously met.

Under *clause 17* Government takes power to prescribe the procedure to be followed in the case of securities held by minors or lunatics, and thereby to dispense with the formalities which under the existing law must attend transactions connected with securities so held.

*Clause 18* provides for the taking of indemnities, and will cover cases in which there is reason to doubt a claimant's title though no adverse claimant has actually appeared.

*Clause 19* places on a legal basis the confidential character of the books, registers, etc., maintained in the Public Debt Offices. The practice in England is to allow no inspection by the public, though a search is made at the request of *bona fide* applicants and the results reported to them. This is generally the practice followed in India, although at present it does not rest on any specific legal provision.

*Clause* 20 introduces a specific provision to penalise false statements made in proceedings in respect of securities for the purpose of obtaining payment or renewal and the like.

Of the rule-making powers enumerated in *clause* 21 (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), the second half of (*i*) and (*o*) correspond to and generally reproduce the rule-making powers conferred by section 14 of the existing Act. Of the remainder (*c*), (*i*) and (*p*) are consequential to clauses 7, 17 and 19, respectively, of the Bill, the first half of (*j*) being consequential to clause 18 (*l*) and have been mentioned above under clause 3 (*k*) and (*n*) are new and are designed to facilitate the procedure regarding the matters mentioned therein.

*Sub-clause* (3) *of clause* 21 has been adopted from the English law, and lays down the limits within which the recognition of trusts can operate, at the same time safeguarding the interests of beneficiaries.

H. F. HOWARD.

*Simla, 25th October,* 1919.

No. 1323/186/G of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 28th November 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
Delhi.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2907 of the 30th ultimo forwarding a copy of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities, and in reply to state that my Committee have carefully considered the bill and have no remarks to make thereon.

2. I am to add, however, that in the opinion of my Committee, the Rules to be made under the Act are likely to prove of more importance than the Act itself and they, therefore, feel that the Chamber should be given an opportunity of considering such rules before they are published in the Gazette of India and thereupon become law.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX H-1.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

No. 2470—1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 15th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber think it very desirable that provision should be made for the representation of commercial and industrial interests before the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the two Houses which is to examine the Reforms Bill; for although the views which have been expressed by the

Chambers at the various stages of the Reforms Scheme will no doubt be before the Joint Committee, it is felt that verbal evidence in support will bring these into much greater prominence than is otherwise likely to be possible.

2. The Committee's idea is that verbal evidence should be directed in particular to emphasising the opinion that commercial and industrial subjects, so far as these are provincial, should be reserved, and not transferred. It is part of the Joint Committee's duties to go thoroughly into the recommendations that have been put forward by the Southborough Committee, and to consider, along with these and with the Government of India's despatches relating to them, the Secretary of State's proposals as to the policy to be followed in framing the rules under the Bill. What exactly that policy will be, how far it will accept the recommendations of the Southborough Committee as they stand, or modified in the light of the Government of India's comments, is not of course as yet known, so that it is not easy at the present time to suggest the definite lines which verbal evidence on behalf of the Indian Chambers would follow. It would be necessary, to a considerable extent, to leave this matter to the discretion of such witnesses as might be put forward.

3. I am directed to enquire whether your Chamber would be prepared to support a telegram to the Secretary of State through the Government of India asking that arrangements should be made for the submission, to the Joint Committee, of verbal evidence on behalf of commercial and industrial interests in India. The Committee propose, so far as this Chamber is concerned, that the witnesses should be merchants who have taken part in the recent discussions here on the subject. Mr. R. Langford James and Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth, two members of last year's Chamber Committee, are at present on furlough at home; Mr. Langford James gave evidence, on behalf of the Chamber, before the Subjects Committee, and Mr. Watson Smyth was associated with the Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum in giving evidence before the Franchise Committee. The Committee therefore propose that they should be asked to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of this Chamber. No doubt your Chamber would be able similarly to nominate witnesses.

4. As has been indicated, the circumstances do not appear to allow of definite instructions being given to witnesses as to the matters on which they would give their evidence. The special points of importance would be those relating to the division of subjects, but it is likely that the witnesses might be asked questions with reference to other matters, and it would be necessary to leave it to their discretion as to how they should deal with these.

5. With regard to the division of subjects, this Chamber expressed the opinion that all Indian ports should be under the control of the Government of India. The Southborough Committee proposed that ports declared to be major ports by or under Indian legislation, should be subjects for the Government of India, other ports being provincial, and reserved, subjects. The Government of India, in their despatch of 16th April, did not take exception to this classification, and they indicated the ports which they considered should be declared as major ports. These are:—Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Madras, Chittagong, and Vizagapatam. While this Chamber have no particular comments to offer on this specification, they would still prefer that all ports, whether major or minor, should be treated as Government of India subjects. On the other hand, the Chamber take strong exception to the proposals of the Southborough Committee in regard to the treatment of light and feeder railways. In the evidence which they submitted to the Subjects Committee they urged that light and feeder railways should not be treated as a provincial subject. They pointed out that to leave the Railway Board in control of main lines and to place subsidiary railways under different control might lead to a most undesirable conflict of policies. The Southborough Committee, however, included light and feeder railways among the provincial subjects, and not only so, but they proposed that these should be treated as transferred subjects. The Government of India agree that they should be provincial subjects but are of opinion that they should be reserved.

6. The treatment of inland waterways is another matter of the greatest consequence to commerce and industry, but it affects this province and Assam and Burma more than other provinces. The

Southborough Committee propose that, to an extent to be declared by or under Indian legislation, they should be treated as Government of India subjects and that otherwise they should be provincial, and reserved subjects; this proposal is accepted by the Government of India. This Chamber have pressed that the navigable waterways of the country should be controlled by a Central Waterways Board, the actual executive work being carried out by provincial Waterways Trusts acting also as advisory bodies to the Board: for questions affecting navigable rivers are essentially of an inter-provincial nature, and it is conceivable that the activities of one province in respect of a particular waterway might be nullified by the actions or apathy of its neighbour over whose policy it would have no control. It is true that under the proposals of the Southborough Committee as approved by the Government of India the Governor General in Council would have power under the rules to define the extent to which inland waterways should be all Indian, but this Chamber would much prefer to see their proposal of a Central Waterways Board given effect to, rather than to leave it to the Government of India to take over from a province the control of a river which might have seriously suffered in the meantime owing to provincial neglect.

7. The above instances are given merely to indicate some of the subjects on which witnesses could usefully give verbal evidence. They are by no means exhaustive, and other Chambers will no doubt be able to suggest at once matters which specially interest them. There is one matter, however, which is of equal interest to all Chambers, and in regard to which it is felt that opinion among them will be unanimous, namely, the supremely important subject of the development of industries. The Southborough Committee proposed that the development of industries, including industrial research and technical education, should be treated not only as provincial subjects, but as subjects for transfer. The Government of India do not agree with this division. "Our own conclusions," they say, "are briefly that the development of industries should be concurrently undertaken by the Local Governments and the Government of India; and that this subject should, so far as Local Governments are

Paragraph 116 of the despatch, dated 16th April 1919.

concerned, be reserved." And in the succeeding paragraphs of the despatch they give the strongest reasons for differing from the view of the Southborough Committee. With their conclusions this Chamber fully agree. In their note to the Southborough Committee they said: "The point the Committee wish to make clear is that this proposed Government by ministries is by way of an experiment, and that the great industries of India are of for too important a nature to be made the subject of any experimental form of Government. The Chamber cannot too strongly recommend that the experiment should be limited to less important subjects, and that no attempt should be made to incorporate the great industries of the country. They are naturally apprehensive of the harm that may be done to commerce and industries by unwise legislation, unwise or prejudiced taxation, and inefficient administration." It is on this point, perhaps more than on any other, that oral evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee by commercial men with large interests in the country at stake would be of the greatest possible benefit.

8. The Committee will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether your Chamber agree with their view that the Secretary of State should be asked by cable through the Government of India to arrange for evidence being given as proposed.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
*Acting* Secretary.

---

TELEGRAM No. 900/162, dated 26th July 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Reference your letter fifteenth instant on Constitutional Reforms Committee this Chamber agreeable support suggested telegram to Secretary State through Government of India. Committee will write fully at early date.

No. 931/162/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 7th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2470, dated 15th ultimo, regarding the Constitutional Reforms and to confirm my Committee's telegram to you, dated 26th idem on the same subject.

*Representation of European interests.*

2. I am to state in reply that in the opinion of my Committee it is very important that in any evidence to be given on behalf of Chambers of Commerce before the Joint Committee of Parliament the question of the representation of European interests should not be overlooked. My Committee suggest that the main point to be insisted upon should be that the representation recommended in the Report of the Southborough Franchise Committee should be maintained as the minimum which could be accepted as satisfactory and that every effort should be made to resist its being whittled down either directly or indirectly.

*Bombay Council.*

As regards the Bombay Council, the Southborough Committee recommended 113 of whom 87 were to be elected. Out of these 87, Europeans were to be given 6 seats and the Anglo-Indians one seat by nomination. This is the minimum required in a Council as proposed by the Southborough Committee, but if that Committee's recommendations in this regard are to be tampered with, my Committee feel that the whole question of European representation would require to be re-opened.

*Representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly.*

3. My Committee are of opinion that this matter should be approached from the point of view of the total European representation. The Southborough Committee recommend a Council of 121 of whom 80 are to be elected, all, except the commercial and landholders seats, by indirect election; the elective bodies for the general seats to be the members of the Provincial Councils.

Out of these 80 seats the Europeans apparently will get 6 certain seats, but probably they will receive 8. 6 seats will be elected by the European Chambers of Commerce excluding Burma; 4 seats being reserved for Burma, the allocation of which is left to the Burma Government. But it is likely the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce will get one of these, which makes 7 seats. Under the scheme proposed by the Southborough Committee the European members of the Bengal Provincial Council can be certain of returning one European out of the 5 non-Mahomedan members to be elected by that Council if they choose to act together and use their cumulative voting power; this makes 8 seats. My Committee consider 8 seats reasonable and sufficient.

*European Communal seats.*

4. As regards European communal seats on the Indian Legislative Assembly, my Committee are of opinion that this issue should not be raised but that we should concentrate on insisting that the Southborough Committee's recommendations are the minimum. They would however make it clear that in accepting these recommendations they rely on the 8 seats as mentioned above, and if the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce does not get a seat or if any alteration in the proposed method of election and voting is made which robs Europeans of the extra Bengal seat, we should require the number to be made up to 8 either by increased commercial representation in India or by one or two communal seats, as the case may be.

*Council of State.*

5. The Southborough Committee propose a Council of 51 of whom 21 are to be elected. Of these 21 seats Europeans will get 2 elected by Chambers of Commerce, and my Committee are of opinion that on this Council this number is reasonable and sufficient.

*Ports.*

6. With regard to the division of subjects, my Committee agree with the proposals of the Southborough Committee, regarding Indian ports, and they consider that the ports enumerated, namely: Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Madras,

Chittagong and Vizagapatam, should be declared as major ports and should be under the control of the Government of India, but that the administration should be left in the hands of the existing administrative bodies over whom Government control should be reduced to a minimum ; while all other ports should be under the Provincial Governments and be reserved subjects.

This question touches this Presidency somewhat more closely than is the case in Bengal, there being numerous small ports on this coast in which the local Government takes a close interest, and the opinion of my Committee is that to place such minor ports under the control of the Government of India would be a retrograde step calculated to impair the efficiency of their administration.

My Committee trust that your Chamber would be able to support their view in this matter.

*Light and Feeder Railways.*

7. My Committee agree with your Chamber in taking exception to the proposal of the Southborough Committee in regard to the treatment of light and feeder railways. They are of opinion that these railways should not be treated as a Provincial subject, and they also agree with your Chamber in thinking that if the Railway Board were in control of only the main lines, while subsidiary railways were under a different control, it would tend to a most undesirable conflict of policies. In my Committee's opinion light and feeder railways are in nearly all cases dependent on the main lines both for working and traffic arrangements and they feel it would be very difficult to make suitable terms or come to agreements with the main lines undertakings if they were not controlled by the same authority as the latter organisations.

*Inland Waterways.*

8. As regards the treatment of inland waterways, my Committee approve of your Chamber's suggestion that they should be controlled by a Central Waterways Board, the actual executive work being carried out by Provincial Waterways Trusts acting also as advisory bodies to the Board.

*Development of Industries.*

9. My Committee also agree with your Chamber in approving of the Government of India conclusions regarding the development of industries including industrial research and technical education, namely, that the development of industries should be concurrently undertaken by the Local Governments and the Government of India and that this subject should, so far as Local Governments are concerned, be reserved.—I am, &c.,

R. E. GREGOR PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 938/162/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 8th August 1919.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, ESQ.
C/o. MESSRS. TURNER & Co.,
46, ST. MARY AXE,
London.

DEAR SIR,—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce are endeavouring to arrange for representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce in India to give oral evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the two Houses of Parliament which is now sitting to examine the Reforms Bill. The selection of witnesses rests, it is understood, with the said Joint Committee and the two representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been requested to apply direct to the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

2. I am enclosing herein a copy of a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 15th ultimo, and a copy of this Chamber's reply thereto which set forth the views of both Chambers on the points which they consider essential so far as their constituency is concerned. I am also enclosing a copy of a telegram from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 6th instant, which explains the procedure that has been followed as regards that Chamber's representatives.

3. My Committee will be very grateful if you will kindly represent the Bombay Chamber before the Joint Committee in London and if you are in sympathy with the views expressed, give

evidence on the lines indicated in this Chamber's reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (copy of our letter is enclosed herein). As has been said this Chamber's reply to the Bengal Chamber's letter covers the essential points of the Reforms Scheme so far as this Chamber is concerned and my Committee think it probable that your interrogation will be confined to the points now submitted to you. If, however, questions are put to you which are outside the scope of this Chamber's statement, and to which you may be inclined to reply, my Committee will be glad if you will kindly make it quite clear that your replies on those points are expressing your personal views only and that on any points raised outside this Chamber's written statement, you hold no brief from my Committee.

4. Should you not be in agreement with this Chamber's views or if for any other reason you cannot appear as a witness before the Joint Parliamentary Committee I am to request that you will very kindly cable accordingly to this Chamber.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 16th August 1919.

From—Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, London.
To—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
"Glad assist Chamber any way possible ; awaiting letter."

---

No. 1026/162/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 2nd September 1919.

J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE, ESQ.,
C/o. MESSRS. TURNER & Co.,
46, St. MARY AXE,
London.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your cable, dated 16th ultimo, which reads as follows:—

"Glad assist Chamber any way possible ; awaiting letter."

I am to convey to you the best thanks of my Committee for having accepted their invitation to represent this Chamber before

the Indian Reforms Committee in London and to add that copies of the various papers in this case were posted to you on the 8th ultimo.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

TELEGRAM No. 4181, dated 27th November 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

We have wired London Chamber of Commerce following, begins: —Following for East India Section, begins :—Indian Reforms, Selborne Committee have adopted Southborough Committee's proposal that development of industries should be transferred subject. Government of India did not approve this proposal and in paragraph 116 of despatch dated 16th April gave reasons for differing from Southborough Committee. This Chamber fully agreed with Government of India's conclusions on the matter which were in accord with their note to Southborough Committee and this point was urged by representatives of other Chambers. who gave evidence last month before Selborne Committee. Chamber consider the proposal if given effect to may be productive of much harm. Government by ministries is entirely experimental and Chamber still holds that great industries of India are far too important to be made subject of any experimental form of Government. Chamber urge you arrange for amendment to this portion of the Bill to be moved when draft revised Bill is discussed in Parliament as they are apprehensive of the harm that unwise legislation, unwise or prejudiced taxation and inefficient administration may do to commerce and industries of India ; ends. Trust you will telegraph London supporting.

---

TELEGRAM No. 1344/162/I., dated 3rd December 1919.

From—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—East India Section, London Chamber of Commerce, London.

Bombay Chamber are in complete agreement with telegrams sent you by Bengal Chamber regarding decision Selborne Committee proposing that development of industries should be transferred

subject and earnestly trust you will succeed in arranging for vigorous organised opposition to this proposal when draft Revised Bill comes before Parliament. Bombay Chamber entirely agrees with views of Government India on subject, the point being specially pressed by their representative when giving evidence recently before Selborne Committee. It is a subject in regard to which European Chambers in India can speak with exceptional authority and knowledge and they view the proposal with gravest disapproval apprehending it would if accepted retard and definite ly injure Indian industries, the successful and rapid developmen of which is of most urgent importance.

---

# APPENDIX H-2.

---

## INDIAN REFORMS SCHEME.

### EVIDENCE BEFORE FRANCHISE SUB-COMMITTEE.

---

BOMBAY, 7th December 1918.

*Division of Subjects.*

I consider that the proposed division into "reserved" and "transferred" subjects is not only undesirable, but is impracticable because subjects overlap from one department of Government to another.

To take one instance—the subject most commonly suggested as suitable for "transfer" is education. It is quite possible that compulsory education may be introduced at some future date. It may be pointed out that this might affect 3 other departments of Government:—(1) The Police, by reason of the number of prosecutions of parents which would be likely if experience of a similar measure in England is any guide. (2) The judicial department, because these prosecutions might impose a strain on the magistracy. (3) The Revenue Department, because compulsory attendance at schools in rural areas might by reducing the supply of labour at harvest time render it impossible to gather the crops and so affect the ability of the ryot to pay his assessment.

I do not see how the "transferred" subjects can be rendered independent of the Finance Department because financial control over all the spending departments is necessary. I believe it is recognised as necessary by all Governments that there should be unity of financial control. It follows from this that the responsibility for the transferred subjects would not really rest with the Ministers in charge of them.

Again it might happen that extra taxation would be necessary to provide for the needs of the "transferred" subjects, simply because the allocation to "reserved" subjects left an insufficient balance. In this case the responsibility for finding the additional revenue required would be on the Ministers in charge of the "transferred" subjects although the necessity for doing so was the outcome of no policy of theirs.

I think the functions of Government will be found to be indivisible and that no system will last through the transition period with which those proposing a division are concerned unless it enables Government to present an united front. This is a manifest impossibility if members of the executive Government are going to be able to disclaim responsibility for the acts of the Government as a whole.

Another aspect of the case is the position of the services. If for example education and sanitation are "transferred" a complication will arise by reason of the fact that the Educational and Indian Medical services are Imperial services.

I believe the temptation to "reserve" and "transfer" subjects need not arise, if, as I understand is intended, the new Provincial Councils contain substantial elected majorities, since it will be possible to form Standing Committees for all the departments of administration.

This would provide good political training, and instead of "reserving" subjects considered unsuitable for popular control it would be possible to introduce adequate safe-guards by conferring on the Governor the power to veto dangerous legislation and also to facilitate the passage of bills which he certified to be necessary.

I would suggest that the Bombay Executive Council should be increased from the Governor and three, as at present, to the Governor and four members, with power to the Governor to appoint a fifth member of Council at his personal discretion. Of these (whether four or five) I suggest that three should be chosen from among the gazetted officers of Government, provided that two of the three should be Europeans and one an Indian. The remainder to be either one or two Indians chosen from the elected members of the Council.

S. J. GILLUM.

---

BOMBAY, 7th December 1918.

*Constituencies and Franchise.*

I am of opinion that the qualification for a vote should be the payment of income-tax or of land revenue not less than the amount of income tax chargeable on the lowest income coming within the scope of the Income Tax Act. The vote should be confined to males of 20 years and upwards. The position of women in this country is not sufficiently advanced to raise the question of female suffrage.

Seeing that there is no agitation on the part of the masses to demand the vote, there seems no excuse for going lower than the above qualification (indicating a reasonable stake in the country) which will enfranchise a large number of people unless they prefer the evasion of income tax payment to a vote.

I am not in favour of basing the qualification on the monthly rental paid, because the standard of rents varies widely all over the country. As an example of how unsafe a standard of rents would be to take I may add that at the moment the scale of rents in Bombay is artificial, being controlled by legislation.

I am also of opinion that the payment of income tax or its equivalent, being (without the literacy test) the same qualification as that for a juror in Bombay, is in many respects the best on which to base the franchise at this stage.

I do not believe that the qualification which I suggest will result in the electoral roll being too small, but even if it did, this would be a fault on the right side because there should never be much difficulty about extending the franchise as constitutional Government develops, whereas it is practically impossible to contract it. Putting the qualification for a vote too low at the outset would be a mistake that could never be remedied. I also wish to point out that until a larger proportion of the population become literate there is no sense in having too easy a qualification for the vote, indeed it would be dangerous to pursue any such course.

The present Bombay Legislative Council consists of 48 members 21 of whom are elected. Of the latter 2 are English, the representatives of the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce; I think it reasonable that any enlargement of the elected portion of the Council should be accompanied by an approximately proportionate increase in the number of seats reserved for Europeans.

The European Community is the best qualified by heredity and education for taking an intelligent part in political development, and it contains professional men of good position whose interests are not covered by the representation at present allowed to the commercial bodies.

I consider that communal representation is essential; otherwise the interests of minorities will suffer. In any case the safe-guarding of these will have to be supplemented by appointments to nominated seats.

If it is intended to give the Bombay Legislative Council a substantial elected majority, I would propose 3 alternative schemes:

(1) To increase the elected element to something over 50, made up roughly as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *General.* | 26 Rural districts (into which I understand the Presidency can be conveniently divided) .. .. .. .. .. | 26 |
| | Urban districts .. .. .. .. | 8 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Communities.* | Mohammedans .. .. .. | 8 |
| | Europeans .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| | Hindus from Mohammedan Constituencies .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| | Parsees .. .. .. .. .. | |
| | Anglo-Indians .. .. .. .. | |
| *Special.* | Bombay Chamber of Commerce .. .. | 1 |
| | Karachi do. .. .. | 1 |
| | Millowners' Association .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Bombay University .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Landholders .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| | | 54 |

The 3 European seats above mentioned should be for the town and island of Bombay, the town of Karachi and the Province of Bombay. Anyone in the Presidency should be eligible for the representation of the Province of Bombay.

(2) To increase the elected element to 70 or 80 made up roughly as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *General.* | 26 Rural districts .. .. .. .. | 39 |
| | Urban districts .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| *Communities.* | Mohammedans .. .. .. | 12 |
| | Europeans .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| | Hindus from Mohammedan Constituencies .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| | Parsees .. .. .. .. | |
| | Anglo-Indians .. .. .. .. | |
| *Special.* | Bombay Chamber of Commerce .. .. | 1 |
| | Karachi do. .. .. | 1 |
| | Millowners' Association .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Bombay University .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Landholders .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| | | 79 |

The 5 European seats should be:—for the town and island of Bombay 2, the town of Karachi 1, and the province of Bombay 2.

(3) To increase the elected element to about 100 made up roughly as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *General.* | 26 Rural districts .. .. .. .. | 52 |
| | Urban districts .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| *Communities.* | Mohammedans .. .. .. | 16 |
| | Europeans .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| | Hindus from Mohammedan Constituencies .. .. .. .. | |
| | Parsees .. .. .. .. | |
| | Anglo-Indians .. .. .. .. | |
| *Special.* | Bombay Chamber of Commerce .. .. | |
| | Karachi do. .. .. | 1 |
| | Millowners' Association .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Bombay University .. .. .. | 1 |
| | Landholders .. .. .. | 2 |
| | | 101 |

The 7 European seats should be for the town and island of Bombay 3, the town of Karachi 1 and the Province of Bombay 3.

I am most in favour of the first of these schemes providing for the smallest increase in the Council, for the following reasons:—

(1) Assuming that the nominated element in the Council remains much as it is, the total number of members of the Council will be increased from 48 to say 80. This is a substantial increase and if the number is larger there will be a risk of the new body being unwieldy.

(2) The Council must in a sense be experimental seeing that the elected element would predominate for the first time and new responsibilities are likely to be imposed upon it.

(3) There will be great difficulty in obtaining suitable men if too large a number of new legislators is suddenly required. It would be particularly unfortunate if the only alternative to

securing legislators of inferior ability was to encroach unduly on the time of those men whose proper sphere lay in the industrial and commercial development of the country.

(4) There will be no difficulty about subsequently increasing the size of the Council if it proves to be too small, but if it proves to be too large it will be practically impossible to reduce it.

(5) The supply of educated men belonging to backward communities who can be returned is by no means unlimited. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link and if too rapid an increase is made in the number of the Council it will outrun the supply of competent men, which will be a source of great weakness to the Council. Progress in order to be sure must be cautious and gradual.

(6) It should be noted that if the proposed changes in the Government of India take place there will be a further drain on the supply of men with capacity and education and at the same time possessed of sufficient leisure to devote time to politics.

(7) It is also important that the men at present working on municipalities, district boards, etc., should not suddenly find fresh duties thrust upon them which interfere with their present activities. If the enlargement of Provincial Councils outruns the supply of suitable men who can be made available for service on them, this might have an unfortunate effect on the various local bodies which were thereby depleted of men of ability.

I wish to emphasise the fact that the enlargement of the Provincial Councils is not an end in itself but merely a means of governing the country. The success of the enlarged Councils will depend upon the honesty, application and ability which their members bring to bear upon their duties. There is a danger that they will breed talkers in far greater numbers than workers. Irresponsible treatment of important questions is a criticism frequently levelled at the unofficial members of the present Councils and it is proposed to correct this by endowing the new Councils with greater responsibilities. It is to be hoped that this

will be justified, but it cannot be altogether taken for granted that the remedy will be effective and it can hardly be denied that the larger the Councils become the less will be the sense of individual responsibility on the part of members. My own observations lead me to attribute much of the bad handling of questions in the present Councils to a habit of mind displayed by some of the members which impels them to intervene at length in debates on subjects about which they are almost entirely uninformed.

It may be thought that the representation claimed above for the European community is unduly large, but I venture to point out that under my proposals Europeans will not form a larger proportion of the elected part of the Council than at present.

I do not think that the continuance of the special representation accorded to Chambers of Commerce needs any defence. The commercial community has a large stake in the country and has throughout played a great part in its industrial and commercial development.

I have already given reasons why the European community should have further representation than can be accorded it through the Chambers of Commerce. I will amplify these by adding a few notes on the position of Europeans in India:—

(*a*) Practically two thirds of the Indian National Debt has been provided and is still held by Europeans.

(*b*) Europeans contribute all the Defence organisation of the Indian Empire and one third of the man-powe employed.

(*c*) Under Rule 781 of the Bombay High Court half of every Jury summoned has to be European.

I now pass on to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

I am not in favour of the proposed changes in the Government of India which I believe to be based on an inadequate appreciation of the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of competent legislators prepared to spend a large part of their time in Delhi and Simla. I take this opportunity of saying that I deprecate any changes in this constitution of the Government of India: if these are to be made I consider that the proper time for doing so is when the new Provincial Councils are in satisfactory working order.

If however the proposed Legislative Assembly of India is brought into being, it will I think be desirable to reserve at least one seat for each of the 10 Provinces contemplated in para. 274 of the Report for European commercial interests. Indian commerce and large agricultural landlords would also have to be accorded special representation. The various communities (assuming communal representation) would have to be represented, and this would presumably be done by the groups of members of the Provincial Councils electing their representatives.

S. J. GILLUM.

---

# APPENDIX H-3.

## INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 019723—1 (A. G.-2).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH,

DELHI, the 23rd January 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—As you are no doubt aware, it is the intention of the Government of India to take the necessary action for the extension of the present Indian Defence Force Act—which would expire six months after the war—for probably a further period of six months and that they also contemplate its subsequent replacement by a somewhat similar Act, rather than a reversion to the Volunteer Act of 1869, which is now in abeyance.

2. I enclose a short memorandum (Annexure I) outlining the general principles which might govern such an Act, and also add a Minute (Annexure II) prepared by the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dealing with the same subject. Both of these were written independently, and it will be seen that, though they differ in detail, they are in agreement in certain essential features.

3. I am to suggest that the two papers might form a useful basis of discussion, and to ask that your Chamber might meet and consider the question, and then authorise your representative on the Imperial Legislative Council to give its views at an informal discussion on the subject which it is proposed should take place during the session of the Council in Delhi in February and March next. Should the considered views of any other representative body be received in time, they will be forwarded for your consideration.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief fully realises that, in framing any new Act, cautious deliberation is essential as it is realised that a contributory factor of importance must be the extent to which the principle of compulsory training forms a part of any Imperial policy of the future.—I have, etc.,

H. NEVILL,

LIEUT.-COLONEL,
*for* Adjutant-General in India.

---

## ANNEXURE I.

*Memorandum on an Act to replace the Indian Defence Force Act of* 1917.

The Indian Defence Force Act was, to a large extent, an emergent measure designed to meet the requirements of a national emergency and to supply at short notice the requisite machinery for a system of compulsory service rendered necessary by the possibility that the European population of India might at any time be needed to play a definite part in the defence of the Empire.

As a war measure the Act has justified its introduction. That in certain respects it was open to criticism is not denied; but at least it must be admitted that the existing Indian Defence Force is a vast improvement on the old Volunteer Force, much as it owes to the latter on account of the zeal and patriotism of the volunteers, who furnished the foundation on which the improved structure was erected.

The circumstances under which the Act came into being were exceptional. In introducing the Bill at Delhi on the 21st February 1917, the Commander-in-Chief made it clear that the object in view was "to secure the release for service in the field of some of the units now employed in India on garrison duty, and their replacement by units locally recruited."

This then was the primary role of the new force. The designed purpose was achieved, in that the formation of the general service battalions of the Indian Defence Force, coupled with the improvement in training, discipline, organisation and equipment of the reconstructed volunteers, warranted the release of several British units at a moment when the needs of the expeditionary forces were great and pressing.

Conditions have since changed, and the future functions of the Indian Defence Force, or the Indian Territorial Force as it would more suitably be styled, must necessarily differ from those demanded by circumstances which, it is hoped, will never recur but against which we must nevertheless be on our guard. In normal times the force will be of a nature designed to provide in the *first place* such support of the civil power as circumstances may demand in the absence of, or in conjunction with, regular troops; to provide *secondly* the additional forces required at certain centres in connection with the general scheme of internal security, and to provide *lastly* a reserve capable of replacing to some extent British troops stationed in India should any emergency demand their temporary removal. Moreover, the liability of the Territorial Force to serve outside India in an emergency must be preserved.

The reconstruction of the Indian Defence Force rests on the definite principle that every European British subject in India, and this term must be modified so as to include all of British descent, is liable to perform military service. Such liability involves his training in the use of arms and his inclusion, so far as circumstances permit, in a military organisation.

Now any normal military force maintained in times of peace consists of three main classes—the recruit, the trained soldier and he reservist. It is fully recognised that in India practically all Europeans are busy men, the numbers available being, in the

opinion of many, all too small for the administrative, commercial and industrial requirements of the country. In any scheme of universal military service due weight must be given to the dominant fact that there is no surplus European population and no leisured class of Europeans. A common criticism of the rules made under the present Act is that of insufficient elasticity as regards the training and conditions of service. The measure perhaps followed European models too closely and was calculated rather to meet the requirements of a small country with a dense population than a vast continent with a European element either concentrated highly in a few localities or else—and this is the more usual condition—scattered sparsely over wide areas and often of a nomadic nature.

The new conditions of service must be framed so as to suit the circumstances and to interfere as little as possible with the civil avocations of possibly the hardest worked community in the world. The requirements therefore comprise (*a*) the production of the trained soldier in the shortest time possible, (*b*) restriction of the active category to the younger and less indispensable men for a comparatively brief period, and (*c*) the formation of a large reserve, admission to which shall be possible at an early age.

On the principle that every European must serve when required, it is clearly desirable that the requisite training should be accomplished before the European enters on the serious duties of an Indian career. In the case of what may be called the domiciled community, this training can be effected in India through the agency of cadet companies, and it is probable that for many years to come but few Europeans coming out to India will not have undergone military training in some degree. All previous training, including that already undergone in the Indian Defence Force, will be taken fully into account, and the numbers required to qualify as trained soldiers in any year should be small. Such training could best be effected by attachment to regular units or, in default, to the Indian Territorial Force itself; but the principal factor is the attainment by the recruit of a definite standard of efficiency and not the performance of a specified number of drills.

The trained soldier would then pass into the active company battery or troop, as the case may be, of the Indian Territorial Force unit to which he will belong, and it is considered that he should remain in this category for six years or until he reaches the age of 31, should that first occur. Thereafter he would be incorporated in the reserve till the age of 50, service after that age being voluntary and subject to physical fitness.

It is not possible to give an exact estimate of the time required to train a soldier to the standard adopted. Much depends on individual aptitude, but on an average three months of continuous training should suffice to give the raw recruit the requisite grounding as an infantryman, all specialisation being reserved for a later stage.

On this basis no European would be available, or at any rate wholly available, for civil employment until qualified as a trained soldier; a condition to be recognised from the first by all employers, public or private. Probably employers would in consequence stipulate that candidates and aspirants must have completed some form of military training before coming to India as a condition of employment. On attaining the stage of a trained man he would be liable to perform military service either for six years or till 31 years of age, under conditions corresponding roughly with the present liabilities of general service members of the Indian Defence Force.

The amount of annual training to be demanded of those included in the active category requires careful consideration. It is necessary to ensure that during this period the soldier should lose nothing of the efficiency he has attained, and at the same time it must be remembered that this class will form the permanent nucleus of each unit of the Indian Territorial Force. As conditions vary so widely in different parts of India, a rigid rule would prove unworkable and irksome. In the case of Presidency towns and other large centres where all members of a unit can be found within a short radius, efficient training can be secured by drills at convenient intervals throughout the year. In the case of scattered units such drills are troublesome and unprofitable, owing to the paucity of men who can be collected at one spot without serious

disturbance of their normal occupations. Such conditions would be met more easily by concentrating the greater portion of the annual training into an extended period of camp, say for twelve days. Other work during the year might then be limited to a musketry course and to short concentrations, not exceeding six days at a time, for more special instruction or refresher courses as the case may be, in machine gun, trench mortar, signalling and the like.

These requirements could be met in the larger centres by periodical drills and occasional week-ends; but the attendance in camp is considered essential and should not be less than ten days clear. The old rule of so many hours, so many drills, should be dropped definitely, and work should be calculated in days, or half days if necessary, given up wholly to military duty. In this connection it may be noted that in the United Kingdom and in Australia a full day is reckoned as not less than six hours of actual military training.

As a basis of discussion it is suggested that apart from the musketry course the trained soldier, while on the active category, should serve for 21 days in the year.

The proposed recurring training of the reservist is very small. All reservists will go through the annual musketry course and will attend camp, thus providing the requisite numbers for the training of the active troops and companies. Attendance in camp will be for six days in the case of reservists under 41 and for five days in other cases. They could attend in batches, so that, if necessary, half the employees of a firm could be in camp at one time and the other half during the succeeding portion of the 12 days for which the active categories were embodied.

It is not proposed to interfere with the existing powers of General Officers Commanding, at least in the case of reservists, under which any man could be excused attendance in camp in a particular year for adequate reasons.

Under this system exemptions would be few and the need for the present Selection Committees would disappear, save in an emergency demanding an embodiment of a portion of the reserve by order of Government. Such "embodiment," as distinguished

from "calling out" by the local commander, could occur only in a case of great emergency or during a war involving the depletion of the British garrison in India. There would be no distinction between general and local service. All men would be required for service in the case of a local disturbance, excepting those exempted totally or for a time on the score of their official occupation or otherwise. Possibly total exemption from service in the reserve might be *ex officio* and not by name, but it is not intended that such exemptions should be numerous. As far as possible, exemption should be partial, taking the form of transfer from a higher to a lower category of the reserve. In any case a single authority, and that largely non-official, will deal with exemptions and with selection should the necessity for such selection arise.

It is of the first importance to eliminate from the new force every element of unreality. The system of exemptions under the existing Act worked unevenly, for the reason that men and their employers looked rather to the details of training required than to general principles, with the result that many sought and secured exemption on insufficient grounds. On the other hand, many in the hopes of encouraging others by their example and out of a laudable sense of patriotism, made no application for exemption although it was evident that from the nature of their employment they could not possibly be spared for general service.

Under the proposed scheme these inequalities of treatment, to say nothing of the criticisms directed against the discrimination between different occupations and trades, could not occur. Men already exempted will be classed as reservists if over the age of 31, and in that case the general rules will apply. That is to say, they can be exempted *ex-officio* from training or can be placed in a low category of the reserve, or should necessity arise they could be excused camp in any given year by the competent military authority. There must be very few who could not be spared to perform the very slight duties required under this scheme of the reservist over 40 years of age. In the case of younger men the grounds for exemption would need reconsideration, and, unless pressing reasons could be adduced, they should undergo the usual training, when not already trained. This principle would also

apply to men arriving in India after the age of 31 and not over 40. Such men, if not previously trained, would, after qualifying as trained soldiers, be passed direct into the reserve.

The main object for the present is to secure the outline of a scheme which can be accepted as workable and free from inherent difficulties. Many minor points of detail must arise, such as the definition of the class required for military service, the syllabus of training to be prescribed in the first instance, the extent to which the provisions of the Army Act are to be applicable to the new force, the composition of tribunals, the supply of instructors and many other points which, though of real importance, turn on the ground-work adopted.

The fundamental points are universal liability to military service, and initial training as a soldier, recognition of previous military experience in the Indian Defence Force as well as elsewhere, restriction of active service training to the younger men, abolition of exemptions in their case save on medical grounds, insistence on a complete organisation, the retention of existing units and the creation of a large reserve for Indian purposes only.

We have asked for an extension of the present Indian Defence Force Act because we do not desire to create additional confusion and dislocation of a formed organisation by a reversion to the old Volunteer Act. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief proposes to modify the training regulations and to adjust them in conformity with the principles I have outlined, during the currency of the present Act and during such period for which it may be extended.

Incidentally I might add that the labour expended recently on the amplification of the Registration Forms will not be wasted. The information collected will enable us to categorise men for employment in the more technical and industrial branches of the Army, not only in the event of mobilisation but in the organisation of the Territorial Force. This fuller form of registration will, it is intended, be adopted in future for new recruits, so that in all cases the available man-power will be utilised to the best advantage.

H. HUDSON, Lieutenant-General,
Adjutant-General in India.

The 31st December 1918.

## ANNEXURE II.

*Notes of a statement made by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at a conference with His Excellency the Viceroy and the Adjutant-General, at Belvedere on the 28th December 1918, on the subject of military training.*

I desire to express our appreciation of the fact that Your Excellency and the Commander-in-Chief have at this early stage taken us into your confidence on this subject of National Military Service. In the short time which we have had at our disposal we have been able to obtain the views of a number of our members. We addressed about 210 on the subject and received between 50 and 60 replies, and there is a majority in favour of some form of compulsory service, though in a very modified and restricted form to anything that has previously existed, and I fear a good deal less than what has been outlined by Sir Havelock Hudson this morning, the proposition in favour of a restricted military training is, I may add, 10 to 1 in a total of 55 replies received from 210 members. I would like to repeat that the form of Military Service outlined by our members is much more restricted than has been outlined by the Adjutant-General.

It would be impossible for me to read the whole of the replies we have received, and I only propose to quote extracts from those which, in our opinion, represent any apparent general consensus of view.

(1) In our opinion, the measures already taken, namely, confining duties to that of a voluntary nature, with the exception of musketry training, are adequate and reasonable. We feel strongly, however, that these measures should be continued until the resumption of normal conditions in the country.

(2) In view of the great uncertainty as to when Assistants at present away on service will be released, it is, in our opinion, essential that the time engaged in military training which the Indian Defence Force Act imposes should be forthwith reduced to a minimum, to enable all possible efforts to be directed towards the reconstruction of commercial enterprise.

(3) The question of compulsory military training after the expiration of the Indian Defence Force Act requires, in our opinion, very careful consideration and we think the Chamber is entitled to ask for a definite statement as to the duties the Indian Defence Force is likely to be called upon to perform, and its place in the general defence organization of the country. They are further entitled, we think, to have placed before them a statement as to the cost of the present force. Generally speaking, we believe that in normal times, when firms are fully staffed a certain amount of military training is possible and desirable, but until normal conditions are resumed, nothing except training of a voluntary nature should be contemplated. We also feel that any discussion as to a definite scheme for the future is, at the present time, somewhat premature, as it will be largely bound up with decisions of a similar nature at Home.

(4) In the first place we would say that in considering the matter of the establishment of permanent compulsory training for Europeans in India, and what form that military training should take, the present constitution of the Indian Defence Force should be disregarded. By this we mean that, in our opinion, it would be a mistake to go through the present Act and by certain modifications in the rules and regulations expect to frame a suitable scheme for permanent adoption. The existing Act should be dropped entirely and an altogether fresh scheme introduced. We have seen, since the Act was first passed, fresh rules being continually brought into force which have involved the carrying out of military duties of a much more onerous nature than we were originally assured would be expected of us. What we now want is a simple Act which will express clearly the nature of the service it is intended to exact, and which will provide against new rules being introduced to suit the individual whims of the ever changing heads of the Military Department.

We agree that some form of compulsory military training should be continued in India, but it is very difficult to lay down a single system of training which would be suitable to the conditions prevailing in all parts of the country. For instance, a given number of drills which could readily be performed by men living in a town areas might easily impose great hardship on others where distances are great and communications difficult.

(5) It should be made abundantly clear that all members of this force are civilians first and soldiers afterwards. Too much advantage has been taken under the existing Act to try and enforce the military idea, with a result that a spirit of distaste to the duties imposed on the men of the Indian Defence Force has undoubtedly grown up.

We advocate the withdrawal of all penal rules other than those necessary to ensure the training duties being duly performed.

The status of the officers of the force should be as in the old volunteer days. They should be given power to exact proper obedience and respect on parade or in camp, but outside of that should be considered as ordinary private citizens. We want to get rid of the military idea in connection with this force.

(6) The military authorities should have no control over the granting of leave, either local or excluding India, to members of this force. Provided a man has done his training he should be able to take such leave as he desires without any representation to the military authority other than giving notice of his intended absence.

We consider that the lighter duties, which will certainly be imposed by any new Defence Force arrangement should result in a minimum number of exemptions among men who are physically fit to be members of the force. The termination of war conditions should bring in numbers of those who have obtained exemp-

tion under the present Act as being engaged on work of National importance. This refers to Government servants as well as to private employees.

It is, I think, necessary at this stage to point out to Your Excellency that we hesitate to put forward any definite proposals on the subject of military training, particularly in view of the impossibility of gauging the future conditions or necessities, and consequently in expressing any opinion we do so merely with a view to aiding the Military Authorities in formulating their own proposals on a broad basis which will be acceptable to the majority of commercial people, and which will fall in with the decision of the British Government at Home and the terms of the Peace Conference.

(7) The following opinion by a member on the subject of military training, out here, of all those that have been received, probably represents fairly accurately the opinion of the majority of the members, but the opinion itself has not been placed before members as a whole for a decision.

We consider that all training of Indian Defence Force units should cease till the end of March 1919, with the exception of musketry, which should be carried out by all men.

Leave in India should be governed by the present rules; leave excluding India should be granted freely.

Arms and equipment should be retained by the men, who must be held responsible for them, and must be prepared to turn out in an emergency.

It is necessary to retain a Defence Force in some modified form. We are strongly opposed to any return to a Volunteer Force which was entirely inefficient, and was certainly not worth the money spent on it.

In our opinion the only two points to be considered are the retention of a Citizen Force compulsorily organised and trained for the sole purpose of maintaining law

and order, or the increase, and it involves a very considerable increase, of the professional British Army in India.

The compulsory organization of the British in India for the above purpose must not be confused with the organization of a conscripted army for service at Home and abroad, which the leaders on all sides in Great Britain now condemn.

We are to all intents and purposes, in a foreign country, and in a country peculiarly liable to disturbance of both political and religious nature between different factions of the people.

If the policing of India were to be left entirely to the British Army it would be necessary to maintain numerous small detachments in every part of the country in order to be ready for occasions which might arise very rarely.

The expense of keeping up these detachments, which must fall largely on the British tax-payers in India, would, we consider, be out of all proportion to the tax on the British community imposed by the system and method of training which we would suggest.

We are strongly of the opinion that the method to be followed in the future must be such as will interfere to the smallest possible extent with the life of British commercial institutions in India.

I think it will be admitted that commerce also has had to make its sacrifices in the war and consequently no scheme for military training under peace conditions must now be imposed which will in any way interfere with the re-organization of British commerce and industry in India, for it must be borne in mind that we, in our different ways, hope to assist the re-organization and reconstruction of the old country by sending Home orders for material, machinery and goods, which will assist to provide orders, giving profit

to manufacturers and lucrative employment to the work people, which will be so necessary at least for the next few years.

The problem differs to some extent in the large towns and in the rural districts. In the towns we require an organization whereby in case of riots a properly equipped and reliable force can be turned out in a short time to aid the military and police. The training which such a force should undergo is inconsiderable.

All that is needed is discipline, musketry, and a knowledge of the rudiments of drill. In the old Volunteer Force discipline was entirely lacking, for it could not be enforced. Similarly musketry and drill were, except in the case of a small minority, deplorable, for the reasons that there could be no organized or progressive system of training when there was no compulsion on men to attend parades.

In the rural districts we require discipline, good musketry, and the ability to get across country on a horse, a knowledge of the country, and an organization prepared to take over the maintenance of law and order until the arrival of regular forces.

All men with war training or service should be free of any further liability for training, whilst their service obligations should be of the lightest order.

Every British subject landing in India under the age of 35 must, subject to medical fitness, be prepared to undergo within the first year of his residence in India one month's whole-time training, unless certified before leaving England as already trained in this respect and able to satisfy the authorities in India that he is efficient.

In the case of Light Horse it may be found necessary to prolong somewhat this training if the man is a poor horseman, but the training in horsemanship can take place in the early mornings and should not interfere with work.

It has been drawn forcibly to our attention that if the European subject in India is hereafter to be called upon to undergo a long period of military training and service, it will militate seriously against the recruitment of men to carry on the industrial work and progress of the country ; this is the very strong opinion of more than one of our members engaged in industrial and engineering enterprises, but we do not think that the same consideration would carry the same weight with men of the Public School type, which largely serves to make up our commercial office staff.

At the end of the training, mentioned above, the recruit would pass into the active force, would be given his rifle and complete equipment, and must be held responsible for the care of these for so long as he continues to serve.

After the first year, and up to the age of 35, every man should be compelled to undergo one week's whole-time training, or should such prove impossible in exceptional cases, then 28 drills of one hour each and to pass a test in musketry ; the drills must be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary duties of men, but they must be compulsory, and men must attend all drills unless leave is granted under exceptional circumstances, in which case extra drills for these men should be arranged. We would suggest, in order to effect economy in the instructional staff and to ensure efficient training that in the case of Calcutta there should be one Infantry and one Cavalry Regiment, and one Artillery Battery.

The training period should extend over two or three months in each year, and men should be called up in batches for their training in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with companies and firms, the heads of which should be consulted as to the calling up of their staff.

After passing the age of 35, and until 45, men would pass into the Reserve. They would still retain their

equipment but not their arms, and would only be liable to pass a musketry test and to be called out once or twice a year for inspection.

It would be necessary for all men, both Active and Reserve to notify any absence, whether permanent or temporary from their permanent address; but unless it became necessary to prevent men from so absenting themselves on account of actual or feared disturbances, they would be free after notification to proceed wherever they wished.

Men who were prepared to undertake the obligations of commissioned or non-commissioned officers would have to be prepared to undergo a further training. The inefficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers was one of the principal causes of the inefficiency of the volunteer force.

We would include Anglo-Indians in the above proposals, the age of the recruit to be 20.

The above are very generally our ideas regarding the future training of the Indian Defence Force.

It is our opinion that a force of men so trained would be disciplined and able to use their arms. That they could be mobilized very rapidly for the assistance of the military and police. That the cost of their training and maintenance to the tax-payer would be very moderate. And that the training proposed would not in practice interfere in any way with their civilian duties.

(8) I think before concluding I should quote one or two further extracts from the correspondence in my possession, these being the views of individual members, which are not seen to represent the views of any definite majority, but which we feel express fairly the opinions of a large number.

(*a*) The experiment of the Indian Defence Force has, we think, proved that it is not possible to carry out the full

regular programme of military training with civilians without serious interference with their ordinary business.

(*b*) All military training duties should be voluntary. We will strongly oppose any question of compulsory military training after expiration of the Indian Defence Force Act.

(*c*) We consider the value of the training under the present system is in no way commensurate with its cost in the Mofussil at any rate, where men have to go very long distances to attend drills. A very grave hardship both to individuals and their employers is involved thereby.

(*d*) Attendance at camp, to be held this year, should be left to employers as to whether or not their men can conveniently be allowed to attend. It must be remembered that the heads of the majority of firms will be leaving for Home in the immediate future to discuss matters with their principals in the United Kingdom, which will mean that for the next twelve months a large number of senior men will be away from India, and the men left in charge will not be able to spare so much time for military duties.

(*e*) The military authorities in each district should be empowered to draw up, in consultation with the leading commercial men, any particular system for their district or town as may be considered adequate and necessary.

(*f*) We are of opinion that any form of military training which would carry the name of conscription would be a mistake in peace time, and might militate against the recruitment for offices and works here of the right class of man from Home.

(*g*) The experience of the last decade, and especially recent years, seems to show:—

That under no circumstances whatever can an effective force be made up from the civil population of Calcutta

for service up-country without imperilling the safety of the town, and causing more trouble here than it could suppress up-country.

That what is required in Calcutta is a strong Town Guard composed of members of the European community, to assist the police in the event of disturbances and civil commotion, and in case of national emergency to release units of the Regular Army for service up-country, by providing guards for points of military importance, and the custody of Government property etc.

The following is a further suggestion for training and service which is, I think, worthy of some consideration.

(*h*) There should be a recognised training season, say 1st November—31st March to which all training (with the possible exception of the musketry course) should be confined.

Training should be as follows:—

| | Under 30. | Under 35. | Over 35 but under 40 |
|---|---|---|---|
| First season .. | 1 month. | ½ month. | 1 week |
| Subsequent seasons | ½ „ | 1 week. | *Nil.* |
| Musketry course .. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

Every man on his first arrival in the country would be automatically enrolled, and unless exempted, would do the first season's training prescribed. This would be reduced in subsequent seasons according to the schedule. The musketry course would need to be properly adapted to the purpose for which the force is intended.

Exemption from training should be given only on medical certificate, or on important public grounds. The full first season's training would be reduced to the training required in subsequent seasons in the case of men who produce proof of approved previous military experience.

All training to be of value should be continuous in camp, but in the case of men occupying important posts the half-month and one-week periods might, for adequate reasons, be commuted to attendance at 35 or 17 drills, respectively.

In order to keep up the requisite numbers among cavalry units, which ought to draw chiefly upon the younger men, it will probably be necessary for the authorities to make a fairly liberal contribution towards the expense of keeping horses, and to assist first purchase, by allowing them to be bought at a fixed rate through the corps from the Remount Department.

(9) These views, Your Excellency, necessarily cannot all coincide, and we have had many cases of diametrically opposite variations. With the information at our disposal we feel it very difficult and indeed well nigh impossible to put before you anything of a definite character, or which will satisfactorily epitomize the views and interests of all concerned, but what I have read may perhaps be of some assistance to the Adjutant-General when formulating his plans for final submission and which will, we hope, impose no undue hardship on individuals.

W. A. IRONSIDE,
President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

---

No. 175/65/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th February 1919.

The SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION,
Fort, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Adjutant-General in India, Army Headquarters, Delhi, has approached this Chamber in connection with a scheme to replace by a new Act the

present Indian Defence Force Act and a copy of the memorandum on this subject is attached hereto for the information of your Committee.

2. The following telegram was subsequently received from the Adjutant-General :—

"Trust Bombay Chamber will obtain views of Bombay Presidency Trades Association".

I am therefore to request that you will kindly favour my Committee with the views of your Committee on this subject as soon as possible so that they may be passed on to this Chamber's representative in the Imperial Legislative Council.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 174/65/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th February 1919.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA,
ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 019723—1, dated 23rd ultimo, enclosing a memorandum by the Adjutant-General on an Act to replace the Indian Defence Act of 1917, and some notes of a statement made by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

2. Summarised the Adjutant-General's proposals are roughly as follows :—

(*a*) Domiciled community can be trained as recruits through the agency of cadet companies.

(*b*) European British subjects must have completed 3 months' training at home, otherwise they will be liable for 3 months continuous training in India after arrival.

(*c*) Having completed 3 months' training each man passes into active company, battery or troop of the Indian Territorial Force, where he will serve for 6 years or until he reaches the age of 31, whichever occurs first.

(*d*) After 6 years or after reaching 31 years of age, each man becomes a reservist until the age of 50.

(*e*) Liability for service outside India.

*Training—Active service.* Musketry course and 21 days of 6 hours including 10 days in camp (or 10 days in camp and 22 days of 3 hours).

*Reservists* under 41 years of age, Musketry course and 6 days camp.

*Reservists* over 41 years of age, Musketry course and 5 days camp.

3. The subject is of so great importance that my Committee will require a little time to consider it in detail and acquaint themselves with the views of the general body of members; but there are certain broad conclusions which may safely be stated at the present stage:—

(*a*) My Committee are in favour of the introduction of some rational system of compulsory training for local defence work.

(*b*) It is considered essential in the interests of British trade in this country that the training should be carried on at times which do not interfere with the ordinary occupations of members of the non-official community.

Attention is drawn to the danger of handicapping British firms as compared with British Indian and Foreign firms.

(*c*) It is considered that compulsory service should cease after the age of 41 and compulsory attendance in camps after the age of 31. This conclusion is arrived at after a general survey of the age at which business responsibilities usually become heavy in this country.

(*d*) It is considered that it would be altogether out of place in peace-time legislation to impose any obligation on the non-official community beyond that of undertaking locally quasi-police duties in an emergency. With this exception, the non-official community ought not to be

taken into serious account, in the opinion of my Committee, when framing any scheme of military defence in this country. In cases where its members are called out to meet an emergency provision ought to be made for relieving them by the introduction of the necessary troops into Bombay as early as possible; this is only reasonable considering the proportion of revenue contributed by the City of Bombay which clearly entitles it to adequate military protection. Nor is it desirable that a small section of its population should be saddled with the obligation of maintaining order, to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary. In this connection it seems desirable to draw attention to the danger of the services of the proposed Territorial Force being abused unless its functions are correctly understood.

The sound tradition that all Englishmen in India ought to be capable of bearing arms owes its origin to the vital necessity of maintaining British rule, and the non-official community have throughout recognised their share in this responsibility. There follows from this the admission that the authorities have an immediate call on its services in the event of any grave and sudden emergency and whenever occasion arises there is a cheerful response to this call. But my Committee must emphasise their conviction that the authorities are under the obligation of releasing at the earliest possible opportunity men so called out. Apart from considerations of business interests, if this be not done, it is obvious that the restoration of public confidence will be retarded as along as a number of the men responsible for carrying on the normal business of this port are kept away from their civil duties. During the recent riots the necessity of relieving the Indian Defence Force was not recognised and numbers of its members were not only kept on military duty during the fortnight that elapsed before order was restored but were afterwards employed instead of the Police or Military for picket duties of a precautionary nature.

Many of them were men whose time is of considerable value; only nominal payment is made for their services which in the present instance consisted mainly in protecting the property of Indians. My Committee hope that considerations of common sense and fairplay will prevent those drafting a bill to form a new Territorial Force from imposing an undesirable burden on the members of the unofficial community.

(*e*) It is considered that whatever obligations are imposed they must not be such as to conflict during peace time with the legitimate authority of employers including the free transfer of men from one part of India to another and the granting of leave to staffs both in and out of India.

(*f*) There is ample evidence to show that the old Volunteer training on to which the Indian Defence Force system was grafted was sufficient to produce a body of men well enough organised to take their share in local defence when required. The training suggested by the Adjutant-General would cause some dislocation of businesses without any real gain in efficiency so far as local defence work is concerned, and it cannot be maintained that it would suffice to enable men to go straight to an arduous campaign. Its practical use and suitability must thus be challenged.

(*g*) It is considered that the question of Officers has not hitherto been dealt with properly either in the old Volunteers or in the Indian Defence Force. If each battalion were provided with a Regular full time Commanding Officer and Adjutant of the right type a great increase in efficiency should result.

4. My Committee find it very difficult to make more definite suggestions than the above as so much depends on what is settled at the Peace Conference as regards standing armies and military training, and on the state of Europe when peace is signed. They however feel it necessary to point out that if the conditions of military training are made more onerous in India than in other

parts of the British Empire, men will be deterred from accepting employment in this country. This more particularly applies to men of the superior mechanic class, an increasing number of whom are likely to be required in this country in view of probable industrial developments.

5. It is also in the highest degree uneconomical to employ on military duty civilians with special qualifications. Such men as trained business men, bankers, mill experts and lawyers should never be taken from their proper vocations unless there is real necessity for doing so. The non-official community is largely composed of men doing responsible work for which they are specially qualified. In many cases (more of course in the Mofussil than in the Presidency towns) there is no one to take the place of a man if he is called away. Any scheme of training is bound to be wrong if it ignores the conditions under which the members of the non-official community earn their living in this country and promote British trade. If it be designed to impose any serious military burden on these men any slight saving that may be made thereby in the Army estimates will be negligible in comparison with the economic loss.

6. My Committee now wish to discuss briefly that portion of the Adjutant-General's proposals which deals with the position of members of the Territorial Force in contemplation as an important matter of principle is involved. A firm might bring out an assistant to this country, but unless he had already undergone the prescribed training he would have to absent himself from the scene of his employment for 3 months after arrival for the purpose of being put through continuous military training.

> "On attaining the stage of a trained man he would be liable to perform military service either for 6 years or till 31 years of age, under conditions corresponding roughly with the present liabilities of general service members of the Indian Defence Force."

To quote another passage in the memorandum regarding the Territorial Force in contemplation :—

> "In normal times the force will be of a nature designed to provide in the first place such support of the civil power as

circumstances may demand in the absence of, or in conjunction with regular troops ; to provide secondly, the additional forces required at certain centres in connection with the general scheme of internal security, and to provide lastly a reserve capable of replacing to some extent British troops stationed in India should any emergency demand their temporary removal. Moreover the liability of the Territorial Force to serve outside India in an emergency must be preserved."

7. It has already been made clear that my Committee cannot acquiesce in accepting the tremendous responsibility with which it is designed to saddle the non-official community. They must suspend judgment on the question of what preliminary training is practicable, but the liability indicated in the foregoing extract is in their opinion not only open to the very gravest objection but will be impossible in practice. They regard it as utterly indefensible that anything so drastic should be placed upon the Statute Book during peace-time. They are however impelled to enquire what responsibility Government is prepared to undertake in this matter. Many of the men who would be called out would be highly paid employees of firms doing work of importance and many of them would have dependents. It is only reasonable to ask whether Government propose to pay their salaries while on service or whether it is intended that their employers should do this. Also in the event of a man becoming incapacitated or dying while on service, is Government prepared to pay the compensation appropriate to his situation in life ?

8. My Committee are of opinion that it is the logical conclusion that Government could not in equity refuse these liabilities and they believe that from whatever aspect the question is examined it will be found that there are grave objections to attempting to use the new Territorial Force for more than local defence duties in an emergency. My Commiteee draw attention to the fact that Englishmen are brought out to this country on very high salaries as compared with the generality of Indians employed in offices or factories. They believe that if the

Adjutant-General will make further enquiries into the subject he will find that the evidence points to most of them coming under the category of "pivotal men."

9. While regretting that they cannot see eye to eye with the Adjutant-General with regard to the present proposals, my Committee hope that they have made it clear that they recognise that ability to perform military service is one of the elementary duties of citizenship. They will gladly co-operate with the Military Authorities in working out any feasible scheme, but they have felt bound to draw attention to the necessity of recognising the limitations of the non-official community so far as military obligations are concerned.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 197/65/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th February 1919.

THE CHAMBER MEMBERS, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to send you copy of a letter addressed to Army Head-quarters in reply to an invitation for comments on a memorandum by the Adjutant-General on an Act to replace the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917. Copy of this memorandum is also sent.

2. The Committee hope that the preliminary views expressed in this letter will meet with the general approval of members. It will be desirable to address Army Headquarters further as soon as possible in order to give the Authorities as definite an idea as is feasible of the system which may be inaugurated as complying with defence considerations without interfering with the business occupations and ordinary recreations of the members of the commercial community. The Committee will therefore be glad if members will let them have any views they may wish to put forward not later than the 20th instant.

3. The special points requiring consideration, are :—

I. The question of special training for men arriving in India unless they have undergone training at Home.

II. The annual training to be prescribed for—

(*a*) Men on the Active List.

(*b*) Reservists.

III. Exemptions.

4. With regard to I, the Committee feel that it is particularly difficult to come to any final decision until peace has been concluded. It may however be safely said that for some time to come the number of untrained men coming out to India from all parts of the Empire will be too small to make it worth while arranging special training camps for them. The Committee are therefore inclined to think that there is ample time to examine at leisure the alternative of putting a man through a recruit's course without moving him away from the scene of his work or interfering with his duties towards his employer to an extent that matters.

5. With regard to II, the Committee have already stated that training should be carried on at times which do not interfere with the ordinary occupations of civilians. They are not prepared to say exactly how many hours of drill should be obligatory or men on the Active List and Reserve, but no doubt some members will have views on the subject. The Committee however are strongly of opinion that men must be given the opportunity of doing their drills as at present during the early morning and evening to obviate interference with other duties.

6. The Committee have already recommended that camp should not be compulsory for men over 31. They see no harm in the Adjutant-General's proposals with regard to camp for men below this age, provided leave of absence can be obtained on reasonable grounds and there is sufficient elasticity to enable men to attend their places of business during the middle of the day if there is any work which they cannot conveniently leave.

They consider in fact that the old Volunteer system of camps if tightened up will meet the case. This system had much to recommend it as there were some men to whom it was more convenient to make themselves "efficient" by attending camp rather than by drilling at other times.

7. Summarised, therefore, the Committee's opinion is that a certain number of hours drill per annum being made compulsory; these should include camp so that the individual should have some liberty of choice between camp and ordinary drills as a means of performing the annual training, but attendance in camp ought to be compulsory for men on the Active List unless there are good grounds for excusing it. No annual training should be compulsory on a man unless there are facilities for performing it at, or in the close neighbourhood of, the place where he is residing.

8. With regard to III, the Committee are of opinion that no exemptions should be contemplated under the proposed Act. The liability for service should (apart from the alteration in the age limits) apply to all those included in the present Indian Defence Force Act. If it is conceded that a citizen army is necessary it follows that the conditions of service must be such as will be practicable for the men concerned. This is the only test by which the Act must stand or fall. An Act which provided for an unlimited number of exemptions would be increasing, to an extent which could not be foreseen, the burden on those not exempted. It is beyond doubt that certain individuals will have to be excused service. Some Board on which the non-official element is predominant will have to be set up for dealing with these cases, but the Committee hold strongly that the Act will be wrong in principle if it relies on this.

9. The Committee have naturally considered whether it is desirable to ask for special terms in the case of men who have seen service in the War. Their opinion is that there is no reason for doing this provided the obligations of the new Territorial Force are no heavier than they advocate, and it would clearly be bad policy to deprive this force of its best material.

10. One of the recommendations made by the Committee is that regular officers should be provided as Commanding Officers and Adjutants. There is nothing new in the idea of having professional soldiers as Adjutants, and the Committee are of opinion that the necessary standard of keenness and efficiency in all ranks will be much more difficult to attain if there is no provision for a regular full time officer to command each unit. It may be objected that it would be a mistake definitely to debar a man entering the Territorial Force from the chance of ever commanding his battalion but apart from the fact that under the suggested scheme men are only required to remain on the Active List for 6 years or until reaching the age of 31 the Committee doubt whether it is safe in practice to count upon its being often the case that a civilian will be available for the post of Commanding Officer who has both the time and the necessary qualifications to do full justice to the military duties entailed.

11. Another question which is likely to strike some member is how far the Voluntary system should be permitted. The Committee are of opinion that a man should if he wishes it be allowed to remain on the Active List or Reserve, as the case may be, after passing the prescribed age limits subject to obtaining the consent of his Commanding Officer. It will probably be felt by members that all men ought to be compulsorily retired at 50. The Committee consider that it is open to great objection that a man should not be free to take leave without special permission when no emergency has arisen.

12. These are the principal points on which the Committee will be glad of advice before drafting anything further on the subject, but there will doubtless be others which will occur to members, who may also desire to refer to some of the comments contained in the letter already written to Army Headquarters.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX I.

## PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT AND CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

No. 10024.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution of Government in this Department, No. 10021, dated this day, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish Government with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the desirability of repealing Section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as recommended in paragraph 4 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.—I have, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION No. 10021.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd November 1919.

No. 1527, dated the 27th October 1919.

From—The Officiating Additional Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial);

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed to refer to paragraph 4 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, published in Part V of the *Gazette of India*, of September 27, 1919, and to say that the Government of India would be

glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the desirability of repealing section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as recommended by the Committee.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, who should be requested, if they see no objection, to favour Government with their opinions on the recommendation made in paragraph 4 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, after consulting selected District Judges. The Judicial Commissioner of Sind should be requested to submit his reply to Government through the Commissioner in Sind, who should be requested to forward it to Government with his own remarks.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Honourable the Advocate General; the Solicitor to Government; the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association; the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi; and the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, with a request that they will favour Government with their opinions on the recommendation made by the Select Committee.

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

---

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, No. 10021, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1919.

*Copy of paragraph 4 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of* 1907, *published in Part V of the* Gazette of India *of September* 27, 1919.

4. In view of the repeal of section 16 (2) (*b*) of the Act and of the provisions of the Bill under which a debtor, when under arrest or imprisonment, will ordinarily only be entitled to apply for a protection order after adjudication, we recommend that

section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which provides for the automatic release of a debtor upon his expressing an intention to apply to be declared an insolvent, should be repealed.

---

No. 32/97/ I OF 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 13th January 1920.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 10024, dated 22nd November 1919, enclosing a copy of a Resolution of Government No. 10021 of the same date and asking for the opinion of my Committee thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are advised that the Provincial Insolvency Act as now amended, provides that a judgment debtor is liable to arrest until he has been adjudicated an insolvent, that is to say the Provincial Insolvency Act has, on that point, been brought into line with the Act in force in the Presidency Towns.

3. Inasmuch, therefore, as it appears to my Committee that the provisions of Section 55 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure are in conflict with the Provincial Insolvency Act, they are of the opinion that the suggested amendment is advisable in order to bring the Acts into line.

4. I am to add that the amendment will probably ensure an early application on the part of the judgment debtor to be declared an insolvent and there appears to my Committee no reason why the debtor should be given a month within which to apply, having regard to the fact that an unscrupulous debtor may employ such period to the prejudice of his creditors by tampering with his books, making away with his property, etc.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX J.

## AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY DISQUALIFICATION OF ALIENS' ACT.

No. 1764.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to state that under Section 19 (4) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a company may be enrolled as a voter and under Sections 14 (2) and 19 (11), (19) and (21) persons may be entered in the voting list as representatives of firms, joint stock companies and corporations for the purposes both of voting and membership. Government are advised that the provisions of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens' Act, 1918, do not apply to such firms, companies and corporations. In order to carry out the intention with which the latter Act was framed, it is therefore necessary that firms, etc., which are alien in character, as well as individual aliens, and also persons who, although not aliens themselves, represent alien firms, should be disqualified. I am to forward herewith a draft of the amendments which has been prepared for the purpose and to request that Government may be favoured, at a very early date, with any remarks and suggestions which the Chamber may have to offer in respect of it.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

*Draft amendments.*

For clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens' Act, 1918, the following shall be substituted :—

(*a*) "alien" means—

(i) a person who is neither a British subject nor a subject of a state in India, or

(ii) a person who, whether he is himself within the foregoing definition or not, represents an alien firm for the purpose of voting at an election of a member of any of the local authorities specified in the schedule or for the purpose of membership of any of the said authorities or

(iii) an alien firm as hereinafter defined ;

"alien firm" means any firm, company, association or body of individuals (whether incorporated or not), a majority of the members of which are aliens as defined in sub-clause (i), or the business of which is carried on under the control or mainly for the benefit of aliens as so defined.

---

No. 307/93/D of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th March 1919.

G. A. THOMAS, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1764, dated 4th instant, forwarding a copy of the draft amendments which have been prepared in connection with Section 19 (4) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and to state in reply that in the opinion of my Committee the proposed amendments meet the case and they therefore approve the suggested alterations to this Act.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX K-1.

## REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

MADRAS, 4th September 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to send you under separate cover two copies of the Draft Bill to be called "The Registration of Business Names Act" to be introduced by the Chamber at the next Legislative Council Meeting in order that it may be passed into law for the whole of India. I shall be glad to know if your Chamber is prepared to lend its support.—I remain, etc.,

W. D. ST.LEGER,

Secretary.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Act is to enact for India an Act corresponding to the English Act called the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916. That Act was designed to deal with the situation which has been disclosed by the present war, namely, the fact that some departments of the commercial life of the country have been permeated by foreign influences working under the disguise of apparently British names. It was found in the winding up of enemy business by the Board of Trade under the "Trading with the Enemy" Acts that many persons have been for years dealing with firms whom they had supposed to be British, but who were in fact wholly German, that naturalised Germans had freely adopted British names in order to give their businesses a British air, and that many firms of a German complexion had adopted business names designed to create the impression that their enterprises had a British character.

2. It may be taken as certain that after the war traders belonging to the Powers now hostile to the Empire will seek to evade by similar devices, the odium which is becoming attached to the German name throughout the world and it is accordingly proposed (for this and other reasons), as a measure of precaution, to introduce the principles of the Act into India.

3. The Ordinance accordingly provides that all individuals or firms carrying on business under a business name, which does not disclose the actual names of those individuals or of the partners of the business, shall register their business names. The same obligation is imposed on every firm, any of whose partners have at any time changed their names, and upon every individual trader in the same position. Where any such business name is registered, there must also be registered the nationality of every person composing the firm, and any previous name or nationality which he may have borne.

4. The obligation to register also extends to cases in which a firm, individual, or Corporation carries on business as a nominee or trustee of some other person, firm, or corporation, or as a general agent for a foreign firm or as a manager of a joint family business. In such cases the registration includes not only the ordinary particulars, but also particulars as to the person, firm, joint family, or Corporation on whose behalf the business is really carried on.

5. The changes in the constitution of a firm whose business name is registered must be notified in due course.

6. Failure to comply with the obligations of the Ordinance as to registration, not only subjects the defaulter to a fine, but makes his contract unenforceable. The rendering of false particulars is punishable by a fine.

7. Section 14 is of importance. It deals with the question of misleading business names. The Registrar may refuse to register or may require the removal of any business name which, having regard to the nationality of the persons by whom the business is wholly or mainly owned or controlled, is calculated to mislead the public, and it is further provided that the business name of

any business which is owned or controlled wholly or mainly by foreigners shall be deemed to be misleading, unless it contains some indication sufficient to intimate this fact.

8. Another object of the Act is to enable any person to obtain full particulars of a firm or business with whom they are dealing. Cases now occur when the disclosed partner or partners are men of straw and not worth proceeding against whereas the real owner or owners of the largest share in the business cannot be ascertained.

---

## REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT OF 191 .

*An Act to provide for the Registration of Firms and Persons carrying on business under business names and for purposes connected therewith.*

*Whereas* it is expedient to add to the laws governing trading Companies and individuals and other Associations; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Firms and Persons to be Registered.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(*a*) Every firm having a place of business in British India and carrying on business under a business name which does not consist of the true surnames of all partners who are individuals and the corporate names of all partners who are corporations without any addition other than the true Christian names of individual partners or initials of such Christian names.

(*b*) Every individual having a place of business in British India and carrying on business either in his own or under a business name which does not consist of his true surname without any addition other than his true Christian names or the initials thereof.

(*c*) Every individual or firm having a place of business in British India who, or a member of which, has either before or after the passing of this Act changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage.

(*d*) Every individual or member of an undivided Hindu family having a place of business in British India such business being carried on for the benefit of the undivided family shall be registered in the manner directed by this Act:

Provided that—

(i) where the addition merely indicates that the business is carried on in succession to a former owner of the business, that addition shall not of itself render registration necessary; and

(ii) where two or more individual partners have the same surname, the addition of the letter "s" at the end of that surname shall not of itself render registration necessary; and

(iii) where the business is carried on by a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver or manager appointed by any Court, registration shall not be necessary; and

(iv) a purchase or acquisition of property by two or more persons as joint tenants or tenants in common is not of itself to be deemed carrying on a business whether or not the owners share any profits arising from the sale thereof.

2. *Registration by Nominee, etc.*—Where a firm, individual, corporation or joint family having a place of business within British India carries on the business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee of or for another person or other persons or another corporation, or acts as general agent for any foreign firm, the first-mentioned firm, individual corporation or joint family shall be registered in manner provided by this Act, and in addition to the other particulars required to be furnished and registered, there shall be furnished and registered the particulars mentioned in the schedule to this Act;

Provided that where the business is carried on by a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver or manager appointed by any Court, registration under this section shall not be necessary.

3. *Manner and Particulars of Registration.*—(1) Every firm or person or joint family business required under this Act to be registered shall furnish by sending by post or delivering to the Registrar at the registered office in that part of British India in which the principal place of business of the firm or person or joint family is situated a statement in writing in the prescribed form containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) The business name.

(*b*) The general nature of the business.

(*c*) The principal place of the business.

(*d*) Where the registration to be effected is that of a firm, the present Christian name and surname, any former Christian name or surname, the nationality and if that nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin, the usual residence, and the other business occupation (if any) of each of the individuals who are partners; and the corporation name and registered or principal office of every corporation which is a partner.

(*e*) Where the registration to be effected is that of an individual, the present Christian name and surname, any former Christian name or surname, the nationality, and if that nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin, the usual residence and the other business occupation (if any) of such individual;

(*f*) Where the registration to be effected is that of a corporation, its corporate name and registered or principal office;

(*g*) Where the registration to be effected is that of a joint Hindu family carrying on business through a managing member; the names, addresses and ages of the members of such family.

(*h*) If the business is commenced after the passing of this Act, the date of the commencement of the business.

(2) Where a business is carried on under two or more business names, of each those business names must be stated.

4. *Statement to be signed by Persons Registering.*—The statement required for the purpose of registration must in the case of an individual be signed by him, and in the case of a corporation by a Director or Secretary thereof, and in the case of a joint family business by all members thereof, and in the case of a firm either by all the individuals who are partners, and by a Director or the Secretary of all corporations which are partners or by some individual who is a partner, or a Director or the Secretary of some corporation which is a partner, and in either of the last two cases must be verified by a statutory declaration made by the signatory: Provided that no such statutory declaration stating that any person other than the declarant is a partner, or omitting to state that any person other than as aforesaid is a partner, shall be evidence for or against any such other person in respect of his liability or non-liability as a partner, and that the High Court or a Judge thereof may on application of any person alleged or claiming to be a partner direct the rectification of the register and decide any question arising under this section.

5. *Time for Registration.*—The particulars required to be furnished under this Act shall be furnished within fourteen days after the firm or person or members of a joint Hindu family commences business or the business in respect of which registration is required, as the case may be: Provided that if such firm or person or joint Hindu family has carried on such business before the passing of this Act or commences such business within two months thereafter, the statement of particulars shall be furnished after the expiration of two months and before the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act, and that if at the expiration of the said two months the conditions affecting the firm or persons have ceased to be such as to require registration under this Act, the firm or person need not be registered so long as such conditions continue.

This section shall apply in the case where registration is required in consequence of a change of name, as if for references to the date of the commencement of the business there were substituted references to the date of such change.

6. *Registration of changes in Firm,*—Whenever a change is made or occurs in any of the particulars registered in respect of any firm or person or joint family business such firm or person and the managing member or members of such joint family business shall within fourteen days after such change, or such longer period as the Court may on application being made in any particular case whether before or after the expiration of such fourteen days, allow furnish by sending by post or delivery to the Registrar in that part of British India in which the aforesaid particulars are registered a statement in writing in the prescibed form specifying the natured and date of the change signed, and where necessary verified i like manner as the statement required on registration.

7. *Penalty for default in Registration.*—If any firm or person or member of any joint family business by this Act required to furnish a statement of particulars or of any change in particulars shall without reasonable excuse make default in so doing in the manner and within the time specified by this Act every partner in the firm or the person so in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for every day during which the default continues, and the Court shall order a statement of the required particulars or change in the particulars to be furnished to the Registrar within such time as may be specified in the order.

8. *Disability of Persons in default.*—(1) Where any firm or person or member of any joint family business by this Act required te furnish a statement of particulars or of any change in particulars shall have made default in so doing, then the rights of the defaulter under or arising out of any contract made or entered into by or on behalf of such defaulter in relation to the business in respect to the carrying on of which particulars were required to be furnished at any time while he is in default shall not be enforceable by action or other legal proceeding either in the business name or otherwise.

Provided always as follows:—

(*a*) The defaulter may apply to the Court for relief against the disability imposed by this section, and the Court on being satisfied that the default was accidental, or due to inadvertence, or some other sufficient cause or

that on other grounds it is just and equitable, to grant relief, may grant such relief, either generally, or as respects any particular contracts, on condition of the costs of the application being paid by the defaulter unless the Court otherwise orders and on such other conditions (if any) as the Court may impose, but such relief shall not be granted except on such service and such publication of notice of the application as the Court may order, nor shall relief be given in respect of any contract if any party to the contract proves to the satisfaction of the Court that, if this Act had been complied with, he would not have entered into the contract.

(*b*) Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of any other parties as against the defaulter in respect of such contract as aforesaid.

(*c*) If any action or proceeding shall be commenced by any other party against the defaulter to enforce the rights of such party in respect of such contract nothing herein contained shall preclude the defaulter from enforcing in that action or proceeding, by way of counter-claim set off or otherwise, such rights as he may have against that party in respect of such contract.

(2) In this section the expression "Court" means the "High Court" or "District Court having jurisdiction" or a Judge thereof.

9. *Penalty for False Statements.*—If any statement required to be furnished under this Act contains any matter which is false in any material particular to the knowledge of any person signing it, that person shall, on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 300 or to both such imprisonment and fine.

10. *Duty to furnish Particulars.*—(1) The Registrar may require any person to furnish to the Registrar such particulars as appear necessary to the Registrar for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he or the firm of which he is partner should be

registered under this Act, or an alteration made in the registered particulars, and may also in the case of a Corporation require the Secretary or any other officer of a Corporation performing the duties of Secretary to furnish such particulars, and if any person when so required fails to supply such particulars as it is in his power to give, or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular, he shall on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 300 or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) If from any information so furnished it appears to the Registrar that any firm or person or a joint family business ought to be registered under this Act, or an alteration ought to be made in the registered particulars, the Registrar may require the firm or person to furnish to the Registrar the required particulars within such time as may be allowed by the Board, but, where any default under this Act has been discovered from the information acquired under this section, no proceedings under this Act shall be taken against any person in respect of such default prior to the expiration of the time within which the firm or person is required by the Registrar under this section to furnish particulars to the Registrar.

11. *Registrar to file Statement and issue Certificate of Registration.*—On receiving any statement or statutory declaration made in pursuance of this Act the Registrar shall cause the same to be filed, and he shall send by post or deliver a certificate of the registration thereof to the firm or person or a joint family business registering and the certificate or a certified copy thereof shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place to business of the firm or individual, and if not kept so exhibited, every partner in the firm or the person as the case may be, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

12. *Index to be kept.*—At each of the registered offices hereinafter referred to the Registrar shall keep an index of all the firms and persons or joint family businesses registered at that office under this Act.

13. *Removal of Names from Register.*—(1) If any firm or individual or a joint family business registered under this Act ceases to carry on business, it shall be the duty of the persons who were partners in the firm or managers of a joint family business at the time at which it ceased to carry on business or of the individual or if he is dead his personal representative within three months after the business has ceased to be carried on, to send by post or deliver to the Registrar notice in the prescribed form that the firm or individual has ceased to carry on business, and if any person whose duty it is to give such notice fails to do so within such time as aforesaid he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

(2) On receipt of such a notice as aforesaid the Registrar may remove the firm or individual from the register.

(3) Where the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that any firm or individual registered under this Act is not carrying on business he may send to the firm or individual by registered post a notice that unless an answer is received to such notice within one month from the date thereof, the firm or individual may be removed from the register.

(4) If the Registrar either receives an answer from the firm or individual to the effect that the firm or individual is not carrying on business or does not within one month after sending the notice receive an answer he may remove the firm or individual from the register.

14. *Misleading Business Names.*—(1) Where any business name under which the business of a firm or individual or joint family is carried on contains any word which in the opinion of the Registrar, is calculated to lead to the belief that the business is under British or Indian ownership or control and the Registrar is satisfied that the nationality of the persons by whom the business is wholly or mainly owned or controlled is at any time such that the name is misleading, the Registrar shall refuse to register such business name or, as the case may be, remove such business name from the register, but any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar under this provision may appeal to the High Court or District Court having jurisdiction.

(2) The registration of a business name under this Act shall not be construed as authorising the use of that name if apart from such registration the use thereof could be prohibited.

15. *Registrar.*—The registration of firms and persons may be made at the nearest office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and such Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall be the Registrar for the purposes of this Act.

16. *Inspection of Statements Registered.*—At any time after the expiration of six months from the passing of this Act or of such longer period, not being more than nine months from the passing of this Act, as the Government of India, may by order direct, any person may inspect the documents filed by the Registrar on payment of such fees as may be prescribed not exceeding one rupee for each inspection and any person may require a certificate of the registration of any firm or person or a copy of or extract from any registered statement to be certified by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar and there shall be paid for such certificate of registration, certified copy, or extract such fees as may be prescribed not exceeding Rs. 1-8 for the certificate of registration and not exceeding As. 6 for each folio of seventy-two words.

A certificate of registration or a copy of or extract from any statement registered under this Act if duly certified to be a true copy or extract under the hand of the Registrar or one of the Assistant Registrars (whom it shall not be necessary to prove to be the Registrar or Assistant Registrar) shall, in all legal proceedings civil or criminal, be received in evidence.

17. (1) The Registrar may make rules (but as to fees with the concurrence of the Local Government) concerning any of the following matters:—

(*a*) The fees to be paid to the Registrar under this Act, so that they do not exceed the sum of Rs. 5 for the registration of any one statement.

(*b*) The forms to be used under this Act.

(*c*) The duties to be performed by any Registrar under this Act.

(*d*) The performance by Assistant Registrars and other officers of acts by this Act required to be done by the Registrar.

(*e*) Generally the conduct and regulation of registration under this Act, and any matters incidental thereto.

(2) All fees payable in pursuance of any such rules shall be applied as the Local Government may direct.

18. *Publication of True Names, etc.*—After the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act every individual and firm or joint family business required by this Act to be registered shall in all trade catalogues, trade circulars, bills, contracts, show cards and business letters, on or in which the business name appears and which are issued or sent by the individual or firm to any person in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, have mentioned in legible characters—

(*a*) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname, his nationality if not British or Indian and if his nationality is not his nationality of origin his nationality of origin; and

(*b*) in the case of a firm, the present Christian names or the initials thereof and present surnames, and former Christian names and surnames, and the nationality if not British or Indian and if the nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm or, in the case of a corporation being a partner, the corporate name.

(*c*) In the case of a joint family business the present Christian names and surname of the managing member and members. If the joint family business consists of more than five members then the name of the managing member and the five senior members only.

(2) If default is made in compliance with this section, the individual or, as the case may be, every member of the firm shall be liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75.

19. *Offences by Corporations.*—Where a Corporation is guilty of an offence under this Act every Director, Secretary and Officer of the Corporation who is knowingly a party to the default shall be guilty of a like offence and liable to a like penalty.

20. *Mode of action by the* .—Anything required or authorised by this Act to be done by the may be done by the or any other person authorised in that behalf by the Local Government.

21. Any application to a High Court under this Act may be made by notice of motion and to a District Court by petition.

22. *Interpretation of Terms.*—In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meanings in this section assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction :—

"Firm" shall mean an unincorporated body of two or more individuals, or one or more individuals and one or more Corporations, or two or more Corporations, who have entered into partnership with one another with a view to carrying on business for profit, but shall not include any unincorporated Company which was in existence on the second day of November 1862.

"Business" shall include profession.

"Individual" shall mean a natural person and shall not include a Corporation.

"Christian name" shall include any forename.

"Surname" shall mean the name by which the person in question was for the time being known and not a surname adopted or assumed for business purposes.

"Initials" shall include any recognised abbreviation of a Christian name.

In the case of a peer or person usually known by a British title different from his surname, the title by which he is known shall be substituted in this Act for his surname.

Reference in this Act to a former Christian name or surname shall not in the case of natural born British subjects, include a former Christian name or surname where that name or surname has been changed or disused before the person bearing the name had attained the age of 18 years, and in the case of a married woman, shall not include the name or surname by which she was known previous to the marriage.

"Business name" shall mean the name or style under which any business is carried on, whether in partnership or otherwise.

"Foreign firm" shall mean any firm, individual or Corporation whose principal place of business is situate outside His Majesty's Dominions.

"Showcards" shall mean cards containing or exhibiting articles dealt with, or samples or representations thereof.

"Prescribed" shall mean prescribed by rules made in pursuance of this Act.

23. *Short Title.*—This Act may be cited as the Registration of Business Names Act of 19 .

SCHEDULE.

| Description of Firm, etc. | The Additional Particulars. |
|---|---|
| Where the firm, individual or Corporation required to be registered carries on business as nominee or trustee or as manager of a joint family business. | The present Christian name and surname, any former name, nationality, and if that nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin, and usual residence, or as the case may be, the corporate name of every person or Corporation on whose behalf the business is carried on: Provided that if the business is carried on under any trust and any of the beneficiaries are a class of children or other persons, a description of the class shall be sufficient. |
| Where the firm, individual or Corporation required to be registered carries on business as general agent for any foreign firm. | The business name and address of the firm or person as agent for whom the business is carried on: Provided that if the business is carried on as agent for three or more foreign firms it shall be sufficient to state the fact that the business is so carried on, specifying the countries in which such foreign firms carry on business. |

No. 811/38/R of 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 18th September 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 4th instant, forwarding two copies of the draft bill to be called "The Registration of Business Names Act," which your Chamber proposes to introduce at the next meeting of the Legislative Council and enquiring whether this Chamber is prepared to support the said bill.

2. In reply I am to state that the Chairman of this Chamber who is now in Simla, has arranged to discuss this question, informally, with the Member for Commerce and Industry, and the result of this discussion will be made known on the Chairman's return to Bombay about the end of this month. In the meantime a copy of your bill has been sent to the Chairman together with a copy of your letter under reply.

3. I am to request that, if possible, you will kindly favour my Committee with 8 more copies of your bill to facilitate discussion in Committee.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS, 21st September 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 811/38, dated the 18th September 1918, from which I note that you have forwarded a copy of the draft bill of the Registration of Business Names Act to your Chairman at Simla, who has arranged to discuss this question informally with the Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry. I send you under separate cover 6 more copies, which are the only ones available.—I remain, etc.,

W. D. St. LEGER,
Secretary.

No. 896/38/R OF 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 23rd October 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 4th ultimo, forwarding copies of a draft Bill to be called "The Registration of Business Names Act" and enquiring whether this Chamber is prepared to support the said Bill.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have given this matter very careful consideration with the result that, while they are themselves in complete sympathy with the objects of the proposed measure and would like to see it introduced, they have come to the conclusion that the scope of the Bill is much too wide to be practicable. They have reason to believe that the Government of India would only support such a measure if there was a fairly general demand for it not only from European commercial and trading interests but also from Indian similar interests. This demand, my Committee feel, would not be forthcoming. In particular my Committee think that the proposal to include joint Hindu families in the scope of the Bill would evoke strong opposition and preclude any chance of success. I am to point out also that, merely from the administration point of view, the Bill as it stands would entail the maintenance of a large and expensive establishment.

3. My Committee are therefore of opinion that all that is practicable at present is the application of the principles of your Bill to aliens. This, they feel to be of immediate and prime importance and they would accord their hearty support to any such proposal.

4. It is not quite clear to my Committee whether your intention was to introduce your Bill in the Madras Legislative Council or to arrange for its introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. If the former was your intention, then the Bill could in the first instance only be applicable to the Madras Presidency. If you feel that you can secure the assent of the Madras Legislative

Council to the measure, my Committee consider that the application of this measure to your Presidency would be a most valuable object lesson to the rest of India and would do more than anything else could to pave the way for its adoption as an all-India measure.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 1325-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 9th April 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to send, for the information of your Chamber, copies of the marginally noted letters which the Committee of this Chamber have addressed to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, and to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, respectively.—Yours fathfully,

1.—Letter No. 1273-1919, dated the 4th April 1919, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.
2.—Letter No. 1274-1919, dated 4th April 1919, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

---

No. 1273-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, 4th April 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the correspondence resting with my letter No. 2545-1917, dated the 7th November 1917, on the subject of the suggested introduction, in this country, of legislation on the lines of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916. In the letter referred to the Committee stated that they agreed with the proposal.

2. I am now directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of Bengal, the attached copy of a Bill framed some little time ago by the Madras Chamber of Commerce with a view to giving effect to the proposal. It was intended that the Bill should be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council; but the Government of Madras did not see their way to grant leave for its introduction on the ground that the Bill purports to apply to the whole of India and that it should therefore be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Committee of this Chamber have carefully examined the provision of the Bill and, subject to the modifications noted below, they agree with its terms. In forwarding it to the Government of Bengal, they venture to express the hope that it will meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that the Government of Bengal will move the Government of India with a view to its introduction at an early date in the Imperial Legislative Council. The objects of the Bill are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to it, and, as already explained in the letter referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Chamber are of opinion that it is desirable that legislation on these lines should be adopted in India.

3. The modifications in the Bill which the Committee of this Chamber consider advisable are two in number. In the first place, it is possible that practical difficulties might arise in prosecuting persons for non-compliance with the provisions of clause 1 of the Bill. As framed, the Bill provides that persons carrying on business under a firm name not consisting of the surnames of the members thereof may be prosecuted for failure to effect registration. The onus would thus be on the prosecution to show that persons prosecuted are in fact the members of the firm in question. Having regard to the methods adopted by Indian dealers in this country, the prosecution might often find it difficult to establish this; and to obviate the difficulty it would appear to be desirable to add the following clause after clause 7 of the Bill:—

"Every firm, individual or family required to be registered
"under this Act shall on requisition from the Registrar
"produced before him all account books relating to the
"business carried on and the persons whose names shall

" appear in such books as having participated in the profits
" of such business shall be deemed to be the partners thereof
" and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in this Act.

4. The other modification which would appear to be necessary relates to the position of companies. The Bill, as framed, might be construed to apply to companies registered under the Companies Acts, and as the members of such companies are always fluctuating it should not be practicable to comply with the provisions of the Bill in so far at any rate as it provides for the publication of names of members on business papers, and for registration of every change in the membership of business. A clause should therefore be added excluding such companies from the operation of the Act.—I have, etc.,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

---

No. 1274-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, 4th April 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras.

*Registration of business names.*

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter, No. 2886-1918, dated the 19th December 1918, in the above connection. In view of the fact that the proposal to hold a conference of Chambers of Commerce in January last was not proceeded with, the Committee have recently again had under consideration the draft Bill forwarded with your letter of 11th September last. It has been decided to forward the Bill to the Government of Bengal with the request that, if it meets the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, they should move the Government of India with a view to the introduction of the Bill at an early date in the Imperial Legislative Council. It seems to the Committee that it is

desirable, if the support of the Government of Bengal can be obtained, that the Bill should be introduced as a Government measure, as it is likely that it will have a better chance of success in this way than if it be introduced as a private Bill. A copy of the Committee's letter to the Government of Bengal is enclosed herewith for your information, and it will be noted that they propose two modifications in the Bill as drafted; the Committee believe that these modifications will meet with your approval.

2. The Committee are forwarding to the other Indian Chambers for information copies of their letter to the Government of Bengal, of the Bill as received from you, and of this letter.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

---

No. 474/111/R of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1325, dated 9th instant, forwarding for the information of this Chamber copies of certain correspondence in connection with the Registration of Business Names Act and to state in connection therewith that my Committee are of opinion the present is not an opportune time to bring forward a measure of this nature and they, therefore, regret they are unable to support your representation to the Government of Bengal.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 5545 OF 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 5544, dated 31st May 1919, regarding the proposed legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act, with a request that you will favour Government with the opinion of your association on the proposed legislation on both the questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Order No. 5544.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st May 1919.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1891, dated 14th April 1919 :—

"I am directed to enclose copies of the letters noted below* from the Governments of Bengal and Madras, suggesting that legislation should be undertaken in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

"2. The object of such legislation would be twofold ; *viz.*—

(1) To identify alien interests; and
(2) by compelling the disclosure of assumed names, to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions.

---

*(1) From the Government of Bengal No. 1010 Com., dated the 22nd February 1918 and enclosure. (2) From the Government of Madras No. 2047, dated the 27th May 1918.

it should be clearly understood that action would not be aimed at Indians who assume European names. There are not infrequent cases of Europeans trading under assumed names, in which disclosure of real names may seem desirable.

"3. It will be observed from paragraph 234 of their report that the Indian Industrial Commission did not feel justified in making any recommendation for legislation on the lines of the English Registration of Business Names Act. The Government of India are of opinion, however, that this opportunity should be taken of examining fully both the question of the registration of business names and that of the registration of partnerships, in respect of which it will be seen from paragraph 233 of their report that the Commission were in favour of legislation. The two questions to some extent overlap, and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships which have been felt to be of great force on the several previous occasions on which the latter question has been considered. With particular reference to the difficulty of applying registration to Hindu joint family concerns, I am to invite opinions on the suggestion that the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family should be accepted in place of the details of the individual members as also on the cognate suggestion contained in paragraph 232 of the Industrial Commission's Report.

"4. The Government of India are unwilling to proceed with legislation on either question unless there is a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of legislation. I am accordingly to request that, if there is no objection, the views of the commercial community, both European and Indian in Bombay on both questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns, may be obtained and forwarded to the Government of India together with an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council in the matter."

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and its accompaniments together with extract paragraphs 232—234 of

the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, the Bombay Underwriters' Association, the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and the Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks, with Bombay, a request that they will favour Government with their opinions on the proposed legislation on both the questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns.

2. Copies of the letter should also be forwarded for favour of opinion to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions. They should be requested to consult such selected officers or business men in their Divisions as they may think fit.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

ACCOMPANIMENTS TO GOVERNMENT ORDER, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, No. 5544, DATED 31ST MAY 1919.

No. 1010—Com. dated the 22nd February 1918.

From—The Honourable Mr. J. Donald, M. A., C.I.E., I. C. S. Secretary to the Government of Bengal;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to submit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 7th May 1917, addressed to this Government by the Calcutta Trades Association, on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles. The Committee of the Association observe that the practice of assumption by Indians of European names which is common in India is productive of harm, and suggest that a Registration Act, drawn up on the lines of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, now in force in the United Kingdom,

be introduced into this country. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who were consulted by this Government on the subject, support the proposal of the Calcutta Trades Association. The Committee of the Calcutta Import Trade Association have also expressed the opinion that the passing by Government of an Act similar to the English Act for this country would go far to place trade on a sounder footing.

2. The object of the suggested legislation is the registration of the true names of a person or persons trading under a business name, which does not consist of the true surnames of the individual or individuals, and a provision that persons trading under such names should show their true names on their catalogues and on all other papers in which the names appear. Although the proposal has been mooted primarily with a view to preventing Indian traders from concealing their identity under a European name or title, there is no intention that such traders shall be prevented from using any name they may choose, nor as might possibly be gathered from the correspondence enclosed, that any distinction be made between British and Indian firms on the lines followed in the English Act as between British and alien firms. In regard to the latter consideration it would be necessary in any legislation to make provision on the lines of section 14 of the English Act to distinguish between alien and British (including Indian) firms, while Indians would not be required, of course, to state their nationality as prescribed by section 18 of the English Act.

3. The Governor in Council agrees that the proposal is a desirable one and he would favour its introduction into this country. Apart from the consideration which primarily induced the Trades Association to move in the matter, the adoption of a measure of this kind seems necessary in connection with any measures for the regulation of alien trade in the future.

4. It has further suggested that, in legislating in this direction, steps might be taken with advantage to prohibit any registered firm, company or partnership, from carrying on business in a name similar to that of any existing company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 (VII of 1913), or so similar as to

be calculated to deceive; provided that no person or persons should be prevented from carrying on business whether singly or in partnership, under a name or names and style *bona fide* belonging to him or them. The Governor in Council agrees that a provision of this kind is necessary if the objects of the measure are to be fully achieved.

5. I am to add that the position of ancestral or joint family business, which is so common throughout India, cannot be overlooked in dealing with this question. So far as Hindus governed by the Dayabhaga School of Hindu Law are concerned, there will be little difficulty in securing registration of all the partners because the sons and grandsons of the originally registered partners will have no interest in the firm, so long as the latter are alive. In the case of Hindus governed by the Mitakshara School, however, there is likely to be some difficulty since in such cases a son born to any one of the partners will become a partner the moment he is born, and in this way there may be changes in the number of partners many times in the year by births and deaths. It is only the registration of partnerships affecting the management of the business which is really aimed at.

---

DATED 7th May 1917.

From—The Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, Commerce Branch.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association, to address you on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles.

2. The assumption by Indians of European names for trading purposes is largely, if not wholly, induced by the anticipation that such names will, by inspiring greater confidence, tend to increase business and ensure extended credit in wholesale transactions, and the committee are of opinion that the practice is not common to Calcutta alone but applies equally to all Presidency towns throughout India, and in a lesser degree, to the larger towns. The committee, therefore, submit that the practice is productive of harm and injury, inasmuch as (*a*) firms in England and other

countries are misled in correspondence on business matters by the titles and signatures of European names by those who assume them, (*b*) bankers are similarly misled by signatures on documents, believing that the firms or individuals subscribing assumed names are Europeans, and (*c*) people residing in the mofussil and district are also misled in their dealings with those persons who assume European names.

3. In this connection I am to draw your attention to the "Registration of Business Names" Act which has recently come into force in the United Kingdom, whereby all persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom must trade under their own names or submit to registration. The Committee are of opinion that an act drawn up on somewhat similar lines is very necessary in India, in order to check effectually the practice resorted to by Indians of adopting European names and titles for business purposes, thereby not only deceiving the public as to the composition of such firms, but also rendering it difficult, where recourse to law is necessary, to trace the actual proprietors thereof.

4. The committee are in a position to furnish, if it be considered necessary, concrete examples of so styled European firms, the owner or partners of which are natives of India.

5. In conclusion, I am to say that in the opinion of the Committee, the only manner in which this undesirable state of things can be remedied is by the introduction of a Registration Act, and they express the hope that you will be good enough to submit this letter to the Government of India for consideration.

---

No. 2047, DATED 27th May 1918.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, I. C. S., Acting Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to state that in a letter, dated 17th August 1917, the Madras Trades Association urged on this Government the desirability of introducing an Indian Registration of Business Names Act similar to that recently introduced in the United

Kingdom and requested that the question might be placed before the Government of India for consideration. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras, in a letter, dated 5th September 1917, supported this proposal.

2. The Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, the Director of Industries, Madras, and the other Chambers of Commerce, both European and Indian, whose opinions were asked on the question whether such legislation might be usefully introduced and if so whether it should be made applicable to (*a*) all firms or (*b*) exporting firms only, are generally in favour of universal legislation. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, while supporting the proposal, points out certain difficulties in applying the proposed act to Hindu joint family concerns. These difficulties will arise only with reference to section 18 (1) of the English Act and could easily be overcome by a provision allowing the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family to be accepted in place of the details of the individual members.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the official and non-official opinions which he has consulted and considers that the introduction of an Indian Registration of Business Names Act would be a salutary measure tending to prevent peaceful penetration by aliens, and to raise the standard of commercial morality. He would accordingly recommend that legislation on these lines should be undertaken in due course.

---

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 232 and 234 OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, 1916-18.

*Registration of Partnerships.*

232. The vexed question whether registration of partnerships should be made compulsory has been many times under the consideration of the Government of India within the past 50 years. The last occasion was in 1908, when the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce both prepared draft bills dealing with the subject; but their drafts were irreconcilable, and Government considered that the proposals did not afford a basis for legislation.

During our tour we recorded the opinions of many witnesses on the subject; most of them favoured compulsory registration, should it prove to be practicable, but some, especially amongst our Indian witnesses, feared that the prevalence in Indian businesses of the Hindu joint family system would be found an insuperable obstacle. Mr. B. L. Mitter, a leading Barrister of the Calcutta High Court, has made some valuable suggestions which, we think, should go some way to remove this difficulty; these he developed further when he appeared before us to give oral evidence in support of his written statement, and he also gave us to understand that the leaders of the Calcutta Bar generally were in substantial agreement with his views. Mr. Mitter's proposals practically treat a Hindu joint family as a single partner, and provide for the compulsory registration of all contractual partnerships. So long as the business is a purely joint family business, with no stranger in it, registration would not be necessary, but directly a stranger is introduced into the business, the partnership would become contractual, the contracting parties being the joint family as a unit on the one side, and the stranger on the other. Registration would then become necessary, and the joint family would be registered in the name of the *karta* or head of it, whose declaration would bind all the family. Mr. Mitter considers that registration should be made compulsory in the case of future partnerships only, and would leave to existing concerns the option of registering or not as they may desire, his argument being that, as all partnerships have to be renewed when the terms are changed, or a partner dies, compulsory registration would become universal within a generation.

The other chief obstacles in the past to the introduction of compulsory registration have been, first, the difficulty of excluding and the hardship of including, small partnerships, of which there must be many thousands among petty shop-keepers and traders in all parts of the country; and, second, the difficulty of applying registration to transitory or single-venture partnerships, which are said to be common on the Bombay side. We see no reason why either small or single-venture partnerships should be exempted from the provisions of any legislation that may be found practicable; for to the former the analogy of custom in petty transactions in land would apply, and, as Mr. Mitter points out, these are

habitually registered without any trouble and at a very trifling cost; and the latter should be, and are governed by the law which regulates partnerships. To meet in part these suggested difficulties it has been proposed that a compulsory Registration Act, if introduced, should run at first in the Presidency towns only; but we see no need for this restriction.

233. Looking at the matter in its purely business aspect, it appears to us that throughout the main stumbling block in the way of compulsory registration has been the Hindu joint family system and that the difficulties in this regard would to a great extent disappear, if Mr. Mitter's proposals were adopted; they have at any rate the two great advantages that a joint family can be registered as a single entity, and that it would be difficult for a person to deceive third parties by pretending that he was a partner, when in fact he was not or *vice versa*. We, therefore, consider that Government should take an early opportunity of examining the whole question thoroughly with a view to legislation, and in so doing should invoke the assistance of the leading non-official lawyers in the chief business centres; for we believe that few among minor measures would do more to develop confidence and promote business relationship between Indian firms and their constituents abroad, and especially between European and Indian firms in this country.

We do not consider any system of optional registration in the least likely to achieve the desired results.

*Registration of Business Names.*

234. It has been urged upon us in some quarters, especially by Trades Associations, whose members have probably suffered most from the absence of it, that we should recommend legislation on the same lines as that recently enacted in the United Kingdom under war conditions, to enforce the registration of business names. This is, however, a question on which comparatively little evidence has been forthcoming, and we do not, therefore, feel justified in making any recommendation.

No. 911/111/R OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 29th July 1919.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5545, dated 31st May last, forwarding a copy of Government Order No. 5544 of the same date regarding the proposed legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act and requesting the views of this Chamber on the proposed legislation.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee are strongly in favour of the proposed Bill and they hope it will be introduced as soon as possible. If it be ultimately decided that a Bill to include the registration of joint Hindu families cannot be introduced, my Committee trust a modified Bill for the registration of alien firms will be considered and passed into law. I am to add that my Committee consider the suggestion that only the management of a joint Hindu business should be registered, is a good one and in their opinion it would meet the case.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX **K-2.**

## BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, 1859.

No. 8440.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution of Government in this Department No. 8437, dated this day, and

to request that you will be so good as to furnish Government with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the provisions of the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

2. I am also to request that the reply to this letter may be sent so as to reach Government not later than the 8th November 1919.—I have, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

---

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 8437.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th October 1918.

No. 2528, dated 24th September 1919.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council of the 17th September 1919, I am directed to forward herewith 60 copies of the papers noted below* and to request that the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India in this Department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. I am also to request that the Bill and Statement may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Governor in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

*A Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

3. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 1st December 1919.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be forwarded to the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, who should be requested to favour Government with their opinions on the provisions of the Bill after consulting selected District Judges.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner, N. D., the Commissioner, C. D., the Commissioner, S. D., the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, with a request that they will favour Government with their opinions on the provisions of the Bill. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions should consult selected District Magistrates.

3. The officers and the public bodies whose opinions have been invited above should be requested to furnish them not later than the 8th November 1919.

4. The Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be forwarded to the Manager of the Government Central Press for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and to the Oriental Translator to Government for early translation into Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese. The translations should be forwarded by the Oriental Translator to Government, to the Manager of the Government Central Press for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The Commissioner in Sind should also be requested to arrange for the publication of the Bill and its translation in Sindhi in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

5. The dates on which several publications are made should be reported to Government for communication to the Government of India.

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

A

BILL

*Further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act*, 1859.

XIII of 1859. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Workman's Breach of Contract (Amendment) Act, 191 .

XIII of 1859. **2.** (*1*) Section 1 of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be re-numbered sub-section (*1*) of section 1.

Amendment of section 1 of Act XIII of 1859.

(*2*) In the said section as re-numbered—

(*a*) after the words "an advance of money" the words "not exceeding three hundred rupees" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) the words "and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue" to the end of the section shall be omitted.

(*3*) To the said section as re-numbered the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) Such Magistrate shall at once examine the complainant on oath and may thereupon dismiss the complaint if in his opinion there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

"(*3*) If in the opinion of the Magistrate there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue a summons or warrant as he may think proper for bringing before him such artificer, workman or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case."

Substitution of new sections for section 2 of Act XIII of 1859. **3.** (*1*) For section 2 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"**2.** (*1*) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such artificer, workman or labourer has received money in advance, not exceeding three hundred rupees, from the complainant on account of any such work, and has wilfully and without

Order for repayment of advance or performance of contract.

lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed the same according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may in his discretion either order such artificer, workman or labourer to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as may be just and proper within such period and in such instalments, if any, as the Magistrate thinks fit, or order him to perform or get performed such work within such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate may determine and otherwise according to the terms of the contract:

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal.

*Explanation*:—Where no time has been fixed for the performance of a contract, neglect may be presumed to have occurred on the expiry of such period as the Magistrate deems to be a reasonable time for the performance thereof.

(*2*) If such artificer, workman or labourer shall fail to comply with an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or, if the order be for the repayment of a sum of money for a period which may extend to three months or until repayment is made, whichever period is shorter:

Provided that, where any instalment has been ordered, no sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month shall be passed for default in payment of any one instalment, and the aggregate of such sentences shall not exceed three months.

(*3*) The Magistrate may from time to time extend the period for repayment of money advanced or for the performance of work, as the case may be, and may vary the instalments:

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section extending beyond one year from the date of the order under sub-section (*1*) the period within which the work is to be performed.

(*4*) No repayment of any money or order therefor shall deprive the complainant of any civil remedy whether for the recovery of any money advanced and remaining unpaid or otherwise, which he may have otherwise than under this Act.

2A. The Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to make an order under section 2 where in his opinion the contract in respect of a breach of which the complaint has been made was substantially unfair.

Inequitable contracts not to be enforced.

2B. (*1*) If in any proceedings under this Act the Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous and vexatious, he may in his discretion call upon the complainant forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the person or persons complained against or to each or any of them.

Compensation in false or frivolous and vexatious complaints.

(*2*) The Magistrate shall consider any cause which such complainant may show, and, if after so doing he is satisfied that the accusation was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous and vexatious, he may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation not exceeding fifty rupees be paid by the complainant to the person or persons complained against or to each or any of them.

(*3*) Compensation for the payment of which an order is made under sub-section (*2*) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine, and the Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the same, further order that in default of payment the complainant shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to thirty days or until payment is made, whichever period is shorter."

Amendment of section 3 of Act XIII of 1859.

**4.** In section 3 of the said Act for the words "to be imprisoned with hard labour" the words "to imprisonment" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 1 of Act XIII of 1859.

**5.** For section 4 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

IX of 1872.

"4. In this Act the words "contract" shall extend to all contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts where a period having been specified for performance, such period exceeds one year."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (XIII of 1859) is recognised to be in its present form unsuited in many respects to modern conditions, and has also been found capable of abuse by employers. It is proposed by this amending Bill to remedy these defects.

In the first place, the Bill fixes a period of limitation for a complaint at three months and confines the utilization by employers of the provisions of the Act to cases where the advance does not exceed three hundred rupees, and the time for performance of the contract, where a time is fixed, does not exceed one year. In all cases, whether a time is fixed or not, the Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to put the Act into operation if he considers the terms of the contract are substantially unfair to the workman. Similarly, the Bill empowers the Magistrate to throw out a complaint after examining the complainant on oath and without compelling the appearance of the workman, if he thinks there is no ground for proceeding and, by a provision analogous to that of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) to award the workman compensation if the complaint was false or frivolous and vexatious.

Further, where a breach of contract has been proved, the Magistrate will have discretion to order either repayment of the advance or performance of the contract and will no longer be bound by the option of the complainant. He will also have power to allow time for repayment and to order payment by instalments and, if the order is for performance of the contract, to fix a time not exceeding one year therefor. Any such order may be varied at the discretion of the Magistrate, but not so as to extend the period fixed for performance of a contract beyond one year.

Finally, the Bill enables imprisonment of either description to be ordered as a punishment for a breach of contract. Under the existing law imprisonment must, if ordered, be rigorous.

The proviso to section 2 of the existing Act has been re-drafted to give effect more clearly to the intention.

W. H. VINCENT.

SIMLA, the 13th September 1919.

No. 1273/182/W OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 15th November 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8440, dated 11th ultimo, inviting the opinion of this Chamber on the provisions of the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

2. In reply I am to submit the views of my Committee on the above Bill as under:—

(*a*) The amendments made in the present bill considerably weaken the sections of the Act now in force but the amendments appear to my Committee to be in conformity with modern views on the subject and they think the amendments are not unreasonable. They know of no Act in England under which a workman can be compelled to work, under penalty of imprisonment.

(*b*) As the Act now stands there is no limit under which the employer cannot take advantage of the Act. He may have advanced the workman Rs. 5/- only and there may be a *bona fide* dispute yet he may harass the workman by adopting the summary methods which the Act entitles him to adopt, for, under the Act as it now stands, the Magistrate is bound without enquiry to issue process. Further it is at the option of the employer whether the workman is to repay the money advanced or be ordered to perform the work.

(*c*) The Act as now amended requires that the advance shall have been Rs. 300 at least. Secondly, the Magistrate must enquire into the matter before issuing process and be satisfied that a *prima facie* case exists. Thirdly it is for the Magistrate to decide whether the money should be repaid or the workman should perform the work he was engaged to do. Lastly the Magistrate can now sentence a workman to simple or rigorous imprisonment if he fails to carry out any order made whereas previously he had no option but to give a sentence of rigorous imprisonment.

(*d*) The Act as it stands lends itself to the advantage of unreasonable employers and my Committee are of opinion that the amendments are a protection to the workman without depriving employers of such advantages as may be reasonable.

3. The Committee have no further remarks to put forward in connection with this Bill.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 10018.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution of Government in this Department No. 10015, dated this day, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish Government at an early date with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the question raised by the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

---

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 10015.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd November 1919.

No. 3094, dated the 5th November 1919.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 2528, dated the 24th September 1919, regarding the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, I am directed to invite attention to the promise made by the Honourable the Home Member at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th September 1919, to consider the question of the right of appeal against sentences of imprisonment passed under sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1859. As the general law relating to appeals contained in Chapter XXXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, applies there is no appeal in the case of convictions by Presidency Magistrates under the Act of 1859 or in cases in which the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month. In other cases an appeal lies when section 414 does not apply. The Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council as to whether, in view of the fact that all cases are open to revision, it is necessary to provide, an appeal where no appeal at present lies.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, who should be requested to favour Government with their opinions on the question raised by the Government of India after consulting selected District Judges.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner, N. D., the Commissioner, C. D., the Commissioner, S. D., the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, with a request that they will favour Government with their opinions on the question. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions should consult selected District Magistrates.

3. The officers and the public bodies whose opinions have been invited above should be requested to furnish them at an early date.

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 1420/182/W of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30th December 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 10018, dated 22nd November 1919, enclosing a copy of a Resolution of Government relative to the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, and asking for the opinion of my Committee upon the question raised by the Government of India therein.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are advised that it is not easy to state a reason why convictions under this Act should be appealable, when no appeal lies against convictions under the Penal Code unless the sentence exceeds one month. If the accused be advised that his conviction was in law illegal, he can apply in revision to the High Court of Sessions Judge, who have power to reverse the conviction or reduce the sentence.

3. My Committee are not aware that in the opinion of legal practitioners the power given to the High Courts and District Courts to call for the papers from Courts subordinate to them for the purpose of a possible revision are insufficient to protect the rights of convicted persons sentenced to one month's imprisonment only, and under the circumstances they think that the power of revision available in the case of a sentence under this Act is sufficient. The opinion so far expressed is a general one.

4. Regarding the question from the point of view of the employer only, it will be evident that, it is in his interest so far as possible to make the Magistrate's decision a final one. The Act will be considerably amended in favour of the workman, and my Committee think that the suggested amendment is not necessary in the interests of the workman, while it will add to the difficulties of the employer.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

# APPENDIX L-1.

## EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

No. 13707 of 1918.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th December 1918.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to impose the duty on excess profits arising out of certain businesses with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Chamber on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 15th January 1919 at the latest.—I have, etc.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 133-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

DELHI, the 14th January 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1077/159, dated the 10th December 1918, in which it is urged that the Excess Profits Duty Bill should not be proceeded with. Your Committee submit that there are cogent reasons for reconsidering the decision which was originally arrived at in September last and was based on the assumption that hostilities would not be at an end before the spring of 1920.

2. I am to explain that the position to be met is briefly as follows. As your Committee assume, the effect of the earlier termination of hostilities will no doubt be to reduce the total

cost to India of the offer made in pursuance of the Resolution of the 9th September 1918. On the best data that are available the Government of India now anticipate that the additional expenditure during 1919-20 will be about £8 million as against £14·7 million mentioned by Sir William Meyer. While framing their estimates for next year with full regard to all possible economy, they do not anticipate that they will be able to provide more than about half of this sum of £ 8 million from the ordinary revenues on the existing basis of taxation. It will therefore be necessary to impose additional taxation to bridge the gap. After fully considering the various alternatives which have been suggested, the Government of India have decided to persevere with the Excess Profits Duty Bill, and it may be pointed out that Sir William Meyer in the course of his speech on the Resolution referred to definitely stated that such a tax would be placed in the forefront of any taxation programme.

3. With regard to the further points taken in your letter, I am to say that it is the intention of the Government of India to give full consideration to any hard cases which may arise so as to ensure that these shall be dealt with as equitably as possible.—I have, etc.,

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 171/50 of 1919.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 10th February 1919.

The UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to address you with further reference to your letter No. 13707, dated 27th December 1918, with which was forwarded a copy of the Bill to impose a Duty on Excess Profits. My Committee must adhere to the objections stated in their letter of 10th December last, and they would repeat the opinion therein expressed that the additional revenue required should be raised in

other ways. They understand that the sum required is about 4½ million sterling and it appears to them that an Excess Profits tax is an extremely clumsy method of raising this sum as it is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy how much such a tax will yield. There is therefore no analogy between the imposition of the tax in England during war time and its imposition in this country at the end of hostilities, for during the currency of the tax in England, it was a foregone conclusion that whatever revenue might accrue from the Excess Profits tax, there would still be a huge deficiency in revenue as compared with expenditure.

2. I am further to point out that it is exceedingly difficult to frame rules which can be equitable for all the classes of businesses concerned when such widely different institutions as factories, trading concerns and Banks are involved. It is too much to expect that any rules however carefully drafted for the guidance of Collectors of Income Tax can meet all cases and my Committee feel that no criticism of the Bill can be comprehensive unless they have before them more indication of how it will work in practice than is possible from a survey of the bare clauses published. Considering the antagonism which the Bill is arousing among the commercial classes the mistake which my Committee believe is being made in not abandoning the measure will be intensified if the Bill leaves those affected in perplexity as to the extent of their liability.

3. I am also to draw attention to the tremendous responsibility as well as mass of work of a highly complex and diverse nature which will be thrown upon the Income Tax Collectors. It may be doubted if the provisions of clause 9 are adequate as no appeal to a High Court is permitted.

4. A good many suggestions were put forward in my Committee's letter, dated 18th October last, addressed to the Finance Department of the Government of India, many of which they now desire to repeat and amplify.

(*a*) A choice of years should be given on which to base standard profits, otherwise great unfairness is bound to occur. My Committee are of opinion that it would be a mistake arbitrarily to exclude any one year such

as 1914-15 as there might be many cases where an assessee had had a reasonably good year in 1914-15 and had felt the effects of the war seriously during the next one or two years. They understand that in England the assessees are allowed to take the average of the best two out of three years. They think a similar system might be adopted in India and they would suggest that assessees should be allowed to take any four out of six years, namely: 1913-14 to 1918-19 or the corresponding accounts years. The effect of this, in the case of concerns which make up their accounts to the 31st December, and in Bombay the majority of concerns follow this practice, would be to give them the choice of four years out of the six calendar years 1912-17 inclusive. As the Excess Profits tax will be levied for the first time on the basis of profits of the calendar year 1918, this seems equitable. Another reason in favour of this system is that it will reduce the number of hard cases which will require special consideration. My Committee think it is generally admitted that the assessment and collection of this tax will present many difficulties owing to the comparative inadequacy of the machinery available, and it is therefore desirable to reduce the number of special cases as far as possible. It is obvious that a system which gives a choice of four out of six years will produce much fewer hard cases than a system which lays down four particular years especially if it also arbitrarily excludes one in the middle of a series.

(*b*) A Company should in every case have the option of taking 10 per cent. as its standard profits.

(*c*) My Committee are of opinion that businesses which have increased their capital during the years taken into account for assessment should receive an addition to their normal expectation of profits as shown by those years proportionate to the increase in their capital.

(*d*) Income Tax should be leviable only on profits after deduction of Excess Profits Tax.

(*e*) No Company should be charged Super Tax as well as Excess Profits Tax. My Committee would like to see the abolition of the application of Super Tax to Companies. Failing this it might be provided that a Company should be liable for one or the other (whichever were the greater) but not for both.

(*f*) Option to be given Companies to make the accounting period the 12 months ending 31st December 1918, or 31st March 1919, in substitution of the year provided for in the definition "Accounting period." The alternative to this seems to be a provision to give Companies a rebate in the event of the following year's profits being below the standard profits. It may be conceded that a liberal application of recommendation (*a*) will go some way towards making the foregoing suggestion unnecessary. But apart from the question of equity which can hardly be disputed it seems absolutely essential to make some provision for the case of a man who, for example, incurs a liability of one lac Excess Profits through his total profits during the year 1918 being five lacs whereas during 1919, his business shows a nett loss of ten lacs. Considering the losses experienced by many traders through the abrupt termination of hostilities it would be unsafe to conclude that the number of such cases will be negligible and my Committee would draw attention to the great odium which Government cannot fail to incur if the operation of its taxes is such as to cause any far reaching sense of injustice. The strong point of British rule in India has been its justice and impartiality. My Committee fear that however carefully a bill of this description is drafted, it must inevitably be unfair to many in its operation. It must also be pointed out that a Government which has got into bad odour through the unfair and erratic nature of its methods of taxation will find itself much handicapped

when it wishes to borrow. Taking a long view of the needs of India it must be admitted that it would be calamitous if Government allowed its future programme of loans to be spoiled for the sake of some temporary revenue.

(*g*) Reasonable provisions should be made for payment by instalments to prevent Companies being put to inconvenience or undue disturbance of the money market.

(*h*) With regard to the definition of "Capital," the following is an extract from the English Act :—

"The Board of referees may, on application, order the calculation of the percentage standard to be by reference to some factor other than the capital (X) this rule applies where a trade or business is such that the capital employed is small compared with the capital necessarily at stake."

There is no provision of the kind in the Indian Bill and my Committee are of opinion that this provision is of real importance to the industrial concerns of India by reason of :—

(1) Government restriction on the making of new share capital issues,

(2) The increased cost of materials, and

(3) The consequential need for temporary borrowings, Bank over-drafts and financial assistance generally all of which have increased the risks of capital and placed shareholders in a deferred position with regard to dividends and more so with capital should losses arise.

(*i*) My Committee again desire to draw attention to the necessity of counteracting the absence of machinery for assessing and collecting what will be due under the proposed Bill and in this connection they recapitulate point No. 14 of their letter to the Finance Department of the Government of India.

"My Committee understand that experience at Home has shown that the work of assessing the Excess Profits Tax is extremely difficult and technical and it is principally done there by professional Accountants who have made a special study of this question. In India an adequate supply of professional Accountants is not available and while my Committee think that in Bombay the non-official commercial community will be willing to afford such assistance as they can, it would be idle to pretend that that assistance will be expert or competent. For this reason it is particularly desirable in framing the Act to make the provisions as elastic as possible and to reduce to a minimum the work which will be required from the Advisory Committee. My Committee agree that in any case the use of an Advisory Committee might be optional to assessees."

(*j*) My Committee venture to recommend that Government should get what advice they can from the British Treasury on the subject of how to extract Excess Profits out of Foreign firms trading in India. The idea of assessing them on turnover for income tax is borrowed from the English Finance Act. It would also be well to learn how the Japanese Excess Profits Tax is applied to foreign firms.

(*k*) For the direction of the Tax Collectors and Tax Payers and to facilitate the agreement and settlement of "Excess Profits Tax" computations and assessments it should be specifically provided in the Bill that rulings in the United Kingdom and the many concessions embodied in the Act of the United Kingdom may be quoted in support of claims in India. In this connection I am to suggest that Banks in this country should be treated not less favourably than was the case in England.

(*l*) Business which have been controlled during the war should be entitled to differential treatment.

5. Considering that the amount of revenue to be made good by the proposed tax does not exceed 4½ million sterling my Committee question whether anything like so high a rate as 50 per cent. is necessary.

6. Whatever special taxation is levied my Committee hold that it is very important that Government should make a plain statement as to the future as well as the present. It is very demoralising for commerce and industry to be left in such uncertainty as to the taxation to which it will be subjected especially when the taxation is in the form of Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax which whatever their merits from the point of view of yielding temporary revenue are open to very grave objections on broader grounds when applied to trading, banking and industrial concerns. It is indisputable that certain methods of raising money may be justifiable during the war but may do grave harm during the period of reconstruction and after. The fact that public opinion has tolerated certain taxes during the war is no criterion that the same taxes can be safely imposed in peace-time.

7. My Committee of course admit the necessity for a certain amount of direct taxation but they venture to think that if carried too far it may aggravate the evil of hoarding. This practice is rooted in the native of India and cannot be stopped but it is very important that it should not become worse. Its prevalence marks one of the great distinctions between East and West and makes it exceedingly dangerous to adopt too readily English methods of taxation in this country. My Committee recommend careful investigation of possible sources of revenue by indirect means as worthy of the closest attention.

8. My Committee feel that it is hardly possible to overestimate the political importance of avoiding methods of taxation the application of which can only cause friction and dissatisfaction. This is true at all times but they feel that there is special force in this warning under present conditions when political unrest is so much in evidence and industrial conditions unsettled.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

A

BILL

TO

*Impose a duty on excess profits arising out of certain businesses.*

Whereas it is expedient to impose a duty on excess profits arising out of certain businesses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

**1.** (1) This Act, may be called the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st April, 1919.

Definitions.

**2.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"accounting period" means the twelve months ending on the 31st March, 1919, or if the accounts of the business have been made up within the said twelve months for the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, in respect of a year ending on any date other than the said 31st March, then the year ending on that other date;

VII of 1918.

"business" includes any trade, commerce or manufacture, or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture;

"Chief Revenue-authority" means the Board of Revenue or the Financial Commissioner in provinces where those authorities exist and in any other case such authority as the Local Government may declare to be the Chief Revenue-authority for the purposes of this Act;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

All expressions used or embodied by reference in this Act which are not hereinbefore defined shall have the same meaning as is attributed to them by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

VII of 1918.

Application of Act.

**3.** This Act shall apply to every business (other than the businesses specified in Schedule I) which is, during any part of the accounting period either carried on in British India by any person or owned

or carried on in any place in India by a person ordinarily resident in British India.

Imposition of excess profits duty.

**4.** Subject to the provisions of this Act, there shall, in respect of any business to which this Act applies, be charged, levied and paid on the amount by which the profits in the accounting period exceed the standard profits, a duty (in this Act referred to as "excess profits duty") of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of that excess :

Provided that the amount of the said duty shall not exceed such sum as would reduce the profits in the accounting period below thirty thousand rupees.

Ascertainment of profits in the accounting period.

**5.** The profits of a business in the accounting period shall, at the option of the person by whom the excess profits duty in respect of that business is payable be or be deemed to be,—

(*a*) the taxable income as finally ascertained for the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, or VII of 1918.

(*b*) when the accounting period in respect of the business ends on any date other than the 31st March, 1919, and the accounts of the business are made up for an additional period ending on the said 31st March, a sum which bears the same proportion to the taxable income of the total period (such taxable income being ascertained as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the said Act) as a period of one year bears to the total period.

*Explanation.*—The profits in the accounting period shall, notwithstanding any composition in force for the purpose of the said Act be actually ascertained in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Standard profits.

**6.** (*1*) The standard profits of a business shall be as follows :—

(*a*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. or at such rate not being less than 10 per cent. as may be prescribed, on the capital of the business as existing at the end of the accounting period in which case the

capital of the business shall for the purposes of this Act, be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II ; or

(*b*) at the option of the person by whom excess profits duty in respect of the business is payable—

(*i*) if the profits of the business have been assessed in the years 1913 and 1914 for the purposes of the income-tax law then in force—the aggregate of half of the profits so assessed and half of the interest if any, received in those years on securities forming part of the assets of the business ; or

(*ii*) if the profits of the business have been assessed for the said purposes in the years 1913 and 1914 and in two only of the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917—the aggregate of one-fourth of the profits so assessed and one-fourth of the interest, if any, received in the same four years on securities forming part of the assets of the business ; or

(*iii*) if the profits of the business have been assessed for the said purposes in all the five years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917—the aggregate of one-fourth of the profits assessed in the years 1913 and 1914 and in such two of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917—as may be selected by the said person and one-fourth of the interest, if any, received in the same four years on securities forming part of the assets of the business :

Provided that if the average capital employed in the business in the years adopted for the purpose of determining the standard profits is less or more than the capital so employed at the end of the accounting period there shall be made to or from the standard profits an addition or a deduction, as the case may be, which shall bear to the standard profits the same proportion as such increase or decrease of capital bears to the average capital so employed in the years so adopted.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of ascertaining the average capital employed, the capital employed in the business in any year shall be deemed to be the capital so employed at the end of the year :

Provided further that if the assessment in any of the said years was made in respect of a period of less than twelve months, that assessment shall, for the purpose of determining the standard profits, be proportionately increased.

(*2*) If a composition for income-tax was in force in any of the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, such composition shall be deemed for the purposes of clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) to have been the assessment and the profits shall be determined in accordance therewith :

Provided that the person by whom excess profits duty in respect of the business is payable shall notwithstanding any such composition, be entitled to have an assessment of the profits of the business, made for the purpose of determining the standard profits, in the same way as the assessment would have been made if no such composition had been agreed upon.

(*3*) Each of the years referred to in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall be deemed to be the twelve months commencing with the 1st of April in the year mentioned.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section no increase of capital made after the 31st December, 1918, shall be taken into account in any case, and no such increase before that date shall be taken into account when it appears or to the extent to which it appears that the increase was made with intent to evade or has the effect of evading the payment of the excess profits duty.

Power to Collector to make allowances for special circumstances.

7. On the application (made in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 11) of any person chargeable with excess profits duty alleging that, owing to any of the following circumstances, namely :—

(*a*) any change in the constitution of a partnership of which he is or was a member,

(*b*) any postponement or suspension, as a consequence of the present war, of renewals or repairs,

(*c*) any exceptional depreciation or obsolescence (including the cost of replacement during the accounting period) due to the present war of assets employed in the business,

(*d*) the provision in connection with the requirements of the present war of plant or machinery which will not be required for the purposes of the business after the termination of the war,

(*e*) the fact that the assets of the business consist to any material extent of shares in a company the business of which is itself chargeable to excess profits duty,

(*f*) the liability of any part of the profits of the business to excess profits duty in the United Kingdom, or

(*g*) any special circumstances connected with the nature of the business or the period for which any profits are ascertained or determined,

the provisions of this Act for the calculation of excess profits duty operate unfairly in his case, the Collector may make such allowances in calculating the amount of the duty as seem to him to be necessary to meet the special circumstances, provided that any such allowance shall not reduce the amount of duty payable under the provisions of the Act by more than twenty-five per cent. without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Appeal to Chief Revenue-authority.

8. (*1*) If any person who has applied under section 7 is dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector on his application, he may appeal to the Chief Revenue-authority which shall, at the option of such person, either itself decide such appeal or refer it to a Board of Referees to be appointed by the Local Government. The Board shall hear and consider any appeal so referred and shall communicate its decision to the Chief Revenue-authority.

(*2*) The Chief Revenue-authority and the Board shall be entitled to take into account any of the circumstances specified in section 7, and to modify the decision of the Collector with reference thereto in such way and to such extent as they may consider just and equitable.

(3) Every Board of Referees appointed under this section shall consist of three or, in cases which the Local Government considers to be of difficulty or importance, of four persons. When the Board consists of four persons, the Local Government shall appoint one of the members to be Chairman. In any case at least two members of the Board shall be persons not in the service of Government and having in the opinion of the Local Government adequate business experience.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion between the members of the Board, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. When the Board consists of four members and the members are equally divided in opinion, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) The decision of the Chief Revenue-authority on any appeal under this section or of the Board where an appeal is referred to it shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, be final, and shall be deemed to be the basis of assessment in the particular case.

Power of Governor General in Council to deal with hardship in case of a class of business.

9. (1) The Governor General in Council may, on the application made before the 30th June, 1919, of any person alleging that owing to special circumstances to be stated in the application the provisions of this Act for the calculation of excess profits duty would operate unfairly in the case of any class of business in which such person is engaged, refer such application for the report of a Board of Special Referees to be appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every Board appointed under this section shall consist of four persons, of whom at least two shall be persons not in the service of Government. The Governor General in Council shall appoint one member to be Chairman.

(3) On receipt of the report of the Board, the Governor General in Council shall consider the same and pass thereon such orders as he thinks fit. Any such order may vary the basis or method of assessment in respect of the class of business so reported on and any variations so made shall be deemed to be modifications of this Act in respect of the matters to which they relate, and this Act shall apply accordingly.

Notice to be given by liquidator that excess profits have been made.

**10.** Every liquidator of a company which is being wound up at the commencement of this Act or is wound up after the commencement of this Act, and which is chargeable to excess profits duty, shall before the 31st May 1919, or within two months of the commencement of the winding up, as the case may be, give notice of the fact to the Collector.

Returns for the purposes of the Act.

**11.** (*1*) The Collector may, for the purposes of this Act, require any person whom he believes to be engaged in any business to which this Act applies, or to have been so engaged during the accounting period or in the year ending on the 31st March, 1912, or on the 31st March in any year thereafter, to furnish him within two months after service upon him of a notice to that effect with such particulars in connection with the business as the Collector may require.

(*2*) At the time of furnishing such particulars such person shall—

(*a*) state the method which he desires to be adopted for the purpose of—

(*i*) ascertaining the profits of the business in the accounting period under section 5, and

(*ii*) determining the standard profits under section 6, and

(*b*) make any application which he desires to make under section 7 for an allowance in the calculation of the amount of the excess profits duty.

(*3*) Where any person fails, without reasonable cause or excuse, to comply with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*), the Collector shall proceed to ascertain the profits of the accounting period and to determine the standard profits by such method provided in this Act as he thinks fit.

Penalty.

12. If a person fails, without reasonable cause or excuse, to give to the Collector in due time any notice required by section 10, or to furnish any particulars referred to in section 11, he shall on convic-

tion by a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to thirty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Assessment.

13. The amount of excess profits duty to be paid in respect of any business shall be assessed by the Collector, who may in any case where he thinks fit allow the duty to be paid in instalments of such amounts payable at such times as he may direct.

Person liable to be assessed.

14. The duty may be assessed on any person for the time being owning or carrying on the business whether as agent for the owner or otherwise or, where the business has ceased during the accounting period, on the person who owned or so carried on the business immediately before the time at which the business ceased, and where there has been a change of ownership of the business during the accounting period, the Collector shall make the assessment in the prescribed manner.

Application of provisions of Act VII of 1918.

15. The provisions of sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and of Chapters IV and V and of sections 42, 45, 46, 47 and 49 to 52 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply, with such modifications, if any, as may be prescribed, as if the said provisions referred to excess profits duty instead of to income-tax, and every officer or authority exercising powers under the said provisions may exercise the like power, under this Act in regard to excess profits duty as he or it exercises in regard to income-tax under said the Act : VII of 1918.

Provided that references in the said provisions to the assessee shall be construed as references to a person by whom excess profits duty is payable.

Income-tax papers to be available for the purposes of this Act.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, or in any Act repealed thereby, all information contained in any statement or return made or furnished under the provisions of any of the said Acts or obtained or collected for the purposes of any such Act may be used for the purposes of this Act. VII of 1918.

Prohibition of and penalty for fictitious transactions.

17. (*1*) A person shall not for the purposes of avoiding payment of excess profits duty enter into a fictitious or artificial transaction or carry out any fictitious or artificial operation, and if he has entered into any such transaction or carried out any such operation before the commencement of this Act shall inform the Collector of the nature of the transaction or operation.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section an artificial transaction or operation includes every device of whatever nature adopted for the purposes of presenting the accounts of a business in a misleading form or manner with intent to evade or having the effect of evading any obligation imposed by this Act.

(*2*) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails, without reasonable cause or excuse, to comply with the provisions of sub-section (*1*), he shall on conviction by a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Power to make rules.

18. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the rate to be allowed in respect of any business or class of business for the purpose of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6;

(*b*) the procedure to be followed by Boards of Referees appointed under this Act:

(*c*) the basis and method of assessment when there has been a change of ownership during any period which can be selected for the purpose of determining standard profits, or during any subsequent period prior to the commencement of this Act; and

VII of 1918.

(*d*) the adaptation to excess profits duty of any of the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, which are made applicable to that duty by section 15.

(3) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Excess profits duty and super tax to be alternately chargeable.

19. Where the profits of any business in the accounting period are chargeable to excess profits duty under the provisions of this Act and to super-tax under the provisions of the Super-tax Act, 1917, then—

(1) if the amount chargeable as excess profits duty exceeds that chargeable as super-tax, excess profits duty shall alone be charged, and VIII of 1917.

(2) if the amount chargeable as super-tax exceeds that chargeable as excess profits duty, super-tax shall alone be charged, and the provisions of this Act and the Super-tax Act, 1917, shall be construed accordingly. VIII of 1917.

Excess profits duty an allowance for the purposes of Act VII of 1918.

20. The amount of excess profits duty paid in respect of any business shall be allowed as a deduction at the adjustment made in the year ending on the 31st March 1920, in respect of the profits of that business for the purposes of section 19 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918:

Provided that if the amount of excess profits duty payable has not been ascertained at the time when the said adjustment is made the amount by which the income-tax would have been reduced if effect had been given to the deduction shall be deducted from the amount payable for excess profits duty. VII of 1918.

## SCHEDULE I.

### EXCEPTED BUSINESSES.

(*See section* 3.)

1. Any business the income from which is agricultural income.

2. Offices or employments.

3. Any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on, and in which no capital expenditure is required or only capital expenditure of an amount which is small when compared with the profits which the person carrying on the profession makes.

Provided that the business of any person taking commissions in respect of any transactions or services rendered, or any agent of any description (not being a whole-time officer or servant of the business or a commercial traveller, or an agent whose remuneration consists wholly of a fixed and definite sum not dependent on the amount of business done or any other contingency) shall not be included in this exception.

4. Any business which is liable to pay in respect of the accounting period excess profits duty in the United Kingdom.

5. Any business of which the profits in the accounting period do not exceed thirty thousand rupees.

## SCHEDULE II.

### ASCERTAINMENT OF CAPITAL.

*(See section 6).*

1. The amount of the capital of a business shall, so far as it does not consist of money, be taken to be—

(*a*) so far as it consists of assets acquired by purchase, the price at which these assets were acquired, subject to any proper deduction for depreciation or for unpaid purchase money,

(*b*) so far as it consists of assets being debts due to the business, the nominal amount of those debts subject to any reduction which has been allowed or is allowable in respect of those debts under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, and

VII of 1918.

(*c*) so far as it consists of any other assets which have not been acquired by purchase, the value of the assets at the time when they became assets of the business, subject to any proper deduction for depreciation :

Provided that nothing in this provision shall prevent accumulated profits (other than those made in the accounting period) employed in the business being treated as capital.

2. Any borrowed money or trade debts shall be deducted in computing the amount of capital for the purposes of this Act.

3. Where any asset has been paid for otherwise than in cash the cost price of that asset shall be taken to be the value of the consideration at the time the asset was acquired, but where the business has been converted into a company and more than two-thirds of the shares in the company are held by the person who was the owner of the business no value shall be attached to those shares, so far as they are represented by good-will or otherwise than by material assets of the company, unless the Collector in special circumstances otherwise directs. Patents and secret processes shall be deemed to be material assets.

---

No. 1190-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, the 10th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of your Committee 50 copies of a notification No. 1180-F., dated the 9th May 1919, publishing a draft of rules which it is proposed to make under section 18 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919,—I have, etc.

E. N. BLANDY,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1180-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
SEPARATE REVENUE.
Excess Profits Duty.

## NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, the 9th May 1919.

The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The rules embody the modifications of sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 and of Chapters IV and V and of sections 42, 45, 46, 47 and 49 to 52 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), as applied by section 15 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, such modifications being indicated by marginal references to the corresponding sections.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the tenth day of June 1919. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

---

THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY RULES.

Short title.

**1.** These rules may be called the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919.

Definitions.

**2.** In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Excess Profits Duty Act 1919 (*X* of 1919);

(*b*) "section" means a section of the Act;

(*c*) "Board" means a Board of Referees appointed under section 8; and

(*d*) "duty" means excess profits duty.

*Changes of Ownership.*

Where change of ownership has occurred between 1st of April 1912 and the beginning of the accounting period.

**3.** Where between the 1st April 1912 and the beginning of the accounting period there has been a change of ownership of the business the standard profits shall be determined in accordance with clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section *6*, except in cases where the person by whom duty is payable in respect of the business makes an application that the provisions of the Act shall apply as if there had not been a change of ownership.

Limitation for and contents of application under rule 3.

4. (1) An application under rule 3 shall be presented to the Collector on or before the 15th July, 1919:

Provided that the Collector may receive an application after that date if he is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not presenting it before that date.

(2) An application shall state which of the options specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 6 the applicant elects for the determination of the standard profits of the business.

Where change of ownership has occurred during the accounting period.

5. Where there has been a change of ownership during the accounting period the duty shall be assessed separately for the portions of the accounting period corresponding to the different ownerships. The duty may be assessed for each portion of the accounting period on any person owning or carrying on the business immediately before the end of such portion, and each of such portions shall be deemed to be the accounting period for the purposes of the proviso to section 4 and of clause (*a*) and the first proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 6; and in all such cases the provisions of section 6 shall apply for the determination of the standard profits of the business as if there had not been a change of ownership.

Method of assessment.

6. On receipt of an application under Rule 4 and in the case of an assessment under Rule 5, the Collector shall determine the standard profits of the business according to the method desired by the person by whom duty is payable and may make such modifications in applying the Act and these rules as may be necessary to make the basis on which the standard profits are determined the same as that on which the profits of the accounting period are ascertained.

Modifications of standard and minimum profits.

7. Where under rule 5 duty is assessed on a person in respect of the profits of a business for a period of less than one year, the standard profits of the business shall be proportionately reduced and the proviso to section 4 shall be construed as if there were substituted for the amount of thirty thousand rupees a proportionately reduced amount.

Where change of ownership has occurred after the end of the accounting period and before the 1st of April, 1919.

**8.** Where there has been a change of ownership after the end of the accounting period and before the 1st of April, 1919, the duty may be assessed on any person owning or carrying on the business at the end of the accounting period.

*Liability in special cases.*

[Modification of section 31 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Agents.

**9.** In the case of any agent of any person residing out of British India being in receipt on behalf of such person of any profits chargeable to duty under the Act, the duty may be assessed upon and recovered from such agent in like manner and to the same amount as it might be assessed upon and recovered from any such person if resident in British India and in direct receipt of such profits, and all the provisions of the Act and these rules shall apply, accordingly.

[Modification of section 32 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Administrators-General, etc.

**10.** In the case of profits chargeable under the Act which are received by an Administrator-General, an Official Trustee or by any receiver or manager including any person whatever his designation (who in fact manages property on behalf of another) appointed by or under any order of a Court, the duty may be assessed upon and recovered from such Administrator-General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager in the like manner and to the same amount as it might be assessed upon and recovered from any person on whose behalf such profits are received, and all the provisions of the Act and these rules shall apply accordingly.

[Modification of section 33 of Act VIII of 1918 as applied.]

Non-residents.

**11.** (1) In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection in British India shall be deemed to be profits accruing or arising within British India, and, subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, shall be chargeable to duty in the name of the agent of any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be for all the purposes of the Act and these rules the person by whom such duty is payable:

Provided that any arrears of duty may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of these rules from any assets of the non-resident person which are, or may at any time come, within British India.

(2) Where a person not resident in British India, and not being a British subject or a firm or company constituted within His Majesty's dominions or a branch thereof, carries on business with a person resident in British India, and it appears to the Collector or the Chief Revenue-authority, as the case may be, that, owing to the close connection between the resident and the non-resident person and to the substantial control exercised by the non-resident, the course of business between those persons is so-arranged that the business done by the resident in pursuance of his connection with the non-resident produces to the resident either no profits or less than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in that business, the profits derived therefrom or which may reasonably be deemed to have been derived therefrom shall subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, be chargeable to duty in the name of the resident person who shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of the Act and these rules, the person by whom such duty is payable.

[Modification of section 34 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Agent to include persons treated as such.

12. Any person employed by or on behalf of a person residing out of British India, or having any business connection with such person upon whom the Collector has caused a notice to be served of his intention of treating him as the agent of the non-resident person shall, for the purpose of the Act and these rules, be deemed to be such agent:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be the agent of a non-resident person, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard by the Collector as to his liability.

*Demand.*

[Modification of Section 29 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Notice of demand.

13. When the Collector has assessed the amount of duty to be paid by a person under section 13 he shall serve on the person a notice of demand in Form I set out in the Schedule to these rules specifying the sum so payable.

*Petitions, Appeals, Reference and Revision.*

[Modification of Section 21 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Petitions against assessment, and appeals under section 8.

**14.** (1) Any person (other than a person who has knowingly and wilfully failed to furnish any particulars referred to in section 11) objecting to the amount at which he is assessed under section 13 or denying his liability to be assessed under the Act may by petition apply, and any person dissatisfied with a decision of the Collector under Section 7 may appeal, to the Chief Revenue-authority.

(2) Any person entitled to prefer a petition under sub-rule (1) and desiring to prefer both a petition and an appeal shall do so at one and the same time.

(3) A petition or an appeal or a petition and an appeal shall ordinarily be presented within thirty days of the receipt of the notice of demand.

Provided that the Chief Revenue-authority may receive any petition or appeal after the expiry of that period if it is satisfied that the petitioner or the appellant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(4) A petition shall be made as nearly as may be in Form II set out in the Schedule to these rules, and shall be signed and verified by the petitioner in the manner therein provided.

(5) An appeal shall be made as nearly as may be in Form III set out in the Schedule to these rules, and shall state which of the options specified in section 8 the appellant elects.

(6) The appeal shall be accompanied by four copies of a concise statement of any facts upon which the appellant relies to support the matters alleged therein.

(7) The appeal and the statement shall be signed and verified by the appellant as provided in Form III.

[Modification of section 22 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Hearing of petitions and appeals by the Chief Revenue-authority.

**15.** (1) On receipt of a petition or an appeal or of a petition and an appeal under rule 14(such appeal not being one which the appellant desires to be referred to a Board), the Chief Revenue-authority shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the

petition, and on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place, if any, to which it may have adjourned the hearing, shall hear the petition or appeal or the petition and appeal, pass such order thereon, conformably to the provisi ons of section 8, as it thinks fit, and shall communicate such order to the Collector.

(2) When both a petition and an appeal have been preferred by one person and such person desires that the appeal be referred to a Board, the Chief Revenue-authority shall adjourn the hearing of the petition until receipt of the decision of the Board on the appeal, and shall then proceed to hear and to pass such order on the petition, conformably to the provisions of section 8, as it thinks fit, and shall communicate such order to the Collector.

(3) When only an appeal has been preferred and such appeal has been referred to a Board under section 8, the Chief Revenue authority shall, on receipt of the decision of the Board thereon communicate such decision to the Collector.

(4) The Collector on receipt of such order or decision as aforesaid shall, if necessary, serve on the person by whom duty is payable a revised notice of demand as nearly as may be in Form 1 set out in the Schedule to these rules.

Forwarding of documents to the Board.

**16.** Where the appellant desires that his appeal be referred to a Board, the Chief Revenue-authority shall obtain from the Collector a copy of the application made to him under section 7 together with a statement of his decision thereon and of the reasons for that decision, and shall forward such statement to the Board together with the appeal and any documents submitted therewith by the appellant.

Hearing and adjournment.

**17.** The Board shall thereupon fix a day and place for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give at least seven days' notice to the appellant of the day and place so fixed. On such day and thereafter from time to time the Board may adjourn the hearing of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Appearance by Collector.

**18.** In any proceeding before the Board the Collector may appear in person or by any representative appointed by him in writing, and subject to the directions of the Board, the Collector or such representative may be heard on the questions arising for determination.

[Modification of section 27 of Act VII of 1918 as applied] Vol. 1908.

Power to take evidence on oath, etc.

**19.** The Collector, the Chief Revenue-authority and the Board shall, for the purposes of any inquiry under the Act or these rules, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) enforcing the attendence of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation;

(*b*) compelling the production of any document, and

(*c*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and any proceeding before a Collector, a Chief Revenue-authority or a Board under the Act or these rules shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

X. L. of 186

[Modification of section 23 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Revision.

**20.** The Chief Revenue-authority may of its own motion call for the record of any assessment proceeding which has been taken by any officer subordinate to it, and may make such inquiry and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit:

Provided that it shall not pass any order enhancing the sum payable by an assessee without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard either in person or by a representative appointed by him in writing.

[Modification of section 24 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Penal assessment.

**21.** If the Collector or Chief Revenue-authority in making any assessment under the Act is satisfied that any person by whom duty is payable has deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars in connection with any business to which the Act applies, and has thereby caused the standard profits of the business, or the profit during the accounting period to be calculated, respectively

above or below their real amount, the Collector or the Chief Revenue-authority may direct that such person shall pay either on the difference between the amount of profits liable to duty as finally ascertained and the amount of such profits calculated according to the particulars originally returned by him or, if according to such particulars no duty was payable, on the whole amount of profits liable to duty as finally ascertained, a duty at a rate not exceeding one and a half times the rate which would otherwise have been payable.

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the person has been heard or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that no prosecution for an offence against the Act shall be instituted in respect of the same facts on which a penal assessment is made under this rule.

Rectification of mistake.

**22.** The Collector may at any time within one year from the date of any demand made upon a person by whom duty is payable rectify any mistake in connection therewith which has been brought to his notice by such person and make a refund to such person in respect thereof. [Modification of section 26 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

*Recovery of Duty.*

Tax when payable.

**23.** The amount of each instalment of duty specified as payable in a notice of demand under rule 13 or sub-rule (4) of rule 15, or in an order under rule 20 or rule 21 shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice or order, and any person failing so to pay shall be deemed to be in default: [Modification of section 35 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Provided that when a person has presented a petition or an appeal under rule 14 the Collector may treat the person as not being in default so long as such petition or appeal is undisposed of.

Mode and time of recovery.

**24.** (1) When a person is in default in making payment of duty or, where instalments have been fixed, of any instalment of duty, the Collector, in his discretion, may recover from him a sum not [Modification of section 36 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

exceeding one and a half times the amount of the duty or instalment, as the case may be, either as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, or by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of the territories administered by the Local Government to which the Collector is subordinate.

(2) The Local Government may direct by what authority any powers or duties incident under any such enactment as aforesaid to the enforcement of any process for the recovery of a municipal tax or local rate shall be exercised or performed when that process is employed under sub-rule (1) for the recovery of duty.

(3) Save in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 11, no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under the Act or these rules shall be commenced after the 31st of March 1921.

*Penalty.*

[Modification of section 42 of Act VII of 1879 as applied.]

Disclosure of information by public servant.

**25.** All particulars contained in any statement or return made or furnished under the provisions of the Act or these rules shall be treated as confidential, and if a public servant discloses any particulars contained in any statement or return so made or furnished, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Provided that no prosecution shall be instituted under this rule except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

*Miscellaneous.*

[Modification of section 45 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Receipts and their contents.

**26.** When any money is paid under the Act or these rules to the Collector or is recovered thereunder by him, he shall give a receipt for the same, specifying—

(*a*) the date of payment or recovery of the money;

(*b*) the amount paid or recovered; and

(*c*) the person by whom, and the business in respect of which, the duty was payable.

Service of notices.

**27.** A notice or requisition under the Act or these rules may be served on the person therein named either by post or by the delivery or tender to him of a copy of the notice or requisition in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the service of summons. [Modification of section 46 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.] V of 1908.

Power to declare principal places of business.

**28.** (1) When a person by whom duty is payable has several places of business in territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor General in Council may declare which of those places shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be his principal place of business. [Modification of section 47 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

(2) When a person by whom duty is payable has several places of business in the territories subject to a single Local Government that Government may declare which of them shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be his principal place of business.

(3) The powers referred to in this rule may be delegated to, and exercised by, such officers as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may appoint in this behalf.

Powers exerciseable from time to time.

**29.** All powers conferred by, or conferrable under, the Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [Modification of section 49 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Delegation of certain powers of Local Governments.

**30.** The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, delegate to the Chief Revenue-authority all or any of the powers conferred on it by the Act for the appointment of officers to exercise or perform the powers or duties of Collectors or Commissioners, and all or any of its powers referred to in rule 24 and the proviso to rule 25. [Modification of section 50 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Statement of case by Chief Revenue-authority to High Court.

**31.** (1) If in the course of any assessment under the Act or these rules or any proceeding in connection therewith, other than a proceeding under section 12, or sub-section (2) of section 17, or rule 25, a question has arisen with reference to the interpretation of any of [Modification of section 51 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

the provisions of the Act or of these rules, the Chief Revenue-authority on a reference from the Board or from any Revenue Officer subordinate to such Chief Revenue-authority or on its own motion may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with its own opinion thereon, to the High Court, and shall so refer any such question on the application of a person by whom duty is payable unless it is satisfied that the application is frivolous or that a reference is unnecessary.

(2) If the High Court, is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Chief Revenue-authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto, or alterations therein, as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(3) The High Court upon the hearing of any such case shall decide the questions raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded, and shall send to the Chief Revenue-authority by which the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Chief Revenue-authority shall dispose of the case accordingly, or, if the case arose on reference from the Board or any Revenue Officer subordinate to such Chief Revenue-authority, shall forward a copy of such judgment to the Board or such officer; and the Board or such officer shall dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(4) Where a reference is made to the High Court on the application of a person by whom duty is payable, costs shall be in the discretion of the Court.

[Modification of section 52 of Act VII of 1918 as applied.]

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

32. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under the Act or these rules, and no prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against any Government officer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under the Act or these rules.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See rules* 13, 14 *and* 15.)

---

### FORM I.

### Notice of demand under rule 13.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

1919.

To———————

Notice is hereby given that you have been assessed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), in the amount and according to the particulars specified below :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Profits of the accounting period as ascertained in accordance with section 5 (a) / section 5 (b) | |
| (2) | Standard profits — section 6 (1) (a) / section 6 (1) (b) (i) / section 6 (1) (b) (ii) / section 6 (1) (b) (iii) | |
| (3) | Excess profits | |
| (4) | Deduct allowances under section 7 *viz*: | |
| (5) | Net amount of Excess Profits | |
| (6) | Excess Profits Duty at 50 per cent | |
| (7) | Deduction when (1)—(6) is less than Rs. 30,000 (section 4) | |
| (8) | Deduction, if any, for Income-tax adjustment (section 20 proviso) | |
| (9) | Net amount payable | |

2. You are hereby required to pay the above-mentioned duty to the Collector in this office in equal instalments of within the periods specified below, or to apply by petition, or by appeal under section 8 of the Act, or by both, to the Chief Revenue

authority within thirty days from the date of service of this notice to have the assessment reduced or cancelled :—

1st instalment.

2nd instalment.

3rd instalment.

3. Petitions or appeals must, as nearly as circumstances admit, be in the forms prescribed for the same.

4. In case of default in payment of any of the instalments on due date, a sum not exceeding one and a half times the amount of the instalment may be recovered from you under rule 24.

*Collector of Income-tax.*

---

## FORM II.

Petition against assessment to excess profits duty under rule 14 of the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919.

To

The Chief Revenue-authority,

The _____ day of _____ 19 .

The petition of _____ Sheweth as follows :—

1. Under the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the petitioner has been assessed by the Collector of Income-tax _____, in the sum of Rs. , in respect of the business styled as _____.

2. A copy of the statement sent by the petitioner to the Collector showing which of the options under sections 5 and 6 of the Act he elected for the determination of the profits of the business for the accounting period and the standard profits respectively is presented herewith. The excess profits of the business calculated accordingly are _____ rupees (as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith).

* 3. The petitioner further made an application to the Collector under section 7 of the Act (of which a copy is presented herewith) requesting that allowances should be made in calculating the amount of the duty.

The Collector made no allowance / the following allowances, viz.,

* 4. The petitioner is preferring a separate appeal under section 8 of the Act against the decision of the Collector on the above-mentioned application.

5. The petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed on the difference between the profits in the accounting period and the standard profits as stated in this petition * (subject to such allowances as may be made on his appeal).

Signature _____

I,

petitioner in the above petition do solemnly declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

Signature _____

## FORM III

Appeal under section 8 against a decision of the Collector under section 7 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919).

To

The Chief Revenue-authority.

The _____ day of _____ 19 .

The petition of _____ sheweth as follows:—

1. Under the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the appellant has been assessed by the Collector of Income-tax _____, in the sum of Rs. , in respect of the business styled as _____.

2. A copy of the statement sent by the appellant to the Collector showing which of the options under sections 5 and 6 of the Act

* When no application has been made under section 7 of the Act or when no appeal is preferred against an order disallowing such application, paragraphs 3 and 4 and the words in brackets in paragraph 5 should be omitted. When such application has succeeded in whole or in part and no appeal is preferred paragraph 4 should be omitted and the words "subject to the allowances made by the Collector" should be substituted for the words in brackets in paragraph 5.

he elected for the determination of the profits of the business for accounting period and the standard profits respectively is presented herewith. The excess profits of the business calculated accordingly are _____ rupees (as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith).

3. The appellant further made an application to the Collector under section 7 of the Act (of which a copy is presented herewith) requesting that allowances should be made in calculating the amount of the duty as follows :—

The Collector made no allowances / the following allowances, viz.

The appellant therefore prays that the question of the grant of the allowances applied for by him under section 7 of the Act may be determined by the Chief Revenue-authority / a Board of Referees as provided in section 8 of the Act.

Signature _____

I,

appellant named in the above appeal, do solemnly declare that what is stated therein and in the statement * of facts therewith submitted is true to the best of my information and belief.

Signature _____

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 676/50/E OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5th June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1190, dated 10th ultimo, forwarding copies of a Notification

---

*NOTE.—*Cf.* rule 14 (6) :—"The appeal shall be accompanied by four copies of a concise statement of any facts upon which the petitioner relies to support the matters alleged therein."

publishing a draft of rules which it is proposed to make under section 18 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919.

2. In connection therewith, I am to state my Committee are of opinion the said draft rules appear to meet the case and that they have therefore no criticisms to put forward.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX L-2.

## BOARD OF REFEREES UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

No. 5208 OF 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—Under section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, the Local Government is empowered to appoint a Board on Referees to hear appeals against the decisions of the Collector, under section 7 of the Act. In order that Government may be in a position to constitute such Boards I am to request you to nominate, from among the members of your Chamber, 8 gentlemen, who, from their position and their acquaintance with various classes of business, are likely to command general confidence, and to communicate their names to Governments through the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, together with a short account of the position they hold in the commercial community and their qualifications.

2. I am to state that non-official members appointed on the Board will be remunerated at the rate of Rs. 100 for a full day's sitting and Rs. 50 for a half day's sitting. Though it seems improbable that such members will have to travel to the place of meeting, travelling allowances at first class rates will also be granted to them where necessary.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 697/50/E OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 9th June 1919.

The COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,—As requested by the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay in their letter to this Chamber No. 5208, dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that my Committee have nominated the following gentlemen for appointment to the Board of Referees under section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919:—

Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown (Banker), Messrs. King King & Co.,

„ C. H. Wilson, C.I.E. (Banker), The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ld.

„ R. W. Harter (Merchant), Partner, Messrs. Wallace & Co.,

„ J. I. Murray (Merchant), .. Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.,

„ H. G. Cocke (Chartered Accountant), Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.,

„ N. B. Macbeth (Engineer). .. Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co., Ld.,

Mr. A. E. Baird (Merchant), Messrs. W. H. Scales & Co., Ld.

„ R. D. Marshal (Merchant), Messrs. Lyon Lord & Co., Ld.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX L-3.

## BOARD OF REFEREES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

No. C. R/117 of 1919-1920.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
20-22, Parsi Bazar Street,
BOMBAY, 21st July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the Government of India have under their consideration the appointment of a Board of Special Referees to deal with cases under section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act and in order that all such cases coming before them should receive treatment on uniform lines for all India, they propose to establish one single Board consisting of four members. I have in this connection been desired by the Government of Bombay to submit, in consultation with the Business Associations interested, for their nomination of an Indian business representative from Bombay, the names and qualifications, business experience, etc., of some gentlemen in Bombay. I should therefore feel obliged if you would propose for submission the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to join the Board.

2. It may be mentioned for your information that this Special Board will have to tour in India and the important centres of its visit will be Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras and that though it is very difficult at present to estimate exactly how long the Board will take in its enquiry, the period would run to a month, or six weeks or possibly longer. The Government of India propose to use this Board as the nucleus of a Committee to consider the question of the allowances for depreciation in Income Tax Assessments. As to remuneration designed to cover the personal expenses of the member, the Government of India propose Rs. 1,500 a month plus actual travelling expenses.

3. As the matter is very urgent I shall be glad to receive your reply within 3 days if possible.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,

Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

---

No. 888/50/E OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 24th July 1919.

The COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C. R./117, dated 21st instant, requesting this Chamber to propose for submission to the Government of India, the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to joining the Board of Referees which is to be appointed to deal with cases under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee submit the name of Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia who is closely associated with several of the Bombay Mills. His address is 13, Esplanade Road, and he has expressed his willingness to serve if appointed.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX L-4.

## DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

No. 1057-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 22nd April 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to a Reuter's telegram, dated the 27th March 1919, on the subject of the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the income-tax laws. The telegram ran as follows:—

"London, March 27th. In House of Commons Chamberlain announced appointment of Royal Commission to enquire into income-tax laws. He stated that Commission would confer with financial representatives of Dominion Governments regarding double income-tax before any definite decision was reached in the matter."

2. The Government of India have already represented to the India Office the necessity for taking steps to ensure that due regard is paid to Indian interests. I am to ask that if there are any matters relevant to this question to which your Chamber attaches importance, these may be brought to the notice of the Government of India with the least possible delay so that they may have the material to justify the claim that in this matter India should receive at least as much consideration as the Dominions.—I have, etc.,

E. N. BLANDY,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1237-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA, the 19th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 1057-F., dated the 22nd April 1919, I am directed to attach for the information of your Chamber a statement showing the principal classes of cases to be considered in connection with the question of double income-tax.—I have, etc.,

E. N. BLANDY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

The attached statement shows the principal classes of cases to be considered in connection with the question of double-income-tax.

2. It may be noticed that a resident in India cannot claim abatement or relief in respect of income which he receives from the United Kingdom unless he comes within the proviso to Section 26 of the United Kingdom Income-tax Act, 1918.

3. In all cases mentioned in the attached statement, the income-tax paid in India is allowed as a deduction in calculating the amount of income for taxation purposes in the United Kingdom.

4. Under Section 55 of the United Kingdom Income-tax Act, 1918, the tax paid in India on any income also taxed in the United Kingdom is repaid, but so that the tax paid in the United Kingdom is not less than 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

| Serial No. | Resident in the United Kingdom. | Resident in India. | Indian. | United Kingdom. | Reference to United Kingdom Income-tax Act, 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tax charged on | | |
| 1 | Rents from houses and land in India. | | Total rents .. | Total rents .. | Schedule D, Case V, Rule 1. |
| 2 | | Rents from houses and land in the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total rents .. | Schedule A, No. VIII, Rule 1. |
| 3 | Occupying land in India if control and management in the United Kingdom. | | *Nil.* .. | Total profits .. | Schedule D, Case 1. |
| | Occupying land in India if control and management not in the United Kingdom. | | *Nil* .. | Remittances .. | Schedule D, Case V, Rule 2. |
| 4 | | Occupying land in the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total profits .. | Schedule B. |
| 5 | Income from Indian public revenue. | | Total income .. | Total income .. | Schedule D, Case IV, Rule 1. |
| 6 | | Income from the United Kingdom public revenue. | Remittances .. | Total income except where not taxed. | Schedule C, and Section 46. |

| Serial No. | Resident in the United Kingdom. | Resident in India. | Indian. | United Kingdom. | Reference to United Kingdom Income-tax Act, 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tax charged on | | |
| 7 | Trading profits from India if control and management in the United Kingdom. | | Total profits .. | Total profits .. | Schedule D, Case I. |
| | Trading profits from India if control and management not in the United Kingdom. | | | Remittances .. | Schedule D, Case V, Rule 2. |
| 8 | | Trading profits from the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total profits .. | All Schedules, Rule 6. |
| 9 | Employed by firm in India .. | | Total salary .. | Total salary .. | Schedule D, Case 2. |
| 10 | | Employed by firm in the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | *Nil* .. | |
| 11 | Employed by Public Department in India. | | At present exempt. | Total salary .. | Schedule E, Rule 6. |
| 12 | | Employed by Public Department in the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total salary .. | Schedule F, Rule 18 (2). |
| 13 | Interest on securities from India. | | Total interest.. | Total interest.. | Schedule D, Case IV, Rule 1. |

| Serial No. | Resident in the United Kingdom. | Resident in India. | Tax charged on: INDIAN. | Tax charged on: UNITED KINGDOM. | Reference to United Kingdom Income-tax Act, 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | | Interest on securities from the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total interest.. | Schedule A, No. VII, Rule 4, Schedule C. All Schedules, Rule 19. |
| 15 | Other interest or annual payment from India. | | *Nil* .. | Total interest . | Schedule D, Case III, Rule 1. |
| 16 | | Other interest or annual payment from the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total interest. | All Schedules, Rule 19. |
| 17 | Dividends on stocks and shares from India. | | Total dividends | Total dividends. | Schedule D, Case V, Rule 1. |
| 18 | | Dividends on stocks and shares from the United Kingdom. | Remittances .. | Total dividends. | All Schedules, Rule 20. |
| 19 | Wife resident in the United Kingdom, husband in India remitting to her income from property in India. | | Total income of husband. | Remittances .. | All Schedules, Rule 16 (2). |

No. 651/106/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 29th May 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1057-F, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the Income Tax Laws and enquiring whether this Chamber has any matters of importance, relevant to this question to bring forward.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee circularized all members of this Chamber and they now submit the following points for consideration:—

(*a*) It is inequitable that Merchants and Companies of the United Kingdom having branches in India and the Dominions should be penalized as against (*a*) other export traders who have no such branches, and on that account may be presumed to be less enterprising, (*b*) British manufacturers, and (*c*) British and Indian Merchants in India who have no branches in the United Kingdom. The double tax involves in almost all cases a portion, and in some cases the whole of their profits being taxed twice over.

(*b*) In India the Income tax applicable to almost all business is 1 anna in the Rupee. Super tax varies by gradation from 1 to 3 annas in the Rupee; so that on a certain portion of profits of large concerns, 4 annas in the Rupee—the equivalent of 5 *s.* in the £. is exacted. If in addition Income Tax in the United Kingdom at 6*s.* in the £. on the same profits is payable, to say nothing of the Excess profits tax, the total taxation is not only inequitable but burdensome to the point of discouraging enterprise and encouraging the transfer of capital and trade from Great Britain to other more favoured countries. That trade still continues under these onerous conditions is no reason why the injustice should not be removed.

(*c*) Equity in taxation is of great importance now that international trade is likely to be resumed. Competition from neutrals in the War who have escaped most of the burdens and consequences of the high taxation and loan obligations of the belligerents can only be contentedly faced if taxation is fairly distributed over all sections of the community.

(*d*) A remedy can be found in the adoption of the principle that profits should be taxed in the country where they are made. Such a division of profits is already part of the machinery of the Income Tax assessments in India. Profits once so taxed should be subjected to no second like taxation, and if the loss of these taxable profits to the United Kingdom involved the imposition of additional taxation there, it would certainly be possible to legislate for the incidence to be less inequitable than under the existing system.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX L-5.

## ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION OF BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

No. 960/106/ I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 14th August 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to address you in connection with Section 9 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, which reads as follows:—

"9. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Income derived from business" in respect of the profits of any business carried on by him.

(2) Such profits shall be computed after making the following allowances, in respect of sums paid, or, in the case of depreciation, debited, namely :—

(*vi*) In respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery or plant being the property of the assessee, a sum not exceeding a percentage on the original cost thereof to the assessee to be fixed, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, by the local Government for different classes of buildings, machinery or plant having regard to the estimated life thereof in determining which it shall be assumed as current repairs are executed from time to time :

Provided that

(*a*) No such allowance shall be made unless the amount claimed has actually been debited in the ordinary accounts of the business for the previous year, and the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished ;

(*b*) When in any year the full allowance admissible has not been claimed, the balance may be added to the allowance made for the following year or years ;

(*c*) The aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-head either under this Act or any Act repealed thereby shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery or plant, as the case may be."

2. It is to be noted that the rates of depreciation have still not been fixed, as far as my Committee are aware, and they submit that it is in the interests of manufacturers generally that this should be done without further delay. The result of no rates being fixed is that mills and other concerns are still being allowed the old rates of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on buildings and 5% on machinery. When rates are fixed, the calculation of depreciation at such rates should be made retrospective to the 1st April 1918 which was the date of the commencement of the Act and all assessments for 1918-19 will require adjustment. This will also affect the amount payable for Excess Profits Duty as this duty is based on profits as calculated for Income Tax purposes.

3. My Committee venture to submit that rates for depreciation should, as far as possible, be uniform throughout India, having regard to local climatic conditions.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 9339 OF 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 960-106, dated 14th August 1919, on the subject of fixing percentage allowances for depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant, under Section 9 (2) (vi) of the Income Tax Act, 1918, I am directed to inform you that the recommendations of this Government were made to the Government of India in March last. The question is still under the consideration of the latter and it appears that it is intended to appoint a Committee to examine the problem. I have, etc.,

M. K. GAZDAR,
For Acting Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 2551-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Income-tax.

SIMLA, the 6th October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice have

alleged in some cases inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1918 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and, apart from the rates which should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as is ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies Local Governments were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost is for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem has been approached from different standpoints, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed, and this, combined with divergence in local conditions has made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

2. The Government of India after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having thus been focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay, and Cawnpore and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they have now proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they consider fair and likely to be acceptable to all

concerned. They have, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they have prepared might with advantage be published for general information. This suggestion the Government of India have adopted and the schedule is now published as an annexure to this resolution. Any criticisms or suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule should be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, not later than the 1st January 1920.

## SCHEDULE.

Percentage allowances for depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant, under Section 9 (2) (vi) of the Income-tax Act, 1918.

| Class of plant. | Rate. suggested. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Buildings*:— | Percentage on prime cost. | *Double these rates may be allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration such as chemical works, soap and candle works, paper mills. |
| (1) First class substantial buildings of selected materials. | 2½ | |
| (2) Buildings of less substantial construction. | 5 | |
| (3) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures. | 10 | |
| 2. Machinery and Plant†:— | | †The special rates for electrical machinery given below may be adopted at firm's option for that portion of their machinery. |
| General rate ... ... ... | 5 | |
| Rates sanctioned for special industries:— | | |
| Flour Mills, Sugar Works, Distilleries, Ice Factories, Aerating Gas Factories, Match Factories. | 6¼ | |

| Class of plant. | Rate suggested. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | Percentage on prime cost. | |
| Paper Mills, Ship Building and Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Electrical Engineering Works, Motor Car Repairing Works, Galvanising Works, Patent Stone Works, Oil Extraction, Factories, Chemical Works, Soap and Candle Works, Lime Works, Saw Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Furniture and Plant in hotels and boarding houses, Cement Works using rotary kilns. | 7½ | |
| Plant used in connection with brick manufacture, optical machinery, glass factories, surgical and dental instruments, Telephone Companies, Collieries. | 10 | |
| Sewing machines for canvas or leather. | 12½ | |
| Motor cars used solely for the purpose of business. | 12½ | |
| Motor taxis, motor lorries, and motor buses. | 20 | |
| 3. Electrical Machinery :— | | |
| (*a*) Batteries... ... ... ... | 15 | |
| (*b*) Other electrical machinery, including electrical generators motors (other than tramway motors), switchgear and instruments, transformers and other stationary plant. | 7½ | |
| (*c*) Underground cables and wires. | 6 | |
| (*d*) Overhead cables and wires ... | 2½ | |
| 4. Hydro-Electric concerns :— | | |
| Hydraulic works, pipe lines, sluices and all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement. | 2½ | |

5. *Electric tramways*—

*Permanent way.*—The life of the permanent-way is to be taken as 12, 14, or 16 years according to the traffic thereon. The classification is to be based on the average car mileage per mile of track per annum of the financial year preceding the year of assessment, *viz.*:

(1) Not exceeding 50,000 car miles per mile of track—16 years.
(2) Over 50,000 and not exceeding 75,000 car miles per mile of track—14 years.
(3) Over 75,000 and not exceeding 125,000 car miles per mile of track—12 years.
(4) Over 125,000 car miles per mile of track—Special consideration.

Where there are special circumstances, such as exceptional gradients and the compulsory use of wood paving, etc., tending to show that the car mileage does not fairly represent the wear and tear of the track, each such case is entitled to special consideration.

Cost of renewals including setts or other paving but excluding concrete foundations should be taken at £ 4,400 per mile of single track until the general renewal of the track takes place and the allowance for depreciation should be computed at such a sum per annum as will, in the aggregate over the determined life of the permanent-way, be equal to the cost of renewal as above fixed.

Actual expenditure on repairs and maintenance should be charged as working expenses as and when incurred.

*Cars and other Rolling Stock*:—All maintenance of car bodies should be charged direct to revenue.

Depreciation on the cost of car trucks and electrical motors should be allowed at 7 per cent. per annum.

*General Plant, Machinery and Tools.*—All other plant and machinery, machine tools (as distinct from loose tools, etc., which are renewals out of revenue year by year) should be bulked together and depreciation allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum in addition to the cost of repairs.

| Class of plant. | Rate suggested. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | Percentage on prime cost | |
| 6. Mineral Oil Companies — | | |
| A. Refineries— | | |
| (1) Boilers ... ... ... | 10 | |
| (2) Prime movers ... ... | 5 | |
| (3) Process plant ... ... | 10 | |
| B. Field operations— | | |
| (1) Boilers ... ... ... | 10 | |
| (2) Prime movers ... ... | 5 | |
| (3) Process plant ... ... | 7½ | |
| Except for the following items :— | | |
| (1) Below ground.—All to be charged to revenue ... | ..... | |
| (2) Above ground—(*a*) Portable boilers, drilling tools, well head tank, rigs, etc.. | 25 | |
| (*b*) Storage tanks ... | 10 | |
| (*c*) Pipe line— | | |
| (*i*) Fixed boilers... | 10 | |
| (*ii*) Prime movers. | 7½ | |
| (*iii*) Pipe line ... | 10 | |
| 7. Ships :— | | |
| (1) Ocean-- | | |
| (*a*) Steam ... ... ... ... | 5 | |
| (*b*) Sail or tug ... ... ... | 4 | |
| (2) Inland— | | |
| (*a*) Steamers (over 120 ft. in length) ... ... ... | 5 | |
| (*b*) Steamers including cargo launches (120 ft. in length and under) ... ... | 6 | |
| (*c*) Tug boats ... ... ... | 7½ | |
| (*d*) Iron or steel flats, for cargo, etc. ... ... ... ... | 5 | |
| (*e*) Wooden cargo boats up to 50 tons capacity ... ... | 10 | |
| (*f*) Wooden cargo boats over 50 tons capacity ... ... | 7½ | |

No. 1173/106/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 17th October 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will kindly send me a further 100 copies of the Resolution No. 2551-F issued by your Department in connection with allowances for depreciation under the Income Tax Act, for distribution to members of this Chamber.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

---

No. 2808-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, the 27th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward 100 additional copies of Resolution No. 2551-F., dated the 6th October 1919 on the subject of allowances for depreciation as requested in your letter No. 1173/106, dated the 17th October 1919.—I have, etc.,

E. N. BLANDY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1342/106/I OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 3rd December 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2808-F, dated 27th October last, forwarding 100 copies of Resolution No. 2551-F, dated 6th idem, on the subject of allowances for

depreciation under the Income Tax Act and inviting suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the Schedule.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee are of opinion that public supply companies which are working for 24 hours continuously should receive special consideration, but beyond this my Committee have no suggestions to put forward.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX M-1.

## PURCHASE OF STANDARD CLOTH BY GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM No. 404, dated 1st February 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta;

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The following telegram despatched to-day to Commerce, Delhi; begins, Chamber respectfully and strongly protest against decision of Government to purchase standard cloth. When scheme first proposed cloth market was in speculators hands and no limit could be fixed to possible rise in price. Position now entirely altered and little chance prices again rising, stocks being in hands of genuine dealers who ready sell at prices based on cotton values and considerably below Manchester equivalents, further railways now freely taking goods to up-country districts which formerly starved. Chamber under present conditions greatly deprecate Government interference with normal course of trade as likely to cause most serious losses to genuine dealers and indefinitely retard flow of imports thus eventually aggravating difficulties. If Government consider relief imperative Chamber urge their purchasing from stocks held by large dealers in ports and presidency towns and distributing to needy at cost prices which now 35 per cent. below prices ruling in August 1918 and equal to those ruling in beginning 1918. Chamber draw attention

of Government to fact that London Chamber have telegraphed them suggesting some system of control to prevent too rapid decline of prices and urge that interests of genuine dealers must receive consideration equal to that accorded to consumers; ends. Chamber trust you will support protest.

---

TELEGRAM No. 162/73/S, dated 10th February 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Delhi.

Committee Bombay Chamber Commerce strongly support protest of Bengal Chamber Commerce against decision of Government to purchase standard cloth as set forth in Bengal Chamber's telegram to you dated first instant.

---

No. 186/73/S of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 12th February 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to confirm the following telegram which my Committee decided to send you on 10th instant in support of the Bengal Chamber's protest against the introduction of standard cloth :—

> "Committee Bombay Chamber Commerce strongly support protest of Bengal Chamber Commerce against decision of Government to purchase standard cloth as set forth in Bengal Chamber's telegram to you dated first instant."

2. My Committee admit that the dearness of cloth has produced a serious situation in some districts and that remedial measures are necessary. They do not however believe that the situation can be materially improved by the production of standard cloth and they are of opinion that an unlimited extension of the number

of looms under Government requisition is calculated to make it very much worse in the long run. They venture to put forward the following considerations on the assumption that the Government of India are committed to supplying the Local Governments for the present with a certain amount of standard cloth, but in the earnest hope that other methods of relieving distress will be resorted to as soon as possible.

(*a*) Provided Government limit the quantity of standard cloth to not more than say 10 per cent. of the loom production in British India, the effect on the Indian Piece Goods markets will not be very great, but it will be necessary in order to restore confidence that Government should make a clear statement to this effect.

(*b*) If Government do not make a statement as suggested above there will be general uncertainty as to their intentions and the expectation of a much larger percentage of the loom production on being taken up will result in the prices generally for all classes of piece goods being kept artificially low. Any further taking up of looms for the manufacture of standard cloth will intensify this feeling of anxiety on the part of traders unless it is accompanied by a definite statement as to where this requisitioning of looms is to stop. Retail dealers will not raise prices if they apprehend that Government may at any time place an unlimited quantity of standard cloth on the market at prices which will underquote the rates at which they are selling the usual trade qualities.

(*c*) If retail dealers cannot raise prices, it naturally follows that wholesale dealers will not make forward purchases at prices which they see no reasonable hope will show a margin of profit in the near future.

(*d*) The natural levelling of prices between India and Manchester will thus be retarded and as a free flow of imports cannot be expected until an adjustment of prices has taken place, the result will be that stocks will be depleted, and a general shortage of cloth will be felt all over the country.

(*e*) A cloth famine can only mean high prices all round and great distress among the poorer classes. This state of affairs when it becomes sufficiently acute will no doubt be remedied by large purchases of imported cloth, but this must take time, and the policy of Government, by checking the natural flow of imports at a time when the natural adjustment of prices should be taking place, will have created a situation far worse than anything existing to-day.

(*f*) In the opinion of my Committee the correct way for Government to handle the present position is to buy cloth in the cheapest markets and distribute it by way of special relief among those who cannot afford to pay current prices. This may mean financial loss to Government but it is submitted it is the only real remedy, and should be faced by Government without delay.

(*g*) Any large increase in the percentage of Standard Cloth demanded from the Indian Mills, besides delaying the flow of imports as shown above will raise many difficulties with Millowners, such as the correct percentage of profit which should be allowed. It must not be forgotten that the restriction of mill profits, restricts as well the dividend mills can pay their shareholders, which will again have its effect on the share market. It is impossible to see where the responsibilities of Government will end if they really contemplate requisitioning any serious proportion of the output of the mills.

(*h*) It may also be noted that interference with the flow of imports may have far reaching effects on exchange and the financial situation generally.

(*i*) It is desired to draw attention to the fact that the situation is materially different to what it was when the proposal to manufacture Standard Cloth was first mooted. At that time there was no sign that hostilities would come to an early end and we were faced with the prospect of an indefinite continuation of the rise in cloth prices. Since the Armistice, however, Manchester prices have come down considerably; it is unsafe to lay too much stress on this, but

at the moment a further weakening in Manchester prices does not appear improbable. My Committee believe that a policy of patience and non-interference with the natural laws of supply and demand will be found to be best in the long run.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 1454-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

DELHI, the 14th February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 10th February 1919.—I have, etc.,

D. N. STRATHIE,
*Offg.* Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1723-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

DELHI, the 20th February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 186/73, dated the 12th February 1919, protesting against the decision of Government to manufacture standard cloth.—I have, etc.,

D. N. STRATHIE,
*Offg.* Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

# APPENDIX M-2.

## BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

INDIAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Servants of India Society's Home
Girgaum,
BOMBAY, 1st August 1919.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—You are no doubt aware that the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking will come up for consideration at the September Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. As it is a measure of considerable interest to the public, our Association is inviting the views of various public bodies and individuals with reference to it. I shall therefore be much obliged if you will be so good as to let me have the views of the body of which you are the President, regarding the measure.

I am enclosing a copy of the Bill with a statement of Objects and Reasons. May I request you to be kind enough to send me your reply before the end of August next?—I have, etc.,

C. R. BHENDE,
*For* Hon. Secretary.

Bill No. OF 1919.

A BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of smoking by youthful persons, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act, 1919. It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay.

Short title.

2. It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

3. In this Act "Police Officer" means a member of an established police force, not below the rank of a Head Constable.

"Tobacco" means and includes tobacco cut or any preparation or mixture of tobacco with other substance or substances for the purpose of smoking or chewing.

Penalty to a seller.

4. If any person sells to a person under the age of 18 years any cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, bidis or cigarette papers he shall be liable on the first conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and in the case of the second and every subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

Forfeiture of Tobacco.

5. It shall be the duty of a Police Officer to seize any cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, bidis or cigarette papers in the possession of any person under the age of 18 whom he finds smoking or chewing tobacco in any street or public place and any such thing or things so seized shall be disposed of in such manner as the Inspector General of Police may from time to time by rules direct.

Exemption.

6. This Act shall not apply where the person to whom the cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold, or in whose possession they are found was at the time employed by a manufacturer or dealer in tobacco either wholesale or retail, for the purpose of business.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to discourage smoking among children and young persons. The evil effects of smoking on the health of the young are well known, and unfortunately experience shows, that the evil habit has been of late rapidly increasing. The habit, though injurious at all ages, is particularly so to the young whose physical and mental development is thereby injuriously affected. The active principle of tobacco is nicotine which among others produces the following injurious effects :—

(i) Disorders of the digestive organs.
(ii) Inflammation of the inside of the mouth.
(iii) Sore-throat.
(iv) Cancer of the tongue and lips.

(v) Blindness.
(vi) Colour-blindness.
(vii) Affection of the heart.

Legislation of a similar nature has been undertaken in the United Kingdom, Ceylon, in the Punjab, in many American States, and some of the Native States in India. Public opinion has from time to time declared itself in favour of such legislation. The Bill, if passed into law, will protect the health of young persons from the pernicious effects of tobacco.

C. FERNANDES.

---

No. 1012/166/T OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30th August 1919.

The HON. SECRETARY,
INDIAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION,
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S HOME,
Girgaum.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 1st instant, enclosing a copy of a Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking and inviting the views of this Chamber thereon. In reply I am to state my Committee quite sympathize with the object of this Bill but they doubt whether the particular measures proposed are suitable to the conditions of the country.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

# APPENDIX M-3.

## ANTHRAX.

---

No. 3749 OF 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th April 1919.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 3596, dated 7th April 1919, regarding the precautions proposed

to be adopted for preventing danger of infection by Anthrax in the manipulation of wool, goat hair and camel hair, and to request that this Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the subject. I am to invite the attention of the Chamber to the last sentence of the Order.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

---

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 3596.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th April 1919.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1894-D., dated 25th February 1919 :—

"I am directed to forward, for the information of the Local Government, a copy of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed in the United Kingdom to enquire into the precautions for preventing danger of infection by Anthrax in the manipulation of wool, goat hair and camel hair. It will be observed that it is proposed that central disinfecting stations should be erected at the ports of Bombay and Karachi and that the disinfection of all wool leaving the country should be made compulsory. It is proposed that the capital cost of these stations should be borne in the first instance by His Majesty's Government but that it should be recouped from a sinking fund to be created from the fees paid for disinfection. It will further be observed that, although the disinfection process, which it is proposed to adopt, will in itself serve to increase the value of the raw material by including certain necessary preliminaries of manufacture, the net cost of disinfection will still bear a comparatively high proportion to the value of wool. In view of the heavy incidence of the disease among operatives in the wool factories in the United Kingdom and other classes of persons who handle the product, it is desired to introduce the proposed measures with as little delay as possible. I am to ask that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copies of the Report

may be sent to the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, whose opinion on the proposals may be invited, and that their opinions, together with the views of the Local Government, may be forwarded to the Government of India at as early a date as possible."

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, for favour of their opinion on the proposals referred to in the letter at a very early date. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, should be requested to pass on the copy of the Report referred to in the Government of India's letter to the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, which will return it to Government with its opinion, as no spare copies of the Report are available.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

---

No. 727/110/A OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 16th June 1919.

A. L. F. BRAYNE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3749, dated 10th ultimo, forwarding a copy of Government Order No. 3596, dated 7th idem, regarding the precautions proposed to be adopted for preventing danger of infection by Anthrax in the manipulation of wool, goat hair and camel hair, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that, so far as my Committee are aware, there is no evidence that handling wool in this country causes infection to those so employed. The measures proposed would therefore be purely on account of operatives in other countries.

3. As an alternative to the proposal set forth in the Bombay Government Order above referred to, *viz.*, that central disinfecting stations should be erected at the ports of Bombay and Karachi and that the disinfection of all wool leaving this country should be

made compulsory, I am to suggest that the disinfecting should be carried out in Liverpool and London, to which ports all wool should be sent direct, and that a charge per bale on all wool exported from the East should be levied to cover the cost.

4. Part of the proposals set forth in the report of the departmental Committee on Anthrax, provides that experimental stations should first be erected in Liverpool and London and my Committee entirely agree with the soundness of this proposal. Liverpool and London are at present the distributing centres in the United Kingdom and it seems to my Committee that if the experiment proved a success, it might be found possible to clean and disinfect all wool immediately on arrival at those ports, instead of doing so at the ports of shipment in the East Indies. I am here to point out that three stations would be required, if all the East Indian varieties of wool are to be disinfected before shipment, *viz.*, at Basra, Karachi and Bombay, whilst under the alternative scheme suggested only two stations would be required. Basra wool is believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties and if stations were erected in Liverpool and London this wool would be treated with consignments from Karachi and Bombay, whereas if stations were erected only at the two latter ports, direct shipments from the Gulf Ports to the United Kingdom would presumably escape disinfection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

Memo. No. 9556/32/3.

REVENUE SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BAGHDAD,
Dated 1st September 1919.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

In an extract on the subject of Anthrax from the Proceedings of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for June 1919 which was recently shown to me I read that "Basrah wool was believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties" (in the matter of Anthrax).

A study of the wool of this country and its commercial possibilities is now being made and to assist in this end I should be obliged if you would favour me with any figures you may have which show the intensity of the infection of wool from this country as compared with the wool from other countries.

A good deal of Persian wool is shipped from Basrah and if any differentiation is made between wool from Persia and wool from Iraq I should be glad to have the figures separately.

J. P. WALKER,
Captain,
*for* Offg. Revenue Secretary.

---

No. 1096/110/A of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 25th September 1919.

The BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I am directed to send you the accompanying paper on the subject of Anthrax and to state my Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly favor them with the views of the Bombay Wool Shippers thereon.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

BOMBAY, 29th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of September 25th and its accompanying papers on the subject of Anthrax.

We have carefully read the letter from the Officiating Revenue Secretary, Baghdad, in which he refers to a letter from your Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated 16th June 1919. We think that the Chamber cannot do better than to refer the Revenue Secretary, Baghdad, to the report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax, 1918. This report published in three volumes gives ample evidence of the danger of infection from Persian Wools. We imagine that the Chamber

when stating in their letter to the Government of Bombay, referred to above, that "Basrah Wool is believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties" had based their contention on the evidence and figures quoted in this report. We cannot find any mention of Wool from Iraq as distinct from Persian Wool.—Yours faithfully,

*For* THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,

R. H. BROOKE,

Managing Director.

---

No. 1157/110/A. OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 14th October 1919.

The REVENUE SECRETARY,

Baghdad.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9556/32/3, dated 1st ultimo, regarding Anthrax and to state in connection therewith that as my Committee were unable to furnish you with the figures you require, they referred the matter to the Secretaries of the Bombay Wool Shipping Firms who have replied as follows:—

"We have carefully read the letter from the Officiating Revenue Secretary, Baghdad, in which he refers to a letter from your Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated 16th June 1919. We think that the Chamber cannot do better than to refer the Revenue Secretary, Baghdad, to the report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax, 1918. This report published in three volumes gives ample evidence of the danger of infection from Persian Wools. We imagine that the Chamber when stating in their letter to the Government of Bombay, referred to above, that "Basrah Wools is believed to be the worst of the East Indian varieties" had based their contention on the evidence and figures quoted in this report. We cannot find any mention of wool from Iraq as distinct from Persian Wool."—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX **M-4.**

## SPECIAL COMMERCIAL JUDGE AT DELHI.

No. 677/133/D OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 5th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Delhi.

DEAR SIR,—My Committee have been informed that your Chamber addressed the Government of India early in May in connection with the appointment of a Commercial Judge at Delhi to deal with certain piece-goods disputes which were pending at Delhi and Cawnpore. If this be so, my Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly send them a copy of your letter to Government with a view to supporting your representation.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 535/2.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, the 13th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 677/133 of the 5th instant I beg to enclose herewith a copy of letter No. 448, dated the 29th April 1919, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, regarding the appointment of a Commercial Judge in Delhi.—Yours faithfully,

P. MUKERJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

*Copy of letter No. 448 dated the 29th April 1919, from the Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla.*

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you on the subject of the appointment of a Judge specially empowered to try commercial suits which may be filed at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab. Trade conditions which have materialized since the signing of the Armistice are of such a nature that it is anticipated that a large number of disputes will come before the Courts for adjudication. This reason applies with special significance to the import trade of India, and more particularly, to the piece-goods trade. Merchants and importing houses connected with the latter have reason to believe that, owing to unfavourable conditions, many contracts will be cancelled or repudiated by dealers in the bazaar. As throwing light on this aspect of the question, I beg leave to attach for your information copies of correspondence which has passed between the Delhi Piece-Goods Association and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Apart from this which, my Committee submit, is a sufficient reason for the establishment of a Special Commercial Tribunal, there is reason to believe that commercial law-suits generally will increase and that the complex issues which are likely to arise in the adjudication of such disputes necessitate the appointment of a Judge specially trained in commercial law and possessing a knowledge of commercial usages.

My Committee, while of course recognising that details in connection with the Court's jurisdiction must of necessity be left to the decision of the Government in communication with the Judiciary would respectfully suggest that the Judge or Judges so appointed should undertake all law-suits brought by merchants against the fulfilment of any contracts based on any recognised Contract Form.

It is believed that appeals against the Courts' decisions might advantageously be referred to a tribunal consisting of three merchants or their representatives who should be elected by the Committee of this Chamber to be appointed for each such reference or application.

It has further been suggested that one of the pleaders from the Delhi Bar might be appointed by Government to act as Judge in all commercial disputes, so far as Delhi is concerned, as many of the local Pleaders have had considerable experience in such cases.

These, of course, are only suggestions, but in the opinion of my Committee they seem to meet the case and should Government be disposed favourably to consider in its main features the application now made, my Committee would urge that Judges should also be appointed in Lahore, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi.

---

*Copy of a telegram, dated 18th November 1918, received from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*

---

"Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted following Resolution to-day. Please make widely known to people concerned namely that in the opinion of this Executive, merchants engaged in the India Trade ought firmly to refuse applications from India for the cancellation of existing contracts for cotton goods."

---

*Copy of letter No. 205, dated 28th November 1918, addressed to the Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce, from the Secretary, Delhi Piece-Goods Association, Delhi.*

---

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your cable, dated 18th instant, regarding cancelments of existing contracts for cotton goods, and beg to enclose herewith copy of a cable despatched to your Chamber this day in reply to the above. I also forward herewith copy of the full resolutiom passed by the Committee of the Association on the subject.

---

*Copy of a resolution passed by the Committee of the Delhi Piece-Goods Association at a meeting held on 26th November 1918.*

---

"The Committee of the Delhi Piece-Goods Association are of opinion that importers will do well by holding their forward purchasers than by cancelling at the present time, and are therefore discouraging cancelments. At the same time, they deprecate

the refusal of Manchester shippers to entertain proposals for cancelments or resale in Manchester when this can be effected to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The Committee would therefore beg to express the hope that shippers will reconsider this part of their resolution which, the Committee can see, is misunderstood by the bazaars here and is contributing to the unrest.

---

*Copy of a cable, dated Delhi, the 28th November 1918, despatched to the Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*

---

Committee Delhi Piece-Goods Association discouraging cancelments but deprecate refusal Manchester shippers to entertain proposals for cancelments or resale in Manchester, when such can be effected to satisfaction of parties concerned. Committee hope shippers will reconsider that part of their resolution which is misunderstood by bazaars here and is contributing to unrest.

---

*Copy of a telegram, dated 19th December 1918, received from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*

---

Replying to your telegram, 28th November, Chamber's opinion unchanged. Resale in Manchester impracticable."

---

*Copy of letter No. 10, dated 7th January 1919, addressed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from the Delhi Piece-Goods Association.*

---

Your letter, dated Manchester, 21st November 1918, confirming your previous cablegram, dated 18th November 1918, regarding applications for the cancellation of existing contracts for cotton goods, came before the Committee of this Association on the 2nd instant. I have already replied to the actual cable and have forwarded you in my letter No. 205 of the 28th November 1918 a copy of the resolution passed by the Committee on this subject on the 26th November.

I am now requested by the Committee again to address you and point out that it is feared that the position in this country is not fully apprehended by the exports merchants engaged in the

India trade in Manchester. The fall in prices in the bazaa here is not an ordinary fall but averages between 50 and 75 per cent.

The position is simply this. On the signing of the Armistice, prices, *i.e.*, local prices dropped by about 50 per cent. and have since recovered 20 to 25 per cent.; but the goods sold to arrive are in most cases priced at 50 to 75 per cent. and even 100 per cent. above the prices ruling before the signing of the Armistice. So that the recovery of prices by 20 to 25 per cent. after the original drop does not help the forward sale much, and it is this aspect of the case which the Committee of this Association desire should be impressed upon the Manchester shippers.

There are no means for compelling dealers to take up contracts in the face of so heavy a depreciation in market values on this side, nor does the level of prices which obtains in Manchester affect the decision of dealers out here. This wide defection on the part of dealers must naturally react with the gravest consequences upon importers, who cannot possibly clear goods which they have no chance of selling for the simple reason that they are quite unable to finance such clearances.

The decision of Manchester to refuse applications from India for the cancellation of existing contracts or at least failing a reconsideration of their resolution to come to a workable and equitable compromise with indentors on this side, can only have one result, namely, large quantities of goods will be thrown in the market and sold at a ruinous loss—the ultimate condition will be such that Manchester must, unless some arrangement can be arrived at, lose heavily by reason of the impossibility which exists here to meet obligations in full under the existing extraordinary conditions of the market.

I am therefore to request that Manchester will again most seriously consider this matter, not merely in the light of the decision which has already been arrived at but in the light of the facts set forth in this letter which is a plain and unexaggerated statement of market conditions on this side.

*Copy of a letter, dated 3rd February 1919, from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Delhi Piece-Goods Association.*

Your letter of the 17th January has been fully considered. It amounts to a plea that where contracts are inconvenient to the indentor he should be allowed to repudiate and throw the onus on Manchester.

I need not remind you that when the indentor finds he wants the goods, exact time-terms are required from suppliers.

How can business be conducted on such lines? And how can you expect the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to do otherwise than to uphold the inviolability of contracts and to expect its members to uphold them.

No. 761/133/C OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 23rd June 1919.

The SECRETARY, PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Delhi.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 535/2, dated 13th instant, and its enclosure regarding the appointment of a Commercial Judge at Delhi and to state in reply that my Committee have addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, in support of your representation.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 762/133/C OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 23rd June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT,

Simla.

SIR,—My Committee have been favoured with a copy of a letter No. 448, dated 29th April last, addressed to your Depart-

ment by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the appointment of a Judge specially empowered to try commercial suits which may be filed at Delhi and certain other trade centres in the Punjab. My Committee desire to support this representation and they would also press for the appointment of a Commercial Judge at Cawnpore where, it is understood, there are also many cases awaiting decisions.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 4888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIMLA, the 4th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 762/133, dated the 23rd June 1919, I am directed to say that in reply to their communication regarding the appointment of Judges specially empowered to try commercial suits at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce have been informed that their representation in the matter should be made to the Local Government.—I have, etc.,

C. G. FREKE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 891/133/C OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 24th July 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4888, dated 4th instant, regarding the appointment of judges specially empowered to try commercial suits at Delhi and certain

trade centres in the Punjab and to state that my Committee have addressed the Punjab Government and the Commissioner of Delhi on this subject.

2. A copy of my Committee's letter is attached hereto for your information and I am to request that the Member for Commerce and Industry will kindly use his influence with the Local Governments named in support of the Punjab Chamber's representation on this subject.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 892/133/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th July 1919.

The CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,
Lahore.

SIR,—My Committee received recently a copy of a letter which the Punjab Chamber of Commerce had addressed to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in connection with the appointment of a judge specially empowered to try commercial suits at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab. A copy of the said letter is attached hereto for your information.

2. My Committee supported this representation but the Commerce and Industry Department in acknowledging receipt of this Chamber's letter stated that your Government should be approached direct in this matter. I am therefore directed to request that you will kindly lay this correspondence before your Government and to express a hope that the proposals put forward by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce will receive early and sympathetic consideration.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letter to the Commissioner of Delhi.

No. 20194 C. & I.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
LAHORE, 18th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 892/133 of 1919, dated the 24th July 1919, forwarding for consideration of this Government a copy of a letter No. 448, dated the 29th April 1919, from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, to the address of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, in connection with a proposal for the appointment of a Judge specially empowered to try commercial suits at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to consider the question until the Punjab Chamber of Commerce addresses this Government direct in the matter.—I have, etc.,

R. HOWE,
Supdt. in-Charge *for* Financial Secretary.

---

No. 1102/133/C OF 1919.

BOMBAY, 26th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Delhi.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a letter which my Committee have received from the Punjab Government regarding the appointment of a judge for commercial suits at Delhi and certain trade centres in the Punjab and in connection therewith I am to suggest that your Chamber might address your Government in this matter.

2. My Committee addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in support of your Chamber's representation on this subject but the Government of India advised a direct letter to the Punjab Government. The enclosure to this letter is the result of my Committee's representation to your Local Government.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 806.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

DELHI, the 31st October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1102/133 of 1919 on the subject of the appointment of a Special Commercial Judge for Delhi to try commercial cases, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of a letter received from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

P. MUKERJI,

Honorary Secretary.

---

*Copy of letter No. 2129 C & I, dated the 11th October 1919, from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Honorary Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 504, dated the 20th May 1919, and subsequent reminder No. 764, dated the 8th October 1919, and to say that the matter is receiving careful consideration.

---

# APPENDIX N-I.

## STATISTICS OF WAGES.

No. 8221.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith copy of Government Order No. 8220, dated the 30th September 1919, on the subject of wage census in this Presidency and to say that the Government of India propose that statistics of wages in selected industries should be collected from selected mills, railways, and other bodies

concerned every year. I am therefore to request you to favour Government with an expression of the views of your Chamber, on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

---

*Prices Current.*—
Regarding the collection and publication of wage statistics.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Order No. 8220.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th September 1919.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (General), No. 673, dated the 12th May 1919.

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S. D., the Director of Industries, the Collector of Bombay, the Agents to the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, and the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad, and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the proposals made by the Government of India.

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

---

CIRCULAR No. 693.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(GENERAL.)

SIMLA, the 12th May 1919.

The CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to address you regarding the collection and the publication of wage statistics, a question which is assuming greater importance with the increasing development of agriculture and industry.

2. The recent history of these statistics is briefly summarised below:—Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, put forward in 1905 a scheme for collecting the statistics by a quinquennial wage census. His proposals were, as stated in this Department circular letter No. 2-127-2, dated the 25th January 1907, (1) that the half-yearly wage returns then in vogue should be discontinued as being untrustworthy; (2) that a quinquennial investigation should be made by collecting, through Revenue Inspectors (Kanungoes) or other provincial agency by whom the statistics were then collected, the actual facts as to prevailing wages, no averaging being done except in the office of the Director of Agriculture and under his personal direction; and (3) that the object should be to ascertain the *standard* rates of wages in each district or homogeneous tract, and to observe permanent changes in those standard rates, neglecting short period fluctuations. The scheme was accepted by the Government of India in this Department circular letter No. 23-197-19, dated the 10th September 1908, and with the exception of the Central Provinces and Baluchistan, all provinces have now adopted it.

3. The statistics published in the quinquennial wage census reports of the several provinces for 1911 and 1912 have been tabulated and examined by the Director of Statistics who has brought to notice the following defects in them :—

The returns are not so comprehensive and illuminating as might have been expected from the labour expended on them. The figures are not up to date, and are not always published in a form useful for those who require them, such as Directors of Agriculture, Engineers, District Officers, and those interested in general wage movements. Further, these quinquennial returns do not show a sufficiently large or typical class of wage earners and they do not differentiate as a rule between superior and ordinary workmen, while the limits of wages paid are often so wide (for example 2 to 24 annas for a carpenter in the town of Madras) that the returns are not of much value. Lastly, they do not include wages paid in the jute, cotton, and other large industries. With the rapid industrial development of India in recent years, it appears desirable to increase the number of industries for which statistics

should be collected. The Director of Statistics has accordingly put forward certain proposals for the improvement of wage statistics, which are dealt with below.

4. The wage statistics should, it is proposed, be collected annually. The objections to the present quinquennial census are briefly that it fails to furnish information of the effects of seasonal vicissitudes on wages, as it purports only to record standard rates, that it does not afford sufficiently up to date statistical data to meet present day commercial and industrial requirements, and that the machinery for the collection of these statistics inevitably suffers from the fact that it is only set in motion once in five years. The Government of India recognize that there is much force in these contentions and I am to enquire whether in the opinion of the Governor in Council the advantages of an annual census are so material as to warrant the extra labour involved in its compilation.

5. The Government of India realise that the answer to this question must largely depend upon the scope of the reforms in these wage statistics which they have in view, and in particular upon the agency to which it is proposed to entrust their collection and compilation. Under the existing system statistics for urban wages are obtained by means of questions sent out by the Directors of Agriculture to a few firms in selected towns, while statistics of rural wages are collected by the Revenue Inspectors, Circle Inspectors, Sub-Deputy Collectors, etc., or similar agency (*vide* paragraphs 6 and 15 of Mr. Moreland's note). The result is, as stated above, that the statistics of industrial wages are seriously deficient. In the Volume of Prices and Wages, for example, statistics are now given for only three cotton mills employing about 11,500 persons or only 5 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in all the cotton mills in British India. The industrial development of India has proceeded at a more rapid pace in the last two or three decades, and with this development it appears desirable not only to increase the number of industries for which statistics are collected, but also to follow the practice of other countries by taking into consideration the chief concerns in place of selecting merely one or two mills. With a view to improve the statistics,

the Director suggests that the returns should in future be divided into three classes, *viz.*—

(1) wages in rural areas,

(2) wages in urban areas, and

(3) wages in selected industries.

He proposes that statistics for the first of these classes should be furnished by the District and Sub-District Boards, those for the second by municipalities to which the urban enquiries would in future be restricted, and those for the third by selected mills, railways and other bodies. This classification appears to the Government of India as at present advised to be sound, and the proposed agencies in respect of classes (2) and (3) seem suitable. With regard to the agency for (1), namely, District and Sub-District Boards, it has been suggested that such Boards can, without much trouble, obtain the rates of wages in rural areas from the Overseers or District Engineers, as the case may be, employed by the Board. Where both District and Sub-District Boards exist, the latter would send in their returns to the District Board and the members of the District Board at one of their meetings would discuss the returns from Sub-District Boards and determine the rates of wages most generally paid to field labourers, village blacksmiths and village carpenters throughout the district. As the returns would thus be collected by the existing staff of Rural Boards, it is anticipated that the system would involve no extra cost; but I am to invite an expression of the views of the Governor in Council on this point, as well as in regard to the ability of Rural Boards to ascertain the prevailing rates of rural wages with accuracy and to evolve a satisfactory method of tabulation. In the case of Burma, where there are no Rural Boards, the returns would have to be obtained from the chief districts of the four wage tracts through Deputy Commissioners or through the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For Baluchistan statistics of rural wages are not necessary, and need not be collected. I am to add that before publishing the returns of rural areas, the Director of Statistics proposes, when necessary, to consult the Director of Agriculture separately regarding any additional information about agricultural labour which they may be in a position to furnish. A similar

procedure is, at present, followed in compiling the wage statistics of the Central Provinces. I am to enquire whether the above proposals commend themselves to the Governor in Council as suitable.

6. I am now to forward copies of the revised forms (A, B and C) [together with the circular letters (AB-1, and C-1) to accompany them] in which it is proposed that each of the agencies indicated above should be asked to collect its detailed information. They have been drawn up in consultation with the Director of Statistics with a view to give the maximum amount of information with the minimum amount of trouble to local authorities, and I am to communicate the following explanatory remarks in regard to them:

(*1*) *Form A* relating to rural areas takes the place of Mr. Moreland's forms B, C, and D, and so long as the resulting form does not become too cumbrous, there appears to be no reason why these forms should not be combined into one. Mr. Moreland's forms merely provide for statistics of wages earned by (1) ordinary labourers living and working in the village, (2) carpenters and blacksmiths doing their ordinary work in the village, and (3) ploughmen and syces employed in the village. The new classification excludes syces from the form altogether as rural statistics for syces are considered of importance in horsebreeding areas only, and these areas are so local that for statistical purposes it seems open to doubt whether they are of any real value at all. Village blacksmiths, village carpenters and ploughmen, are retained in the form but the ordinary labourers of Mr. Moreland's returns are subdivided into four different classes of farm servants or field labourers, namely (1) sowers and transplanters, (2) weeders, (3) reapers or harvesters, and (4) others, each kind being again subdivided according to sex. I am to ask the opinion of the Governor in Council specially in regard to this subdivision, and to enquire how far it is adapted to conditions obtaining in _____. The restriction regarding living and working in the village has been cancelled, because it is understood that if it were retained, a considerable proportion of the labour, in Burma and other tracts in India, where similar conditions prevail would be unrepresented in the returns. The class 'herdsmen' has

been entered in the classification of rural labourers, as such labourers are well distributed throughout various provinces in India. It is, however, for consideration whether this class of labourers should not be excluded on the ground that not infrequently their employment as herdsmen is merely part-time and that there may be some difficulty in arriving at the predominant rate of wages since one herdsman frequently tends the cattle of more than one owner. A reference is also invited to the notes and instructions appended to the form.

(*II*) *Form B*—relates to urban areas and corresponds more or less to Mr. Moreland's form A. This form relates to all towns including those which were excluded from Mr. Moreland's scheme being centres of trade (as opposed to industry) or seats of administration. It is proposed to give in this form statistics for coolies distinguished as men, women, and boys in place of unskilled labour to retain carpenters and masons, to restore blacksmiths and to include bricklayers, distinguishing each in two classes, superior and ordinary. Four different kinds of domestic servants, *viz.*, sweepers bhistis, malis and syces have been added. As this form would be filled in by municipalities, greater efficiency in the agency collecting the statistics may be assumed, and there should be no difficulty in interpreting the footnotes and instructions on the form. In connection with forms A and B, it is intended that local authorities, if they so desire, should supplement the information by adding classes peculiar to their own localities, for example, gharamis or thatchers in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. Form G (for rural areas) and form H (for urban areas) attached to this Department letter of the 25th January 1907 would not be required in the scheme now contemplated.

(*III*) *Form C.*—It is proposed to increase the number of industries for which statistics will be collected, the selected industries being those connected with jute, cotton, wool, rice, sugar, paper, tea, iron, brass, leather, printing, engineering, railways and mining (coal, manganese, wolfram). The form would record the average cash wages paid throughout the year in these industries, and it is suggested that the classes of labour to be selected for each industry should be similar to those adopted, in the Prices Enquiry

Committee Report, 1914. Before this proposal is adopted, the Government of India would be glad if the Local Government would consult, if necessary, the various Chambers of Commerce, Millowners' Associations, etc., and favour them with an expression of the views of these bodies in the matter. It should be clearly understood that the figures would be required for statistical purposes only and that in the publication of these statistics the names of firms affected and of persons supplying the information would not be disclosed.

7. It is further proposed that the compilation of the statistics collected by the three agencies specified in paragraph 5 should be done entirely by the Department of Statistics, which possesses the special knowledge and experience necessary for this purpose. Local agencies would fill in the forms detailed above and send them direct to the Department of Statistics which would then collect and arrange them for homogeneous tracts and provinces. This will undoubtedly afford substantial relief to Directors of Agriculture as well as District Officers who have hitherto collected these statistics. At the same time the compilation of the returns in a central office will ensure accuracy and uniformity.

8. The Government of India are aware that it is difficult to obtain accurate returns of what may be termed standard wages prevailing in various districts, but the proposals here outlined appear to them *prima facie* to afford the best practical means of securing such returns. The whole question, however, is one in which the opinions of those who have had personal experience of the collection and compilation of the existing statistics would be especially valuable; and I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay on the points raised above, as well as with any other criticism which the Local Government may wish to make on the subject.—I have, etc.,

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**Form A. (Buff.)**

*(Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, I, Council House Street, Calcutta.)*

WAGES IN RURAL AREAS.

Particulars relating to Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers supplied by _____

Province _____ District _____

Name of District / Rural Board / Collector or Deputy Commissioner _____ furnishing the information

| Classes of labour. | Please state whether the rates are per day, week, month, or season. | ORDINARY RATES OF WAGES. | | | OTHER EARNINGS, IF ANY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rates of cash wages. | Rates of grain wages. | | In cash (*e.g.* in lieu of tobacco, grain, etc.) | In kind (including free quarters, board, clothes etc). | |
| | | | Amount and commodity. | Estimated value. | | Amount and commodity or other consideration. | Estimated value. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *Artizans*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Village Blacksmiths .. | | | | | | | |
| 2. „ Carpenters .. | | | | | | | |
| *Farm Servants or Field Labourers*— | | | | | | | |
| 3. Ploughmen .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 4. Sowers and Transplanters— | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. .. | | | | | | | |
| Women .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 5. Weeders— | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. | | | | | | | |
| Women .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 6. Reapers or Harvesters— | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. .. | | | | | | | |
| Women .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 7. Herdsmen .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 8. Other Agricultural Labourers— | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. .. | | | | | | | |
| Women .. .. | | | | | | | |

NOTES.—(*a*) Where the rates are quoted per *season* please state approximately the length of the season.

(*b*) The rate quoted should be the most prevalent rate of wages for each particular class of labour.

(*c*) The rates should be quoted without any reference to previous year's figures.

(*d*) Columns 4 and 5 should be filled in if grain wages are paid in place of cash wages exclusively or in part.

(*e*) Columns 6 to 8 should be filled in if any payments are made in addition to the ordinary rate of wages.

A.—Please state remarks, if any, regarding the nature of the additional cash payments for piece work and overtime.

B.—Is there any exceptional point regarding the supply and demand for labour to be noted in the year to which the statistics relate—such as scarcity or famine or the construction of a new railway or canal, etc., etc.?

The information furnished above has been passed at a meeting of the Board held on _____ 192 .

Signature _____

Designation _____

Address _____

*Date* _____

**Form B (Blue.)**

*(Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.)*

WAGES IN URBAN AREAS.

Particulars relating to wages in the municipality of _____

Province _____ District _____.

NOTE.—The classes of labour referred to in the statement are those working in towns other than in the following industries—Jute mills, Cotton mills, Woollen mills, Iron and brass foundries, Rice mills, Sugar factories, Paper mills, Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills, Printing presses, Engineering workshops, Railway workshops, Mining—Coal Manganese, Wolfram—the Tea industry. The wage returns for these industries are returned on the pink forms furnished direct to the Managing Agents, Millowners, etc.

| Classes of Labour. | Rates of wages paid throughout the year per day, per week, or per month, as the case may be. | | | Other earnings, if any. | | | Remarks (if any). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per day. | Per week. | Per month. | In Cash. | In kind including free quarters, board, clothes, or any other remuneration. Amount and commodity or other consideration. | Estimated value. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *Artizans*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Carpenter (superior) .. | | | | | | | |
| 2. ,, (ordinary) .. | | | | | | | |
| 3. Blacksmith (superior) .. | | | | | | | |
| 4. ,, (ordinary) .. | | | | | | | |
| 5. Mason (superior) .. | | | | | | | |
| 6. ,, (ordinary) .. | | | | | | | |
| 7. Bricklayer (superior) .. | | | | | | | |
| 8. ,, (ordinary) .. | | | | | | | |
| *General Labourers*— | | | | | | | |
| 9. Cooly (man) .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 10. ,, (woman) .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 11. ,, (boy) .. .. | | | | | | | |
| *Domestic Servants*— | | | | | | | |
| 12. Sweeper .. .. | | | | | | | |
| 13. Bhisti .. . | | | | | | | |
| 14. Mali .. .. . | | | | | | | |
| 15. Syce .. .. .. | | | | | | | |

NOTES.—(a) Where alternative system of payment obtains in respect of the same class of labour, ordinary rates for each alternative system should be given in columns 2, 3 and 4.

(b) Columns 5 to 7 should be filled in if any payments are made or consideration given in addition to the ordinary rate.

(c) The rate quoted should be the most ordinary or prevailing rate of wages for each particular class of labour paid throughout the year without any reference to previous year's statement.

A.—Is there any exceptional point regarding the supply and demand for labour to be noted in the year to which the statistics relates—such as scarcity or famine or the construction of a new railway or a canal, etc.

The information furnished above has been passed at a meeting of the Municipality held on _____ 192 .

Signature _____

Designation _____

Address _____

*Date* *192* .

No.

**A B—I.**

DEAR SIR,—This Department is now collecting annually information with regard to $\frac{\text{rural}}{\text{urban}}$ wages paid in the year _____ and it has been decided, with the approval of the Government of India and the $\frac{\text{Local Government,}}{\text{Administration}}$ to ask you kindly to extend your assistance by supplying the particulars asked for in the enclosed form.

A duplicate Form is enclosed in case you may like to keep a copy of the information given.

The return should be despatched on _____ after the information furnished has been approved by the $\frac{\text{Board}}{\text{Municipality}}$. A reply within the prescribed date will be appreciated.—I am, Yours faithfully,

CONFIDENTIAL.

**Form C** (Pink.)

*(Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jute Mills. | Leather Factories and Tanneries. |
| Cotton Mills. | Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, and Pressing Mills. |
| Woollen Mills. | Printing Presses. |
| Iron and Brass Foundries. | Engineering Workshops. |
| Rice Mills. | Railway Workshops. |
| Sugar Factories. | Mining (such as Coal, Manganese, Wolfram) |
| Paper Mills. | Tea Industry. |

*Industrial Wages.*

(NOTE.—Particulars furnished will be regarded as strictly confidential and will be solely used for general statistical purposes.)

Name of Mill _____

Province _____ Town or District _____

| Occupation. | Cash wages paid throughout the year per day, week, or month as the case may be. | | | Hours of labour for a full ordinary day, week, or month as the case may be. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per day. | Per week. | Per month. | Per day. | Per week. | Per month. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Classes for each Industry will be similar to those in the Prices Enquiry Report (where these industries are included in the Report) and in all cases Chambers of Commerce will be consulted in regard to the particular industries in which the Chamber is especially interested, *e.g.*, the Bengal Chamber for the Jute Industry, the Bombay Chamber for the Cotton Industry, etc. | | | | | | |

NOTE.—These rates should exclude *overtime*.

A. Please state the number of—

(*i*) Men,

(*ii*) Women,

(*iii*) Children,

in $\frac{\text{Mill}}{\text{Factory.}}$

B. Please state the *hours of labour* constituting a full ordinary day exclusive of meal times.

(If the hours are different for various occupations, please name the occupations, and state their ordinary hours.)

C. If overtime is paid for at higher rates than at ordinary time in any occupations, please state the occupations, the rates paid and whether the full week's work has to be completed before overtime is reckoned.

D. Have you in operation any system of bonus on output?

E. Has there been any exceptional scarcity (or the reverse) in regard to labour employed during 192 ?

No.

C.—I.

DEAR SIR,—This Department is now collecting information with regard to wages in _____ industry and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly extend your assistance by supplying the particulars asked for in the enclosed form.

A duplicate Form is enclosed in case you may like to keep a copy of the information given.—I am, yours faithfully.

No. 1196/181/W OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 17th October 1919.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8221, dated 30th ultimo, forwarding a copy of Government Order No. 8220 on the subject of wage census in this Presidency and requesting the views of this Chamber thereon. In reply I am to state my Committee quite approve the proposal if Government feel they can collect accurate statistics.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX N-2.

## CLASSIFICATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ADOPTED IN THE STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

No. 7883.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite a reference to the classification of companies adopted in the statements relating to Joint Stock Companies (*vide* the monthly statement for September 1919,* a copy of which is enclosed). This classification which was prescribed by the Government of India seems to require revision in view of the growth of company flotation in recent years. I have, therefore, to enclose a tentative statement (marked A) of the classification relating to Joint Stock Companies in India. For purposes of comparison I also enclose a statement (marked B) showing—

(1) the classification as adopted in India;

(2) the classification as adopted in the United Kingdom (*a*) in the Board of Trade Journal and (*b*) in the Economist;

(3) the classification as adopted by the Internationl Statistical Institute of the Hague which is based on the classification indicated by Bertillon for the population census.

2. I shall be obliged if you will kindly assist in the matter by favouring this Department with the criticisms of your Chamber on the classification proposed in statement A and referred to in paragraph 1. I need hardly add that the object in view is to adopt that classification of companies which most commends itself to Chambers of Commerce in this country.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

* Not printed.

A.

Proposed classification for adoption in the statements of Joint Stock Companies in India.

| Classification. | Classification. |
|---|---|
| I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance—<br>(*a*) Banking and Loan.<br>(i) Banking.<br>(ii) Loan.<br>(*b*) Insurance.<br>(i) Life Assurance.<br>(ii) Provident Insurance.<br>(iii) Others.<br><br>II.—Transit and Transport—<br>(*a*) Navigation.<br>(*b*) Railways and Tramways.<br>(*c*) Motor, Traction and Manufacturing.<br>(*d*) Docks, Harbours, Shipping Landing and Warehousing.<br>(*e*) Others.<br><br>III.—Trading—<br>(*a*) Co-operative Association.<br>(*b*) Printing, Publishing and Stationery.<br>(*c*) Chemicals and allied Trades.<br>(*d*) Iron, Steel, Engineering and Shipbuilding.<br>(*e*) Leather, Canvas and India Rubber Trades.<br>(*f*) Electric Light, Power and Telephone.<br>(*g*) Clay, Glass, Stone building and Constructing Trades.<br>(*h*) Others.<br><br>IV.—Mills and Presses—<br>(*i*) Cotton Mills. | (*b*) Cotton ginning, pressing, baling, etc.<br>(*c*) Jute Mills.<br>(*d*) Jute Presses, etc.<br>(*e*) Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.<br>(*f*) Paper Mills.<br>(*g*) Flour Mills.<br>(*h*) Rice Mills.<br>(*i*) Saw and Timber mills and wood industries.<br>(*j*) Oil Mills.<br>(*k*) Other mills and Presses.<br><br>V.—Tea and other Planting Companies—<br>(*a*) Tea.<br>(*b*) Coffee and Cinchona.<br>(*c*) Rubber.<br>(*d*) Others.<br><br>VI.—Mining and Quarrying.<br>(*a*) Coal.<br>(*b*) Gold.<br>(*c*) Iron and Steel.<br>(*d*) Stone and marble quarries.<br>(*e*) Others.<br><br>VII.—Estate, Land and Building.<br><br>VIII.—Breweries and Distilleries.<br><br>IX.—Ice and Aerated Water.<br><br>X.—Sugar Manufacture.<br><br>XI.—Hotels, Theatres, Entertainments.<br><br>XII.—Companies other than those specified above. |

B.

Present classification of Companies in India and in certain other countries.

| I. Classification adopted in India. | II. Classification adopted in the annual summary in the United Kingdom. | III. Classification adopted in the form of the International Institute of the Hague. |
|---|---|---|
| I. Banking, Loan and Insurance—<br>(*a*) Banking and Loan.<br>(*b*) Insurance.<br>II. Trading:—<br>(*a*) Navigation,<br>(*b*) Railways and Tramways.<br>(*c*) Co-operative Associations.<br>(*d*) Shipping, Landing and warehousing.<br>(*e*) Printing, publishing and stationery.<br>(*f*) Others.<br>III. Mills and Presses—<br>(*a*) Cotton Mills. | (*a*) As adopted in the Board of Trade Journal.<br>I. Coal, Iron and Steel.<br>II. Mining (other than coal and iron).<br>III. Textiles.<br>IV. Brewers and Distillers.<br>V. Rubber and oil.<br>VI. Transit and Transport by land and water.<br>VII. Gas, Water, Electric Light and Power, Drainage, etc.<br>VIII. Land.<br>IX. Finance, Banking Discount and Interest and Insurance.<br>X. Others. | I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth—<br>(*a*) Agriculture.<br>(*b*) Fishery.<br>(*c*) Others.<br>II. Extraction of minerals—<br>(*a*) Mines' Coal, Metallic.<br>(*b*) Quarries.<br>(*c*) Others.<br>III. Industry—<br>(*a*) Textiles.<br>(*b*) Hides, Skins, etc.<br>(*c*) Metallurgy, *e. g.*, Forges and foundries. |

| I. Classification adopted in India. | II. Classification adopted in the annual summary in the United Kingdom. | III. Classification adopted in the form of the International institute of the Hague. |
|---|---|---|
| (*b*) Jute Mills.<br>(*c*) Mills for wool, silk, hemp etc.<br>(*d*) Cotton and Jute, Screws and Presses.<br>(*e*) Paper mills.<br>(*f*) Rice mills.<br>(*g*) Flour mills.<br>(*h*) Saw and Timber mills.<br>(*i*) Other Mills and Presses.<br>IV. Tea and Other Planting Companies—<br>(*a*) Tea.<br>(*b*) Coffee and Cinchona.<br>(*c*) Others.<br>V. Mining and Quarrying—<br>(*a*) Coal.<br>(*b*) Gold.<br>(*c*) Others.<br>VI. Land and Buildings.<br>VII. Breweries.<br>VIII. Ice manufacture. | (*b*) As adopted in the Economist.<br>I. Mines.<br>II. Exploration, financial, investment, trust.<br>III. Merchants, Importers etc.<br>IV. Manufacturing.<br>V. Stores and Trading.<br>VI. Estate and Land.<br>VII. Rubber.<br>VIII. Oil.<br>IX. Iron, Coal, steel and engineering.<br>X. Electric light, power and telegraph.<br>XI. Motor traction and manufacturing.<br>XII. Gas and water.<br>XIII. Hotels, theatres and entertainments.<br>XIV. Patents and proprietary articles. | (*d*) Ceramics.<br>(*e*) Chemical products manufacture of paper.<br>(*f*) Industries of food—<br>(i) Sugar refineries.<br>(ii) Breweries and manufacture of malt.<br>(iii) Distillers and manufacture of liquors.<br>(iv) Manufacture of Tobacco.<br>(v) Water.<br>(vi) others.<br>(*g*) Building.<br>(*h*) Production and transmission, physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motion power, etc.) Gas Works Manufacture of electricity. |

| I. Classification adopted in India. | II. Classification adopted in the annual summary in the United Kingdom. | III. Classification adopted in the form of the International Institute of the Hague. |
|---|---|---|
| IX. Sugar manufacture.<br>X. Others. | XV. Docks, harbours and shipping.<br>XVI. Banks and Insurances.<br>XVII. Miscellaneous. | (*i*) Furnaces.<br>(*j*) Others.<br>IV Transport.—<br>(*a*) Canals, Docks, Ports.<br>(*b*) Railway.<br>(*c*) Tramway.<br>(*d*) Telegraph and Telephone.<br>(*e*) Others.<br>V. Trade—<br>(*a*) Banks establishment of credit.<br>(*b*) Banks advancing money on security of landed property.<br>(*c*) Insurance Companies.<br>(*d*) Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, drinking houses.<br>(*e*) Others.<br>VI. Miscellaneous. |

No. 1350/196/C. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 4th December 1919.

The DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,

Calcutta.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7833 of the 26th ultimo regarding the revision of the classification of companies in the monthly statement relating to Joint Stock Companies and in reply to state that my Committee have no suggestions to put forward in connection therewith.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

## APPENDIX N.-3.

## TRADE SURVEYS IN INDIA.

BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,

BRADFORD, 12th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith copy of letter which this Chamber recently addressed to the Comptroller General of the Department of Overseas Trade.

As an instance of an unsatisfactory survey, our members, Messrs. W. H. Pullan & Co., Ld., write me as per enclosed copy. I shall be glad if you will take this matter into your consideration, and advise me whether you can arrange for the award referred to being cancelled.

I enclose herewith copy of the letter from the Bradford Conditioning House.

Without prejudice or responsibility and awaiting the favour of your reply.—I am, etc.,

P. ANDERSON,

Secretary.

BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
EXCHANGE, BUILDINGS, BRADFORD.

*Copy of letter recently addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, London.*

SIR,—The system of surveys in India has long been regarded as very unsatisfactory and with a view to improving same and preventing chicanery and corruption, I am to suggest that it would be well if, when a dispute arises between a buyer in India, and a firm of exporters in this country, that the arbitration should be arranged by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or other representative on the spot who should appoint a competent arbitrator or surveyor to deal with the matter. Further, that the names of the parties between whom the dispute has arisen should not be disclosed to the arbitrators or surveyor, and further, that the award of the arbitrators should be given to the parties by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or representative without disclosing to the parties the name of the arbitrator or surveyor. If this course were followed, the surveyor or arbitrator would be able to give an equitable judgment according to the real facts of the case, and would have no motive for giving a decision in favour of either side. In the event of two arbitrators or surveyors being appointed and unable to agree, it is suggested that His Majesty's Trade Commissioner or representative should act as Umpire.—I am, etc.,

P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

---

*Copy of letter received from W. H. Pullan & Co., Ld., Bradford.*
*10th May* 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our recent conversation with regard to Indian Surveys we beg to give you below the details of the claim mentioned.

Early in 1916 we received an order from L. L. Telly & Co., Bombay, for 400 pieces Striped Poplins 20 cases in all, quality No. 68458 at 2/2d. per yard, and the Goods were shipped in due course.

Under date 14th August 1917 Telly wrote that the goods had arrived, but the dealers were complaining about the quality and

finish, and were insisting on having a Survey, but he was persuading them to wait till he heard from us.

We replied on September 26/17 that the goods were in every respect equal to sample and so on and that it was foolish of him to complain. Without having received our reply and without our permission a Survey was held and the result communicated to us by letter, dated November 19/17. The Surveyors report refers to 10 cases only and not the whole 20 cases which were shipped and says that they find the "quality to be inferior" and award an allowance of 2d. per yard.

They say that case 8590 was opened, and they initialled cuttings of the basis and shipment. These patterns 68458 and 8590 were duly forwarded to us sealed and initialled, but the strange thing is that the pattern marked 8590 could not have been taken from case 8590 because it is a different design from the pieces shipped in case 8590.

This seems to shew there has been some carelessness and rather tends to weaken the value of the Survey. And further, no particulars of any tests are given, only the mere statement that the goods were inferior.

On the strength of that we received a debit note for £109 3*s*. 8*d*. Up till now we have not allowed the claim but have written that we considered it frivolous and unjustifiable.

We know quite well that the goods were made exactly to the same specifications as the basis sample, and any deviation could only be such as might occur in a delivery of grey cloth dyed at different times.

We sent the two patterns to the Bradford Conditioning House and have received from them the enclosed "opinion" which states that they may be considered a reasonable match.

We sent Telly a copy of this opinion and he replies that on the strength of the Bradford Conditioning House report we could ask you to communicate with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a view to having the award cancelled.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. PULLAN & CO., LD.

CITY OF BRADFORD,
CONDITIONING HOUSE,
30th January 1919.

MESSRS. W. H. PULLAN & Co., LTD.,
BARKEREND MILLS, Bradford.

*Personal opinion re two patterns of cloth herewith marked* 68458 *and* 8590.

DEAR SIRS,—As requested I have made a comparative examination of these two patterns of cloth, and enclose a certificate and card of analysis from which it will be seen that there is no material difference in general construction.

In my opinion the cloths may be considered a reasonable match.—Yours truly,

E. H. TOWNEND,
Acting Manager.

---

No. 756/142/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd June 1919.

The SECRETARY, BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BRADFORD,
England.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 12th ultimo, and its accompaniments regarding the system of surveys in India and to state in reply that such surveys in Bombay as are held under the rules of this Chamber have, so far as can be ascertained, given full satisfaction to those resorting to them and therefore my Committee submit there is no justification for your statement that "the system of surveys in India has long been regarded as very unsatisfactory".

2. My Committee, of course, have no control over nor can they take notice of private surveys, the success of which depends wholly on the integrity and capacity of the private surveyors, but

as under the rules of this Chamber the settlement of all disputes is undertaken by this Chamber whether the applicant be a member or not, there is no necessity for merchants and others to resort to private surveys.

3. A copy of this Chamber's rules regarding surveys is enclosed herein for the information of your Committee. I am to add my Committee regret they are unable to take any action in the dispute between Messrs. W. H. Pullan & Co., Limited, of Bradford, and Messrs. L. L. Telly & Co., of Bombay.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 789/142/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th June 1919.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE,
BOARD OF TRADE,
London.

SIR,—My Committee recently received a copy of a letter which the Bradford Chamber of Commerce addressed to your Department complaining that the system of surveys in India was very unsatisfactory. My Committee were requested to consider the subject matter of the complaint and the Bradford Chamber of Commerce asked to be advised whether my Committee could arrange for a certain award to be cancelled.

2. I am directed to enclose herein a copy of this Chamber's reply to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce for your information and to add that it is quite impossible for my Committee to interfere with private surveys. If shippers in the United Kingdom will not avail themselves of the protection afforded by this Chamber when disputes arise, but prefer apparently to allow the importer at this end to nominate any two private surveyors one to represent each party to the dispute my Committee are powerless to interfere.—I have, &c.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX N-4.

## TRADE BETWEEN INDIA & EAST AFRICA.

No. 4932 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1921-D, dated 26th February 1919, addressed to the Government of Bombay, and of its enclosures, on the subject of trade between India and East Africa, and to state that this Government will be glad to receive the views of the Chamber on the proposals made therein.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1921-D., dated 26th February 1919:—

"I am directed to address you on the subject of trade between India and East Africa. The Indian Trade Commissioner has drawn attention to openings for Indian trade in East Africa and recently Major McKerrow of the Indian Munitions Board, who has had experience of trade both in Africa and Bombay, has reported on the subject. Extracts from Major McKerrow's note of the 18th October last, and a copy of a further note of the 1st of February are attached. It will be seen that in the first place, the writer recommends the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner whose duty would be to study on the spot openings for Indian trade with East Africa. In the second place, he suggests that assistance might be given in various directions to the formation and work of a trading company with headquarters at Bombay, which would develop Indian trade with East Africa.

"2. The Government of India consider that much might be done, whether by private or official enterprise, to stimulate Indian trade in the direction proposed. Two statements are attached which show, firstly, India's share at present in five of the staple lines of the import trade into the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates and Uganda, and secondly, India's share of the total import trade into the Protectorates. Apart from grain and flour, India supplies only a small proportion of East African requirements even in commodities of which she already produces large quantities for home consumption. These lines of trade might undoubtedly be stimulated and new lines developed where conditions are favourable. Subsequently the requirements of the territory now known as German East Africa might also be studied. On this subject attention is invited to a report from the Indian Trade Commissioner in London reproduced at page 178 of the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 8th November 1918. The piece-goods requirements of East Africa are considered in an article at page 19 of the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 3rd January 1919.

"3. The Government of India incline to view the proposal to organise a trading company as sound, but it seems to them that, should this proposal materialise, there might quite possibly also be room for an Indian Trade Commissioner. Such an officer would be appointed by the Government of India and would be in close touch with the Government of Bombay and with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta. It would ultimately be necessary to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government, and, through them, of the local Administrations in East Africa. Before proceeding further, however, the Government of India would be glad to receive the views of the Bombay Government on the proposals as a whole, together with any concrete suggestions which that Government may desire to offer."

---

*Extracts from the note, dated 18th October 1918, on Indian trade interests in East Africa by Major H. B. McKerrow, Deputy Controller, Textile Supplies, Indian Munitions Board.*

* * * * *

2. Many of the new industries which have been developed by the Munitions Board owing to war demands are likely to be seriously affected and the work and labour entailed in organizing

these will be lost, unless fresh outlets are found, so as to prevent any dislocation of trade which is likely to result. It seems an opportune time therefore to consider what steps can be taken to find markets for the increased manufactured products of India.

3. The market nearest at hand, and one which India should pay special attention to, is undoubtedly Africa, especially the East Coast and South Africa from Aden to Cape Town. Prior to the war practically the whole of the East Coast trade from Mombassa to Durban was in the hands of Germans. They had the only regular and effective steamship service, and this was connected with their Bombay service. It is hardly likely owing to the general shortage of tonnage that the English steamship companies who now run between England and Africa will have steamers available either to organise a coastal service or to establish a regular service between India and Africa. Comparatively few steamers of moderate tonnage would be capable of doing this, and many of the steamers now used by Government in connection with transport to Basra would be quite suitable for this purpose, the larger ones being used for direct service, whilst the smaller might be used for connecting up the small ports of call. During the fair season the service could be further supplemented by native dhows and wooden built ships which are now being constructed in India. With the prospect of establishing a proper means of transport it would appear that some connecting link is required between the present branches of the Munitions Board and the prospective consuming market so that information could be collected as to what prospects there are of developing the trade. It is suggested that the first step in this direction would be the appointment of a travelling Trade Commissioner who could at once begin to collect information from all the various centres in Africa as to the various outlets for Indian goods, studying the local conditions of trade and methods of distribution. A large amount of the internal trade of East Africa is already in the hands of petty Indian traders. These are men of small capital, who are largely dependent upon drawing their supplies from larger wholesale firms, very few of whom know anything regarding the possibility of Indian industries or their recent developments.

4. The wants of the African native are very similar to those of the natives of this country. They prefer the coarser and heavier made cotton goods of Bombay to Manchester made goods, and at present there is little or no demand for the higher class of textiles which Manchester so largely supplies to the Indian market. Many of the minor industries in India are unknown to exist so far as Africa is concerned, but their production would find a ready sale if once introduced.

5. In a country, however, where railway and river transport is limited, a great deal of the distribution is still done by native carriers, and a special study of local conditions is absolutely necessary, and in this respect Indian firms seem to be extraordinarily ignorant. To give a typical instance of this, one reason why Bombay cotton goods do not find a large sale in Africa is because the packing of them is totally unsuited for the country. Manchester shippers are in the habit of baling their goods in 65 lb. trusses which is a one man load: eight of these trusses are packed in one bale. Such bales are carried as far as railway or river transport exists, and then broken open, each truss thus forming a complete and uniform headload. The Indian mills on the other hand ship the usual clumsy Bombay bale often badly packed and not fully pressed, upon which excess rate is charged owing to the bad measurement it gives compared with the Manchester packed bale. When it is to be broken open, hand bales have to be made in a country where hessian is dear, and a clumsy bale is the result which the African native often refuses to carry; such bales are simply handsewn, with the result that pilferage often occurs *en route* and cannot be detected.

6. The river freight from Chinde at the mouth of the Zambezi to Tete which is the terminus of river transport was £5 per ton measurement in pre-war days and probably to-day is nearer double. It can easily be understood, therefore, that any small saving in the original cost of goods paid in India is soon converted into a serious loss by bad packing, and the excess measurement of Bombay bales largely curtails the possibility of introducing the Bombay cloths into the interior. In the same way the rates paid for head-loads are so much per standard load of 65 lbs. per trip

if the weight exceeds 65 lbs. double rate is to be paid as the load becomes a two-man-load. In many cases the excess weight is 15 to 20 lbs., which means to say, the over-land cost paid on possibly 80 lbs. load is equal to what should have been paid on 130 lbs. These are only typical instances of the local conditions which, if India is to develop trade in such countries as East Africa, must be studied.

* * * * *

8. Taking these various matters into consideration it would appear advisable that no time should be lost in co-ordinating the various branches of the Munitions Board, so that they may discriminate between what industries offer the most likely prospect of competing under ordinary conditions of business with the productions of Japan, England and other countries.

9. Indian cotton mills have always required a certain amount of better grade cotton, and although it is hoped more of this will be produced in India, far more is likely to be ultimately grown in our East African colonies where the more suitable conditions of climate and soil naturally produce a superior quality of cotton which sells at about 1½ d. over American middling. Uganda cotton is already well-known in the Bombay market, and Bombay millowners might readily be inclined to undertake cotton cultivation in some of our East African colonies, thereby securing for themselves a certain supply of good grade cotton and thus benefiting both countries.

---

*Note, dated 1st February 1919, by Major McKerrow on a proposal to form a trading company to develop Indian trade with East Africa.*

* * * * *

In considering the proposal to form a substantial trading company to develop British trade generally, but more especially Indian trade, with the East African colonies, the following facts are submitted for consideration.

1. Prior to the war practically all the trade was in the hands of the German firms who, owing to the great facilities given by

the shipping companies and the assistance given by their banks with the support of the German Government, were gradually obtaining an almost complete monopoly of all the trade north of Durban. Hamburg was fast becoming the market for East African produce and the centre from which the trade generally was controlled.

2. The countries included in their sphere of influence were:—

British East Africa,

Uganda,

Zanzibar,

Portuguese East Africa,

Nyasaland,

Rhodesia,

German East Africa, and a considerable portion of the South African Union.

3. Figures since the war point to the fact that America and Japan have not been slow to seize their opportunities to secure a footing in these markets and, unless active steps are taken at once, British trade and especially Indian may find it extremely difficult to obtain the position it should in these markets.

4. Whilst the United Kingdom will find itself at a distinct disadvantage for the next few years in developing these markets owing to the scarcity of freight, probable high prices of labour, increased cost of production, etc., etc., India owing to its geographical position and other natural advantages has exceptional opportunities of developing its trade against any other country, which will not exist to the same extent when the world's trade once again becomes normal.

5. If the present proposals for the industrial development of India, which are before Government, are to bear fruit, they must lead to a much more rapid development of India's resources. It is also known that private enterprise is already taking up many

new schemes which will create fresh industries in the country. Greater attention must be paid to markets outside India, not only for the purpose of finding an outlet for its production, but as a safeguard against those periods of depression which any one who knows India is aware must occur from time to time.

6. Whilst the countries mentioned offer special inducements to a trading company such as it is suggested should be formed, it is not proposed to limit its operations to these markets alone, and other countries, especially those which as the result of the war are likely to come under British influence, would receive special attention.

7. During the war certain industries have already owing to the demands of the army been considerably developed, whilst Government undoubtedly intends in the near future to help and assist in the formation of others. It is suggested that a special feature of the company's business should be the marketing of the products of many of the minor industries which are bound to spring up, and, if necessary, give a certain amount of financial assistance to them. It is also thought the assistance such a company can give Government in advice as regards the commercial aspect of many of the industries they will undoubtedly be called upon to consider, will be appreciated.

8. As regards trade with the United Kingdom, it is certain, as the result of the war, much more attention and encouragement will be paid to the development of our African colonies, and British firms will welcome the formation of a strong company knowing the local conditions with whom they can safely trade. A special feature will be made of securing the agencies for such goods as are not manufactured in India but for which a large demand exists in East Africa. Among such agencies may be mentioned the following:—

Agricultural machinery.

Cattle dips.

Refrigerators and ice making machinery.

Mining machinery.

Explosives.

Arms and ammunition.

Dairy supplies.

Bicycles and motor cars.

Cotton machinery, gins and presses.

Engineering tools.

Galvanized iron.

Rubber machinery.

Articles in foodstuffs, medicines, etc., cement, safes, wines, and spirits, pumps, phonographs, typewriters.

9. Also direct agencies for Steamship Companies, Insurance Fire, Marine and Life, Coal Agencies, Mortgage and Land Companies.

Such agencies will usually carry with them an extra agency commission on all business done direct or indirect and in most cases some contribution towards office expenses. The Company would carry samples, hold stocks, and guarantee accounts and also undertake to push trade generally for them.

10. The Company would also undertake a general agency for business especially for farmers and planters, receiving and selling their produce and purchasing their requirements.

11. The head office of the Company will be in Bombay. Special attention will be paid to the passing and packing of goods, and methods similar to a Manchester Shipping House, where all goods are delivered in bulk, will be adopted.

12. Branches as soon as possible will be established in Durban, Mombassa, Nairobi, Zanzibar, and later at Beira, Delagoa Bay, Daressalam; ultimately it will be the intention further extend to these to other centres as the business warrants it.

## STATEMENT I.

| From | Total import trade during 1913-14 into :— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | East Africa Protectorate and Uganda. | Zanzibar Protectorate. | East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| India .. .. .. .. .. .. | 584,584 | 449,552 | 1,034,136 |
| United Kingdom .. .. .. .. | 1,298,282 | 157,119 | 1,455,401 |
| Other British Possessions .. .. .. | 86,610 | 115,777 | 202,387 |
| Foreign Countries .. .. .. .. | 1,199,716 | 380,899 | 1,583,615 |
| Total non-Indian trade .. | 2,584,608 | 653,795 | 3,238,403 |
| All countries .. | 3,169,192 | 1,103,347 | 4,272,539 |

## STATEMENT II.

| Articles. | Imports of selected articles during 1913-14 into:— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Africa Protectorate and Uganda. | | Zanzibar Protectorate. | | East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate. | |
| | Total. | From India. | Total. | From India. | Total. | From India. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cotton piece-goods .. | 745,271 | 60,511 | 191,023 | 10,381 | 936,294 | 70,892 |
| Grain and flour .. | 148,985 | 114,332 | *177,076 | *177,129 | 326,061 | 291,461 |
| Hardware and cutlery .. | 70,944 | 824 | 28,310 | 857 | 99,254 | 1,681 |
| Provisions, including sugar and tea .. | 172,093 | 16,083 | 96,770 | 6,481 | 268,863 | 22,514 |
| Tobacco .. .. .. | 61,991 | 493 | 19,666 | 475 | 81,657 | 988 |

* Discrepancy due to the fact that for Zanzibar statistics are for the calender year 1913.

No. 679/123/T of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 5th June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4932, dated 14th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 26th February 1919, and of its enclosure and requesting the views of this Chamber on the proposals made therein.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee are of opinion some good might accrue from the appointment of a Trade Commissioner, but they have no reason for thinking that satisfactory results will be attained by organising a Trading Company while it would certainly be strongly and very properly resented by those already working this trade. My Committee feel that the merchants of India are not blind to the opportunities awaiting them in East Africa. They are quite capable and it is believed, more than ready to develop the possibilities of this area as soon as adequate shipping facilities, etc., are organized and internal communications improved.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX O.

## ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTING OF TANNED HIDES.

The FEDERATION OF CURRIERS, LIGHT LEATHER TANNERS AND DRESSERS, INC.
44, St. THOMAS'S STREET,
LONDON, 8th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of resolution against the artificial weighting of tanned hides and skins in India, that was

passed at a meeting held at these offices on April 15th.—Yours faithfully,

M. T. M. ATKINSON,
*for* Secretary.

---

15th April 1919.

COPY.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

In the interests of the production for export of tanned hides and skins in India the following resolution was passed by a joint-committee of the Hide Importers, Brokers, Factors, Merchants, Tanners, Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers, representing all the combined interests in the United Kingdom connected with the import of tanned hides and skins from India :—

"That it is an acknowledged fact that artificial weighting in any form in the tonnage of these goods is a decided detriment to the leather and to the consumers and they therefore strongly recommend that any artificial weighting of hides and skins tanned for export in India be strictly prohibited.

They further recommend that the present production of clean leather in India be continued and that the export of artificially weighted leather be prevented by legislation."

United Tanners' Federation

H. PERCY DENSHAM,
Chairman.

Association of Factors and Merchants.

BERNARD VOS,
Chairman of East India Section.

Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers, Inc.

FRANCIS H. BRIGGS,
President.

Importers and Merchants.

WALKER MUNSIE.

No. 786/114/E of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 26th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, FEDERATION OF CURRIERS, LIGHT LEATHER TANNERS & DRESSERS,

44, ST. THOMAS'S STREET,

LONDON, S. E. 1.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 8th ultimo, and its accompaniment regarding artificial weighting of tanned hides and skins in India and to state in reply that my Committee are informed that Indian leather is not artificially weighted.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

---

The FEDERATION OF CURRIERS, LIGHT LEATHER, TANNERS & DRESSERS, INC.

44, ST. THOMAS'S STREET,

LONDON, 21st July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th June in which you state that you are informed that Indian leather is not artificially weighted. I will place this letter before the Section of this Federation that is concerned with this matter.—Yours faithfully,

M. T. M. ATKINSON,

*for* Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

MADRAS, 18th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in enclosing notes on a proposed bill dealing with adulteration of tanned hides. Prior to the war the bulk of the hides tanned in this Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore were invariably adulterated with plaster, salts, sugar, and other artificial weighting. Since the enforcement of Government control the addition of all adulterants has been made a punishable offence, with the result that only clean leather has been produced since 1917. It seems to my Chamber that it would be a thousand pities to allow a reversion to former practices and this they feel will certainly follow should an adulteration bill not be passed in the very near future. To show how Home buyers view the matter I enclose copy of a letter addressed by the Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers, Incorporated, London, which includes practically the whole of the trade using East India Tanned Kips. My Chamber is aware that Bombay has not in the past been troubled with the question of adulterants in regard to tanned hides, but they hope that in the interests of the Indian Tanning Industry they may see their way to lend their support to the draft bill now being put forward by the Government of Madras.—I remain, etc.,

GORDON FRASER,
Chairman.

W. D. St. LEGER,
Secretary.

---

*Minutes of a meeting of representatives of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association held at the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the 29th November* 1918 :—

Mr. Innes explained briefly the object of the meeting. In August last he had addressed a letter to the two Chambers and to

the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association submitting for criticism certain proposals for legislation to prohibit the adulteration of hides and skins after the war. All three bodies had agreed that legislation with this object in view was desirable. The Madras Chamber of Commerce had accepted the proposals, generally but had reserved the right to criticize details. The other two bodies had criticised certain features of the proposals Sir Thomas Holland, the President of the Indian Munitions Board, who had been consulted, had also taken the view that some of the provisions of the proposed legislation would not be workable in practice, and had suggested that as time was a matter of great importance the best course would be for the three public bodies interested to discuss the matter together and if possible to come to an agreement on the disputed points. The meeting that night was the outcome of this suggestion.

2. The main features of the proposals previously put forward were:—

(1) That legislation should be undertaken for all India and not for the Madras Presidency alone;

(2) That the adulteration of hides and skins should be made a penal offence;

(3) That the prohibition of adulteration should be made effective;

(*a*) by prescribing that no tanning should be done except by licensed tanners in licensed tanneries;

(*b*) by prescribing that all hides and skins issued from a tannery should be stamped indelibly with some recognisable mark;

(*c*) by the appointment of inspectors for the inspection of tanneries; and

(*d*) by providing penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and particularly by providing that a tanner who was

repeatedly convicted of adulteration should be liable to have his license suspended or revoked;

(4) That the export of unstamped and adulterated hides and skins should be prohibited; and

(5) That export should be controlled by a system of licensing export firms.

3. It was considered impossible, however, to devise any satisfactory system of passing hides or skins before shipment, and it was suggested that it might be left to consignees in the country of destination to file objections in respect of adulterated leather. The procedure suggested was that the consignee should send out the objection statement together with the Arbitration Committee's award. The documents should be remitted by the Local Government to a tribunal constituted under the Act on which the trade would be represented. Ordinarily the offending firm would merely be warned, but if the same firm were constantly reported for shipping adulterated goods, it would run the risk of having its export license suspended or cancelled. It was admitted that objection statements and awards would not be evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, but it was suggested that this difficulty could be got over by express provision of the Act. The South Indian Chamber and the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, however, had suggested that it was essential that if the export of adulterated hides and skins were made a penal offence the offence should be detected in India, and they had doubted whether a system of export licenses was desirable. Sir Thomas Holland had also expressed the opinion that it was very doubtful whether the Government of India would be able to agree to the method proposed for working the system of export license.

Objection had also been taken to the proposed licensing of tanneries, to the inclusion of skins in the Act and to the proposal to treat greasing as adulteration.

4. Mr. Innes, therefore, said that there were four points for consideration that evening, and he suggested that they should be taken in order. The four points were :—

(1) Could any satisfactory system be devised for controlling either the export of or dealing in adulterated hides or skins ?

(2) Whether the proposal to license tanneries should be adhered to ?

(3) The inclusion of skins in the Act, and

(4) The question of greasing.

5. As regards the first question, it was unanimously decided that any system which involved the inspection or testing of hides and skins after they had been baled for shipment would cause so much hindrance to business and dislocation of trade as to be impossible. But the question was considered whether arrangements could not be made for the inspection of hides and skins in the godowns of dealers or export firms while the hides and skins were being sorted and before they had been baled. The suggestion was that dealing in unstamped or adulterated hides and skins should be prohibited. Firms would not be prevented from baling until their hides and skins had been inspected, but they would be liable at any time to have their godowns inspected by the Government Inspector. Mr. Innes, however, pointed out that before the suggestion was accepted it was necessary to think out two questions. Obviously the questions arose (*a*) what action would be taken in respect of (1) unstamped and (2) adulterated hides and skins found by an Inspector, and (*b*) what action would be taken against (1) the tanner and (2) the dealer or export firm in whose godown the unstamped or adulterated hides or skins were found.

6. It was decided that no serious difficulty arose in respect of unstamped hides or skins. There could be no excuse for any one who dealt in unstamped hides and skins. Such hides and skins should be liable to seizure, and it would be for the Court to decide how they should be dealt with. The question whether a prosecution should be launched against the firm found in possession of the unstamped hides and skins or against the person who had tendered

them to the firm was one for decision on the merits of each particular case as it arose.

7. Adulterated hides and skins present far greater difficulties. Adulteration below 5 per cent. cannot be detected without analysis, and it is quite possible that a firm or a dealer might be in possession, quite in good faith, of slightly adulterated hides and skins. Mr. Jamal Mahomed also pointed out that hides might be slightly adulterated without the knowledge of the tanner, through the use in good faith, of adulterated oils or unsuitable water. Mr. G. A. Chambers agreed in this view, and further pointed out that it would be worth no one's while to adulterate only up to 2 or 3 per cent. It was decided, therefore, that adulteration up to 2 or 3 per cent. might safely be neglected. Mr. Jamal Mahomed then enquired whether an Inspector who detected 5 or 6 adulterated hides in a consignment of say one hundred would be empowered to order the confiscation or distinction of the whole parcel. Mr. Innes replied in the negative. He thought that the Inspector's powers should be limited to removing suspected hides for analysis. If the hides were found to be adulterated, an order of the Court would be necessary before they could be confiscated or destroyed, and the Court's order would apply only to hides actually determined by analysis to be adulterated. Mr. Straker pointed out that in some firms it was the practice after hides had been sorted to collect them in piles, and a pile might contain up to 5,000 hides. He enquired whether in the event of 5 or 6 hides in a pile being suspected of being adulterated, the Inspector could suspend the baling of the whole pile. Mr. Innes thought that the answer should be in the negative. It was not desired to hamper trade, and the Inspector's powers should be limited to removing suspected hides for analysis and applying for sanction to prosecute if adulteration were detected. The prosecution might be launched both against the tanner whose number the hides bore and against the firm found in possession. Mr. Jamal Mahomed pointed out that numbers might be forged. Mr. Innes admitted that forging was not impossible, but said that it would be for the Court to decide on the evidence. Mr. Jamal Mahomed also enquired whether the prosecution would be launched against the head of the firm. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser thought that the head of

the firm must be held responsible but that the Act would be worked with discretion and that at first at any rate the firm would merely be warned. Further it was proposed merely to prescribe a penalty of fine, not imprisonment. After further discussion, however, it was decided that account must be taken of the fact that adulteration of less than 5 per cent. could not be detected without chemical analysis, and it was considered that a precis might be made that a dealer should not be convicted of dealing in adulterated hides or skins unless the dealings were wilful, *i.e.*, unless the hides or skins contained 5 per cent. and upwards of adulterants. The hides and skins, however, would be liable to confiscation by order of the Court even if they contained less than 5 per cent. Mr. Innes enquired whether a firm or dealer would not be able to disclaim the responsibility on the plea that the adulterated hides had merely been tendered for acceptance and delivery had not been taken. Mr. Simpson did not consider that the difficulty was a serious one. It was not considered advisable to institute a system of licensing dealing in hides and skins and on the first question before the meeting, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

(1) Dealing in adulterated hides should be prohibited and made an offence under the Act.

(2) Adulteration up to 2 or 3 per cent. should be neglected and should not be an offence under the Act.

(3) A system of inspection of hides in godowns before baling should be instituted.

(4) The penalty for dealing in adulterated hides should be confined to fine.

(5) No dealer or firm should be convicted under the penalty clause unless the Court were satisfied that the "dealing" had been wilful and that the hides which formed the subject matter of the offence contained 5 per cent. and upwards of adulterants.

(6) That the adulterated hides even if containing less than 5 per cent. of adulterants should be liable to inspection or any other order by the Court, which in passing orders would be guided by the circumstances of the case and especially by previous convictions for dealing in adulterated leather.

8. The proposal to license tanners and tanneries was next considered. Mr. Innes stated that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Skins and Hide Merchants' Association had objected to the proposal on the following grounds :—

*In the first place*, the proposal was unnecessary, as the provision that every hide or skin leaving a tannery must be stamped with some recognisable mark would enable an adulterated hide or skin to be traced to the place of production.

*Secondly*, the proposal was open to objection on the ground that it would open the door to blackmail and oppression, and

*Thirdly*, the proposal might lead to "underlings" causing great loss by stopping the work in a tannery until further order.

Mr. Innes pointed out that as regards the first objection Mr. Jamal Mahomed had himself referred to the danger of forged marks. Even if the proposal to license tanneries were dropped, some system of inspection would be necessary to ensure that hides and skins were properly stamped with the tannery's registered number before being issued from the tannery. This was also the answer to the second objection. The third objection was founded on a misapprehension. The Inspector would have no power to stop work in a tannery. His duties would be limited to inspection and reporting. If he found adulteration proceeding, he would apply for sanction to prosecute. It would be easy to provide that the license to tan could be suspended or cancelled only by order of the Local Government. Generally it seemed desirable to go to the root of the evil and to aim at stopping adulteration in the tannery when it took place. Further, if dealers and merchants were to be subjected to penalties for dealing in adulterated hides it was necessary to take measures to ensure that the tanners did not offer adulterated hides for sale. Mr. Jamal Mahomed pointed out that the persons in charge of a tannery might often be low-paid ignorant tanners and that it would be easy for the Inspector to deceive them as to their powers under the Act. Mr. Innes replied that the powers and duties of the Inspectors would be defined by Government in rules framed under the Act and duly published copies of the rules in the vernacular could be hung up in every tannery. The Hon'ble Mr. Yakub Hasan said that the

proposal to license tanneries was viewed with great alarm by the trade. It was said the license would be a mere license to tan and could be had for the asking. But the power to grant a license implied the power to withhold a license. It would be easy to evade the provisions of the Act as regard licenses. A tanner who had lost his license to tan would put up a relation or a servant to apply for a license to carry on the tannery. The authorities would endeavour to prevent this evasion of the Act by instituting enquiries into applications for licenses, and there would be delay in granting licenses and general harrassment of the trade. Mr. Chambers thought that there was force in these objections and suggested that licenses might be issued for tanneries instead of for tanners. This suggestion was not considered feasible, and it was agreed that it would not be difficult to evade a system of licenses. In view of this fact and of the fact that Indian tanners were opposed to licensing, it was decided not to press the proposal. It was decided, however, that a system of compulsory registration of tanners and tanneries should be instituted. Stress was laid on the importance of arrangements by registration being as easy and expeditious as possible.

9. The question of including skins in the Act was next considered. Mr. Innes said that the Southern India Hide and Skin Merchants' Association had expressed the opinion that it was unnecessary to include skins for the reason that it was not the custom in the Madras Presidency to adulterate skins. Also it had been urged that it would entail endless labour and disfigurement to stamp each and every skin. As regards disfigurement, it was pointed out that a mark in the flesh side in the middle of the neck would not detract in any way from the value of the skin, but Mr. Jamal Mahomed stated that the real objection was the labour involved in stamping thousands of skins. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Chambers were of opinion that the adulteration of skins was beginning to get common just before the stoppage of skin tanning, but Mr. Jamal Mahomed doubted whether the adulteration amounted to 2 per cent. of the skins tanned. Mr. G. K. Walker pointed out that skins were bought and sold on marks and that tanners were not likely to risk a well-known mark by adulteration. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser said that the whole question of

measures to be taken against the adulteration of hides and skins was extremely difficult and he suggested that the best plan would be not to add to the difficulties by including skins in the legislation proposed. Skins admittedly were not adulterated to the same extent as hides, and he thought skins might safely be omitted from the Act. If the adulteration of skins became bad it would be easy to amend the Act so as to include them. It was decided to drop the proposal to include skins in the Act.

10. The question of greasing was then considered. Mr. Innes said that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association had objected to grease being treated as an adulterant. They considered that pure grease applied in moderation not only acted as a preservative but also improved the texture and appearance of the leather. They agreed, however, that grease mixed with flour and earth was applied by way of artificial weights and they suggested that the object of the legislation would be gained if flour and earth and other objectionable ingredients were declared adulterants. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Chambers said that the object in view was to maintain the reputation of Madras for clean leather. They had no objection to grease in itself but they objected to the use of grease in excess. Mr. Innes said that it was proposed to define adulteration in general terms in the Act and to leave it to Local Governments to amplify the general definition by prohibiting the use of specific adulterants in rules framed under the Act. It would be quite simple, therefore, for the Local Government to accept the suggestion made by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association and while not objecting to the use of pure grease to prohibit the use of harmful ingredients in a greasing mixture such as flour andearth The matter was a point of detail which might be left over for future decision. The meeting agreed in this view.

11. The meeting then terminated.

*Copy of letter submitted by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., to the Government of Madras.*

With reference to Government's Memorandum No. 1588-F/17-4, Revenue, dated 31st January 1918, I have now the honour to

submit, for the consideration of Government, the following proposals for legislation to prevent the adulteration of hides and skins. My proposals were first drawn up in consultation with Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., the Controller of Tanstuffs, Mr. J. Wright Henderson, the War Office Representative, and Captain Guthrie, the Deputy Controller of Hides. But the hides and skins trade is such an intricate one that before addressing the Chambers of Commerce, I discussed the whole matter with the Hides and Skins Sub-Committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and as the result of this discussion, I revised my proposals drastically. The scheme now submitted is accepted in principle by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, but the Chamber reserves the right to criticise points of detail. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association cordially agree that legislation should be undertaken to prevent adulteration at any rate of hides, but they take exception to certain important features of my proposals. Copies of the letters of all three bodies are submitted. From internal evidence it is clear that the letters of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association were written from the same draft.

2. It is notorious that until control of the tanneries was assumed under the Defence of India Rules, the practice of adulteration, particularly in respect of hides, was very common in the Madras Presidency. After the war had been in progress about a year, it was discovered that East India kips were very suitable for use as upper leather for army boots, and the War Office began to buy heavily through the Government of India. The temptation was too great for the tanners, and the adulteration of hides by the addition in the course of tannage of magnesium salts, sugar, and other adulterants rapidly became worse. Attempts were made to check the practice by penalizing heavily all adulterated hides presented to Government and by rejecting altogether badly adulterated hides. But eventually it was found necessary to make the practice of adulterating hides a penal offence under the Defence of India Rules, and later on a step further was taken and the practice of greasing was also prohibited.

Government being the only buyer have been in a position to enforce their wishes, and as the result of the measures taken there has not only been a remarkable improvement in the quality of Madras tanned hides but also it has been found possible greatly to simplify the classification of Madras tannages. Bu the Defence of India Rules will remain in force only for the duration of the war and six months afterwards, and all branches of the trade are unanimous that measures should be taken to ensure that the improvement thus effected in the quality of Madras leather should not be merely temporary. Obviously whatever measures are taken should be taken at once. Skins are not being tanned now and the adulteration of hides has been stopped. If measures are taken before the Defence of India Rules cease to be in force, they will merely continue an existing state of things and will merely prevent tanners reverting to bad habits. They will not interfere with any vested interest or dislocate the industry in any way. On the other hand, if nothing is done many tanners will undoubtedly revert to their old pernicious practices, and the effect on the Madras Tanning industry may be very serious. For the first few years after the war there will probably be a large demand for East India kips and tanned skins, but a period of trade depression will inevitably follow in which any handicap on the industry such as the prevalence of adulteration may be fatal. It must be remembered that a number of new tanneries under European control and with a large capital behind them have already come into existence in Bengal or are shortly to be started. These tanneries will have an initial advantage over Madras tanneries in that they will get the pick of the Northern India hides, and if they supply pure leather while Madras tanners revert to the practice of adulteration, Madras will inevitably lose the supremacy which it has hitherto enjoyed in the hide and skin trade. The matter moreover has become urgent owing to the unexpected change in the war situation and the prospect of an early cessation of hostilities. I am aware of course that the policy of Government has hitherto been not to interfere in the matter of adulteration, and that they have hitherto taken the view that the trade itself should be left to take action. Apart from the fact however that this policy has been singularly

unfruitful of results in respect of most Indian produce (*vide* Mr. Chadwick's reports *passim*) the case of hides and skins presents two distinctive features. In the first place the trade itself advises that it is helpless and that only legislation can put down satisfactorily the practice of adulteration in the Madras Presidency. Secondly, hides and skins differ in one important particular from such products as Cotton, Oil-seeds and Oil. The main objection to legislation for the purpose of preventing adulteration of produce is that while on the one hand such legislation inevitably means interference with the trade and opportunities for blackmail on the other hand, it is rarely effective owing to the practical impossibility of fixing the responsibility for the adulteration. But in the case of hides and skins if adulteration takes place, it must take place in the process of tannage in the tannery and it ought not to be difficult to fix the responsibility for the adulteration.

3. Nevertheless the difficulties in the way of satisfactory legislation are considerable. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, leather is not tanned for export. In Bengal the tanneries are new and being under European management they are not likely to go in for adulteration. In Bombay greasing is not in vogue and if adulteration is practised at all, the evil, I believe, has not assumed very great proportions. In the tanneries of Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore on the other hand, adulteration was rife until the export of skins was stopped and the Indian Munitions Board began to refuse to buy adulterated hides, and it is only in Southern India, I think, that there is any urgent need for legislation to prevent adulteration. I endeavoured at first therefore to work out a scheme for legislation applicable only to Madras. Since adulteration must take place in the tanneries the obvious course is to strike at the root of the evil, and not only directly to prohibit adulteration by law but also to make prohibition effective—

(*a*) by allowing no tanning except under license and

(*b*) by prescribing that every hide or skin issued from a licensed tannery should be stamped indelibly with some recognizable mark.

Legislation on these lines for Madras alone would be simple and would do some good, but obviously it would be only partially effective. The main difficulty is that hides and skins from Mysore and Hyderabad States have hitherto been exported from Madras. If therefore Mysore and Hyderabad did not follow suit and if the export of unstamped and adulterated hides were not totally prohibited, it is obvious that the usefulness of the Act would be greatly impaired. It would be impossible to check every hide and skin which was issued from a tannery and once an adulterated hide or skin had been smuggled unstamped out of a tannery it would be impossible to trace it home to any particular tannery. Adulteration in Madras would doubtless be rendered more difficult, but the temptation to adulterate would remain and the only result of frequent inspections and prosecutions would probably be that a number of tanners would migrate to Hyderabad and Mysore. It would also be unfair to subject the Madras tanners to restrictions from which the tanners in Mysore and Hyderabad were free more especially as the end in view would be attained only to a limited degree. The object in view is to maintain the reputation of Madras for clean leather, but the home buyer does not distinguish between hides and skins coming from Mysore and Hyderabad and those tanned in Madras tanneries. All are exported from Madras, and if Madras parcels contained a large proportion of adulterated stuff Madras leather would get a bad reputation even if adulteration were stopped in the Presidency.

4. Obviously therefore it would not suffice merely to control the tanneries in Madras. It would be necessary to go further and in some way to control the export trade. If legislation on the above lines were introduced into the Madras Presidency, the hides and skins which came into the Madras market would (if no other measures were taken) fall into two classes:—

(1) Hides and skins properly stamped coming from Madras tanneries, which might be presumed to be free from adulteration and

(2) Other hides and skins some of them unstamped, most of them coming from Mysore and Hyderabad tanneries which might be presumed to be adulterated.

A prohibition of the export of unstamped and adulterated hides would lead to many difficulties, but the most serious result would be that tanners in Mysore and Hyderabad would probably cease to export hides and skins to Madras and would send them to Bombay. I endeavoured therefore to devise a scheme whereby legislation to control tanneries would be combined with a system of compulsory purity certificates. The suggestion was that all hides and skins should be examined before shipment. A percentage of the parcels for shipment would be tested and if they were found free from adulteration a certificate of purity would be issued in respect of the whole consignment. If, on the other hand, the tests were unfavourable, the hides or skins in the parcel would not be permitted to be shipped until each and every one had been stamped under the supervision as a Reject. It is unnecessary to go further into detail as the Hides and Skins Sub-Committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce took the view that the scheme was not workable. The Sub-Committee agreed that tanneries should be licensed, and the export of hides and skins should be controlled, but they were strongly of opinion that whatever action is taken should be taken for India as a whole. They were apprehensive that legislative action, if confined to the Madras Presidency alone, would result in the diversion of the Mysore and Hyderabad hides and skins to Bombay. Further there is always a market for adulterated leather, and they were doubtful whether the extra price which Madras clean leather would fetch would compensate for the advantage which adulterated leather enjoys in its extra weight. If not Madras tanners would be at a disadvantage in competing for Northern India hides. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association take the same view which is also shared by Mr. J. Wright Henderson, the War Office Representative and in view of this strong expression of opinion on the part of the trade, obviously the question of all-India legislation must first be considered.

5. Accordingly I revised my proposals, and circulated the outline scheme explained below for the consideration of the three public bodies mentioned in the previous paragraph. I propose

that the Government of India should be moved to introduce legislation in the Imperial Legislative Council to declare the adulteration of hides and skins a penal offence. The central features of the Bill would be provisions (1) that no tanning should be done in India except by licensed tanners in licensed tanneries, (2) that every hide or skin leaving a tannery must be stamped indelibly with some recognizable mark, (3) that the export of unstamped and unlicensed hides and skins from British India should be prohibited and (4) that export houses should be controlled by a system of licenses.

6. To come to details, the following clauses give a rough indication of the provisions which it is thought, might be suitable:—

(1) Tannery would be defined so as to exclude the casual tanning of occasional hides and skins by village chucklers for village use.

(2) *Tanner.*—A tanner would be defined as a man who owns or is in charge of a tannery.

(3) *Adulteration.*—It is difficult to define adulteration satisfactorily. It is considered that the best plan would be to follow the existing rule framed under the Defence of India Rules and to define adulteration in rather general terms. At the same time, power would be conferred on local Governments to frame rules under the Act and it might be left to local Governments to amplify the general definition by prohibiting in a rule the use of specific adulterants such as epsom salts, sugar, flour, earth and so on. The following definition is suggested:—

"Leather is said to be adulterated if before, after or during the process of tanning any material is used which is not beneficial for the production of good leather, but which is merely introduced to increase the weight of, or to conceal defects in, the leather."

(4) *Greasing.*—As drafted it will be observed that the definition treats greasing as adulteration and in my letter to the Chambers, I referred specially to this question. I pointed out that from the tanner's point of view greasing in

moderation is useful as a preservative while in excess it is merely a form of artificial weighting. On the other hand I stated that it would probably be impossible in an Act to draw a distinction between the legitimate and illegitimate use of greasing and I suggested that the only solution probable was to prohibit the use of grease altogether.

This is one of the points taken exception to by the South Indian Chamber and the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association and it is convenient to discuss the matter here. They considered that grease not only acts as a preservative but improves the appearance and texture of the leather. In excess they consider that it produces spots and reduces the value of the leather and that therefore tanners are not likely to discontinue the use of grease altogether, but they admit that grease mixed with flour, earth, etc., is applied by way of artificial weighting, and they suggest that it would be sufficient if flour, earth and other similar ingredients in greasing mixtures were declared adulterants.

I think that I made a mistake in saying in my circular that it was impossible in the Act to draw a distinction between legitimate and illegitimate greasing. The general definition of adulterations suggested above covers greasing, but it is open to the Local Government to prohibit by rule the use of flour, earth and other harmful ingredients in a greasing mixture while raising no objection to the use of pure grease. The question therefore whether the use of pure grease should be prohibited need not be considered at present. I may mention however that the Hides and Skins Sub-Committee of the Chamber think that it would be a great mistake to permit tanners to revert to the practice of greasing. It is at least doubtful whether grease preserves leather. In the Bombay Presidency, it is not used, and Captain Guthrie recently examined a large number of ungreased hides which were about to be shipped after being nine months in stock in Madras. They were in perfect order. On the other hand, the members of the Hides and Skins Sub-Committee say that even a little grease joins up cuts and helps to conceal them and they deprecate any return to the practice. Personally therefore in view of the good results which have resulted from the prohibition of greasing

especially in the way of simplification of the classification of Madras tannages, I think that the wisest plan is to prohibit greasing altogether. But it is not necessary to decide the matter now and in any case it must be admitted that greasing does not injure the leather and though it is usually objectionable in that it adds artificially to the weight and covers up cuts, spots and other defects, the practice is not such a fatal one as that of adulteration. If necessary, therefore, a compromise may be arrived at by merely prohibiting the use of objectionable ingredients in grease mixtures, and we may be guided by the views of the trade. The use of grease is of course legitimate in dressing finished leather and should not be interfered with.

(5) A clause would provide that no tanner should adulterate any hide or skin.

(6) *Licensing.*—Another clause would state that no tanning should be done except by a licensed tanner in a licensed tannery.

The license would be annual and fees would be charged in order to cover the cost of administering the Act. The license would merely be a license to tan and would be revocable only for breach of a provision of, or rule under, the Act.

(7) *Stamping of hides and skins.*—Every tanner would be required to register a number and to stamp the number of his tannery on every hide or skin issued from his tannery.

The precise method of stamping would be regulated by rules under the Act. It is suggested that the stamp should take the form of letters distinguishing the province (M for Madras, Bo for Bombay, Be for Bengal and so on) followed by a number. The mark would be stamped on the flesh side, not the grain side, and in the case of hides would be stamped near the root of the tail and in that of skins in the middle of the neck.

Hides are invariably stamped already, but the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association suggest that stamping should be dispensed with altogether in the case of skins. If the adulteration of skins is prohibited, I see no way of making the prohibition effective if stamping is not insisted on, and since a mark on the flesh side in the middle of the neck cannot possibly detract from the value

of the skin. I do not think that the objection need be taken seriously.

(8) *Inspectors.*—The Act would make provision for inspectors for the inspection of tanneries and their powers and duties would be regulated by rules.

(9) *Penalties.*—In my circular I suggested following the Defence of India Rules, that penalties for adulteration or for the infringement of other provisions of the Act might take the form :—

(*a*) in the case of a first offence, of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or of a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or both, and

(*b*) in the case of subsequent offences of the above plus suspension or cancellation of the offender's license to tan.

On further consideration however I would omit imprisonment as a substantive penalty. Imprisonment is hardly a suitable form of punishment for breach of the provisions of an Act of this kind.

(10) *Export.*—The Act would also prohibit the export of unstamped or adulterated hides and skins from British India.

(11) *Export licenses.*—Firms exporting hides or skins would be required to take out licenses from Government.

The licenses would be liable to be suspended or revoked if the firm were found to have infringed the provision of the Act prohibiting the export of unstamped or adulterated hides.

7. It is not an easy matter of course to think out a satisfactory method of working an Act of this kind, and it is quite impossible to arrive at a method which will satisfy every one. It seems to me to be obvious that since adulteration takes place in the tanneries, the first step to take is to control the tanneries by a system of licenses and inspection. If this measure is adopted in all provinces which tan for export and in the Native States, it might possibly be sufficient. But it is desirable to prohibit the export of adulterated hides and skins and to make export firms take out licenses in order (1) to force Native States to come into line as regards the prohibition of adulteration and the control of

tanneries and (2) to ensure that export firms buy with discretion and reject as far as possible adulterated stuff. Adulteration is at an end at present because Government, the only buyer, rejects adulterated hides. So also after the war it is desirable not only to endeavour to prevent adulteration by the pains and penalties of the law, but also with the co-operation of the export firms to remove the temptation to adulterate. At the same time it is not an easy matter satisfactorily to arrange for the working of a system of export licenses.

8. This remark brings me to another criticism offered by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association. They do not favour a system of export licenses, and they are opposed to licensing tanners and tanneries. They suggest that it would be sufficient to prescribe that all hides and skins should be stamped, that heavy penalties should be imposed for adulteration and that the export of adulterated leather should be prohibited. Inspectors appointed under the Act would inspect not the tanneries but stocks on the market as well as those in course of shipment. I do not agree that tanners should be exempted from taking out licenses and that tanneries should be free from inspection. In the first place it is the tanner who adulterates and it is essential, if the adulteration of leather is to be prevented, that we should strike at the root of the evil and begin preventive measures in the tannery itself. No doubt a system of licensing and inspection will be irksome to the tanners, but we shall merely be carrying on a system which is already in force and is working well. I see no reason why with careful supervision, the licensing system should lead to the harassment of the tanners. Secondly, I do not believe that the mere stamping of tannery numbers on hides and skins would by itself be sufficient to prevent tanners from adulterating. The suggestion ignores the danger of forged marks. Finally the method proposed for working the Act would entail an intolerable degree of interference with and harassment of the trade. It is suggested that the inspectors should have power to inspect stocks of hides in the godowns of the dealers and export firms or in the Port Trust godowns. Now in the first place, adulteration to the extent of less than five or six per cent. cannot be

detected without chemical analysis. It would be necessary therefore to open an analytical test-house, and if inspectors did their job properly, they would arrange for the testing of a percentage of suspected hides. All sorts of difficult questions at once open up. It is quite possible that only a small percentage of the hides in a bale would be adulterated, and the fact that a few samples were found pure would give no guarantee that all the hides in the bale were pure or that all the bales in the consignment were free from adulteration. Complicated arrangements would be necessary for taking samples and keeping separate the consignment from which samples had been taken. Great delays and hindrance to trade would be inevitable. Imagine the feelings of a firm which was not allowed to ship a consignment of hides or skins because the inspector wished to satisfy himself as to the purity of the leather. What again would happen to adulterated hides or skins? The owner would not be allowed to ship them and presumably they would be confiscated and destroyed. If so, most of the export firms now engaged in the trade would probably close down. For the usual practice is for shippers in Madras to buy hides and skins, either direct from the tanners or from intermediate dealers, for delivery within a stipulated period and to advance at the time of purchase sometimes as much as 80 per cent. of the purchase money. Supposing the hides or skins were found to be adulterated it would be the shipper who would probably have to bear the loss. At any rate he would be put to the trouble of filing a suit for the recovery of the advance from the dealer or tanner, and at best his prospects of recovering his money would be doubtful.

9. It is obvious that the system proposed by the South Indian Chamber and the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association would cause far more harassment and dislocation of the trade than the licensing of tanneries and I think that it is essential, if possible, to avoid raising the difficult questions inseparable from any system which attempts to pass hides or skins before shipment. It would be more satisfactory of course if arrangements could be advised for detecting the offence of exporting adulterated hides and skins before the hides and skins had left the country, but I do

not believe that it is possible to make such arrangements except at the cost of an intolerable degree of interference with business and I think that the wisest plan is to recognize this fact and to give up an attempt to examine hides and skins after they have left the tannery. The shipping of hides and skins without a license would of course be an offence punishable with the penalties suggested in paragraph 6 (9) above, but I suggest that the only penalty for shipping adulterated or unstamped hides and skins should be suspension or cancellation of the license to ship. The procedure might be that buyers in London or the other country of destination would lodge formal objections on the ground of the hides or skins being adulterated. They would file with the objections copies of the arbitration committee's award and would specify the number and date of the invoice and the number and letters on the hides or skins objected to. The documents would be forwarded to the Local Government concerned and would be passed on to a tribunal constituted under the Act for action. The composition of this tribunal should be fixed for each province by rules passed under the Act. In Madras it might suitably consist of the Director of Industries and one member nominated by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and one member nominated by the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association. The tribunal should have full discretion to deal with the matter. Ordinarily it would merely warn the offending firm to be more careful, but if the same firm were constantly being reported for shipping adulterated stuff, it would suspend or cancel its license to ship. The procedure suggested is of course unusual, but I do not see why it should not work successfully. Objections and arbitration awards of course would not be evidence under the Evidence Act, but I presume that this difficulty could be got over by express provision of the Act. No firm would willingly run the risk of the crushing penalty of being deprived of its business, and the procedure suggested while effective has the advantage that it does away with all necessity for testing and passing leather before shipment. But though the testing of hides and skins would not be insisted on, facilities should be provided by Government for the analysis of hides and skins at a nominal charge if so desired by any export firm.

10. There is only one other point to which I need refer. The Skin and Hide Merchants' Association thinks that it is unnecessary to include skins in the Act and states that it is not the custom in the Madras Presidency to adulterate skins. I am advised that this statement is not strictly correct and that the practice of adulterating skins was rapidly on the increase when the tanning of skins was stopped in April 1917. The need for legislation is probably not so pressing in the case of skins as in that of hides but I think that it would be wise to include them in the Act as well as hides. The Madras Chamber of Commerce takes this view and it will be observed that the South Indian Chamber does not support the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association. I have already pointed out that a small mark on the flesh side in the middle of the neck could not be possibly hurt a skin.

11. I have endeavoured to make this report complete in itself but I attach a copy of my letter of the 22nd August last in which I addressed the Chamber of Commerce. If Government are prepared to support the Scheme, I request that the Government of India may be addressed as soon as possible.

12. If the Government of India are not prepared to legislate on the lines suggested and if they have no alternative scheme, probably the best plan will be for Government to address the Durbars of Hyderabad and Mysore States with the object of introducing a joint scheme for the licensing and inspection of tanneries with the object of putting down adulteration in these two States and in Madras, but it is unnecessry to consider this proposal at present.

---

LONDON, 8th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of a Resolution against the artificial weighting of tanned hides and skins in India that was passed at a meeting held at these Offices on April the 15th.—Yours faithfully,

M. T. M. ATKINSON,

Secretary.

The Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers (Inc.).

---

LONDON, 15th April 1919.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

In the interests of the production for export of tanned hides and skins in India the following Resolution was passed by a joint Committee of the Hide Importers, Brokers, Factors, Merchants, Tanners, Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers, representing all the combined interests in the United Kingdom connected with the import of tanned hides and skins from India :—

That it is an acknowledged fact that artifical weighting in any form in the tonnage of these goods is a decided detriment to the leather and to the consumers and they therefore strongly recommend that any artifical weighting of hides and skins tanned for export in India be strictly prohibited.

They further recommend that the present production of clean leather in India be continued and that the export of artifically weighted leather be prevented by legislation.

United Tanners Federation.
H. P. DENSHAM,
(Chairman)

Association of Factors and Merchants.
BERNARD VOS,
Chairman, East India Section.

Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers. (Inc.)
F. H. BRIGGS,
President.

Importers and Merchants.
WALKER MUNSIE.

---

No. 952/158/H of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 18th ultimo, enclosing notes on a proposed Bill dealing with

the adulteration of tanned hides and requesting the support of this Chamber to the draft Bill now being put forward by the Government of Madras.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee approve the idea of a Bill of this nature being introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and made applicable to the whole of India ; also that the Bill should provide for some control over the export of these goods. My Committee are further of opinion that it is on the Tanner and the Tannery that the principal preventive measures should be concentrated.

3. Having regard, however, to the difficulty of suggesting methods at once satisfactory and equitable to the several interests involved, my Committee's approval is now limited to the broad principles of the proposed Bill and they reserve to themselves the right of full criticism as regards all details when a draft Bill is submitted to them.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 953/158/H of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of a letter my Committee have addressed to the Madras Chamber in connection with the proposed Bill dealing with the adulteration of tanned hides.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 1100/158/H of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th September 1919.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, Bombay.

Sir,—My Committee are informed that a draft Bill to prevent adulteration of tanned hides and skins is being put forward by

the Government of Madras and that provided other Chambers of Commerce are prepared to support such a measure, legislation will be undertaken by the Government of India applicable to the whole of India.

2. My Committee direct me to state that they will support on principle legislation for the suppression of such adulteration, but I am to request that a copy of any draft Bill for this purpose may be sent to them for criticism before it is introduced in the Imperial Council.

3. In view of the foregoing my Committee trust the Bombay Government will state a case in support of this Bill to the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 10225 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1100/158, dated 26th September 1919, I am directed to state that it has been forwarded to the Government of India for disposal.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
*For* Chief Secretary to Government.

---

No. 11927 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the letter from this Department No. 10225, dated 1st October 1919, I am directed to state that the Government of India have intimated that there is at present no intention of undertaking legislation, applicable to

the whole of India, for the prevention of adulteration of tanned hides and skins. Should however such legislation be contemplated in the future, the views of the commercial community in Bombay will be invited.—I have, etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 14096 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd December 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 11927, dated 10th November 1919, I am directed to forward for the Chamber's information a copy of the letter addressed by the Government of India No. 106-D., dated 15th November 1919, to the Government of Madras on the subject of All-India legislation to prevent the adulteration of hides.—I have, etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 106-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

DELHI, the 15th November 1919.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS,
REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Wadsworth's letter No. 1897, dated the 14th October 1919, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided to meet the wishes of the Madras Government by placing their proposals on the subject of All-India legislation to prevent the adulteration of hides before the other Local

Governments and such of the Native States and Durbars as are concerned. The Government of India are, however, of the opinion that it would facilitate the examination of the question if the proposals of the Madras Government were submitted in the form of a draft Bill, and I am to request that, if His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection, this may now be done.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1381/158/H of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 11th December 1919.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 14096 of 1919, dated the 2nd December 1919 and its accompaniment on the subject of All-India legislation to prevent the adulteration of hides and in reply to state that my Committee are in full agreement with the suggestion contained therein, that the further examination of the question would be facilitated by the submission of the proposal in the form of a draft bill.

2. My Committee accordingly direct me to reiterate the request made in their letter No. 1100/158/H of 1919, dated the 26th September 1919 addressed to the Legislative Department, namely, that a copy of the proposed draft bill should be submitted to them for criticism before it is introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Assistant Secretary.

# APPENDIX P.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

No. T. I./385.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W. C. 2,
7th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of this Committee that a considerable amount of infringement of British Trade-marks by certain foreign manufacturers, notably Japanese, has been taking place and that quantities of goods bearing the false marks have been introduced into the British Empire. I should be greatly obliged if any authenticated cases coming under your notice could be communicated to my Committee, as substantial evidence of this kind would strengthen the hands of British commercial and official bodies in the countries where the false mark is applied in endeavouring to urge the respective Governments to introduce preventive measures.

Thanking you for any information you can give me in the matter.—I am, etc.,

HAROLD T. POOLEY,
Secretary, Trade and Industry Committee.

No. 2/201/T. of 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 2nd Jaunary 1920.

The SECRETARY,
TRADE AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE,
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter T.I/385, dated 7th November 1919, upon the subject of alleged infringement of British Trade-marks by certain foreign manufacturers.

2. In reply I am to state that the matter has already received the careful consideration of my Committee who, however, are advised that the malpractices to which you refer are not general in this Presidency. At the same time my Committee, in consequence of representations previously made to them by other Chambers and in view of one isolated case which has been brought to their notice, have again addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India with regard to the matter, a copy of which letter I enclose for your information.

3. I am to add that in view of the fact that the false trade description in the case in question was with regard to a piece of Manchester shirting, my Committee have also forwarded to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a sample of the shirting for their information and any action the Committee of that Chamber may desire to take.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

---

No. 1409/201/T. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 22nd December 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE and INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to forward under separate cover a piece of white shirting to which the attention of the members of my Committee has been called. In connection therewith it will be observed that the piece is marked "Manchester Shirting," although of Japanese origin and manufacture, and I am directed by my Committee further to call the attention of your Department to the fact that although the Customs Authorities have subsequent to importation in accordance with the provisions of the Sea Customs Act compelled the importer to stamp the words "Made in Japan" in larger letters upon the covering, such counter indication does not, in the opinion of my Committee, afford sufficient protection to the public against the importation of goods of

foreign manufacture purporting to be the produce of Manchester or as the case may be.

2. My Committee therefore wish to urge upon the Government of India the necessity of ensuring by means of further protective measures and more severe penalties that the practice of introducing into British India goods bearing false marks or trade descriptions of a nature calculated deliberately to mislead the public, shall cease.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER.
Assistant Secretary.

---

No. 1408/201/T. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 22nd December 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Manchester.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to address you with regard to a question which has for some time past received their careful consideration, namely, the fact that on several occasions goods bearing false trade marks and descriptions have been introduced into British India during recent years. In this connection I am forwarding under separate cover a piece of white shirting to which the attention of the members of my Committee has been called. The piece is, as you will see, marked "Manchester Shirting" and the Bombay Customs Authorities have in accordance with the provisions of the Sea Customs Act in force at the port compelled the importer to stamp the goods "Made in Japan" on the covering.

2. Although the practice referred to above is not at present general in this Presidency my Committee have, in consequence of representations made to them by other European Chambers and also by the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, a copy of whose letter upon the subject you are doubtless in receipt, decided to urge the Government of India to introduce preventive measures.

3. It has therefore occurred to my Committee that your Committee might wish to take up the matter with the Authorities at home with a view to protecting your manufacturers and

merchants against the use of the description "Manchester Shirting" on goods not made in Lancashire.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

---

No. 315-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
DELHI, the 16th January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1409/201, dated the 22nd December 1919, I am directed to say that the Government of India have under consideration the question of amending the existing Rules in the Merchandise Marks' Manual so as to apply to this country the British practice relating to the use of geographical names in trade descriptions. It has been decided *int*that if a name retains its geographical significance and the goods are not actually made or produced in the country referred to, no counter indication should be accepted. The action under contemplation will therefore afford the protection against the use of the description "Manchester Shirting" on Japanese goods, to which you have drawn attention.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

---

No. 87/201/T. of 1920.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
Manchester.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to this Chamber's letter No. 1408/201, dated the 22nd December 1919, on the subject of the alleged infringement of British Trade Marks by certain foreign manufacturers, I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a letter that has since been received from the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in reply to this Chamber's representation.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W. C. 2, 27th January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your letter of 2nd January and note with interest its contents and those of its enclosure. Thanking you.—I am, etc.,

HAROLD T. POOLEY,
Secretary, Trade and Industry Committee.

## APPENDIX Q-1.

## TARIFF VALUATIONS.

BURMA CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
RANGOON, February 22nd, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter this Chamber has addressed to the Government of India on some defects in the Tariff valuation of sugar.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, February 22nd, 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to a seeming anomaly that has occurred in the Tariff rating of sugar, for the current official year.

2. The Tariff valuation of sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China, has been increased from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20-4 per cwt.,

whereas similar sugar from Java and Japan, 23 Dutch Standard and above, has been decreased from Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 15-4 per cwt.

3. Sugar refined in British refineries in Hongkong is classed as refined in China, and presumably will have to pay the enhanced duty.

4. Similarly, Mauritius sugar equal to 16 Dutch Standard, is valued at Rs. 17, while Dutch Sugar of the same number is only Rs. 13.

5. At the instance of this Chamber the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, drew the attention of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to these facts; and received a reply to the effect that the Tariff valuations of sugar are fixed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911.

6. This procedure was, no doubt, quite correct in the year 1911, but I am to urge that conditions have changed considerably since then; and that at a time when one hears so much about binding the Empire still more closely together, it borders on the extraordinary to find British sugar manufacturers penalised in favour of foreign competitors.

7. The Committee of this Chamber feel that they have only to invite your attention to this defect to have it righted.—I have, etc.

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

---

No. 309/9/T of 1919,
CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th March 1919.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—My Committee have received a copy of a letter which has been addressed to your Department by the Burma Chamber of

Commerce, dated 22nd ultimo, in connection with the Tariff rating of sugar for the current official year and they desire to support the representation.

2. My Committee are of opinion that this question of sugar tariff valuations might be reconsidered *de novo*,—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 3267.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

SIMLA, the 20th May 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 22nd February 1919, and to say that the Government of India cannot agree to an intermediate revision in the tariff valuations on sugar fixed for the current year. As your Chamber are aware, the present system, by which the tariff valuations on sugar are fixed on the average prices of different descriptions of sugar during the preceding year, was introduced in 1911. This system was originally proposed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and was adopted as being on the whole the most convenient to the trade.

2. The Government of India fully realise that the system sometimes gives rise to anomalies. The particular anomaly to which you refer, however, does not appear to arise out of the system by which valuations are fixed, so much as from the fact that the market values of China and Mauritius sugar have risen disproportionately to Java sugar, 16 Dutch Standard. The Government of India understand that it is not the case that the tariff valuations fixed for the current year are seriously out of accord with the actual market values; they do in fact represent with reasonable approximation the actual current differences in market values as they stand to-day. Any proposal, therefore, to

reduce, say, the tariff valuation on Mauritius below that fixed for Java 16 Dutch Standard would not correct a present injustice to British sugar but would be simply tantamount to assisting British sugar manufacturers by affording them a preference over foreign sugars not justified by existing market rates.

3. The Government of India do not wish it to be understood that they are out of sympathy with any proposal to afford assistance to British sugar manufacturers. They do not, however, consider it proper to secure this result by the indirect method of effecting an intermediate revision of the tariff valuations in a manner which does not appear to be justified by existing facts.

4. At the same time, while unwilling to agree to such a revision, they were quite prepared to accept the suggestion that the whole system, by which the valuations for sugar are fixed, should come under further consideration, and they have instructed the Director General of Commercial Intelligence to examine the question afresh before the next valuation commences, in communication with the Chambers of Commerce, and to place his views, together with the opinions of the Chambers, before the Government of India. The Government would be glad at the same time to receive data and views which will enable them to decide, if necessary, on a tariff that will be favourable to Empire sources of sugar.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 3268.

A copy of the correspondence is forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, for information and necessary action.

A copy is forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Madras}}$ $\frac{\text{Karachi}}{\text{Bengal}}$ for information, with reference to their letter.

No. 309/9, dated the 14th March 1919
dated the 11th April 1919
No. 297, dated the 20th March 1919
No. 15081/919, dated the 24th April 1919.

A copy is also forwarded to all other Chambers of Commerce, for information.

D/O No. 5527.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT,

CALCUTTA, the 19th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly refer to the letter from the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3267, dated the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Burma Chamber, on the subject of sugar tariff valuations, of which a copy was endorsed to you on the same date? As you will see from that letter, I have been instructed to examine the whole system of sugar valuations in communication with Chambers of Commerce.

2. I intend to come to Bombay in August or September, and should be very glad of an opportunity to discuss the question with any members of the Chamber who may be interested. As a basis for discussion, I would suggest that the value of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above be fixed annually, as at present, on the average of market values for the preceding 12 months, October to September. The values of other grades might be fixed with reference to that of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above, and I would suggest the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Sugar, crystallised beet .. | Re. 1 higher. |
| (*b*) Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China. | Re. 1 higher. |
| (*c*) Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard. | Re. 1 lower. |
| (*d*) Java, 15 D.S. and under .. | Re. 1-8- lower. |
| (*e*) Mauritius equal to 16 D. S. and above. | Re. 0-4-0 lower. |
| (*f*) Japan .. .. .. .. | To be rated as at present with Java. |
| (*g*) Sugar, crystallised and soft from Egypt. | At the same rate as Java 23 Dutch Standard and above. |

3. Please note that the above are only suggestions based on average values for all India during the past 10 years. A statement giving the particulars is attached. I should also like to take the opportunity when I come of discussing with your Chamber the question of Imperial preference for imported sugar of British origin referred to in the Commerce and Industry Department letter; and shall, of course, be only too glad to discuss at the same time any further questions which the Chamber may wish to raise apart from that of sugar tariff valuations.

4. Meanwhile, I should be obliged if the Chamber would favour me with their views on the preliminary proposals made in the 2nd para. of this letter.—Yours faithfully,

H. A. F LINDSAY,
Director-General.

*Statement showing the changes in tariff valuations of sugar.*

| Description. | Rates of Duty.* | Tariff Valuations (per cwt.) with effect from the 1st January. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1910. | 1911. | 1912 (a). | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Sugar, crystallised, beet .. .. | 5 per cent. | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 13 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 15 12 | 16 12 | 18 8 | 20 4 |
| " " and soft refined in China .. | " .. | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 15 12 | 16 8 | 19 8 | 20 4 |
| " and soft from Java 23 D. S. and above† .. | " .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 14 12 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 15 4 |
| " and soft from 16-22 D. S † .. | " .. | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 10 8 | 8 12 | 8 4 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 15 12 | 13 0 |
| " " and soft from 15 D. S. and under† . | " .. | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | 13 0 |
| " " and soft fromMauritius equal to 16 D.S. and over | " .. | 9 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 13 4 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 17 4 | 17 0 |
| " " and soft from Japan .. .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 12 | 16 0 | † | † |
| " " and soft from Egypt .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 |

* Under Act No. IV of 1916 the Duty has been raised to 10 per cent, with effect from the 1st March 1916.
† With effect from January 1918 the revised classification is "from Java or Japan."
(a) From this year the valuations are based on the average prices of the preceding twelve months—October to September.

No. 840/9/T of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 10th July 1919.

The DIRECTOR GENERAL of COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your D. O. letter No. 5527, dated 19th ultimo, regarding sugar tariff valuations and to state in reply that after consultation with the sugar importing members of this Chamber, the following classification is recommended:—

*Basis to be Java 23 D. S. and upwards.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beet Crystals .. .. | } Should be rated as Java 23 D. S. and upwards. | |
| Mauritius Crystals f. a. q. .. | | |
| Mauritius Syrups. .. .. | Rs. 1-8 lower. | |
| Java D. S. 16-22 .. .. | „ 2-0 „ | |
| „ 15 and under .. .. | „ 2-8 „ | |
| China Crystals .. .. | „ 2 higher. | |
| Egyptian Crystals .. .. | } Re. 1 „ | |
| Japanese Crystals .. .. | | |
| Formosan Crystals .. .. | | |

2. I am to add my Committee will be pleased to meet you on your arrival here in August or September next and they will then discuss with you the question of Imperial Preference for imported sugar of British origin.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 8728.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 840-9, dated the 10th ultimo, I write to inform you that I shall be in Bombay from the 8th to the 13th September. I shall be happy to meet the Committee to discuss the question of sugar

tariff valuations and Imperial preference for imported sugar, on either the 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th September, at any time convenient to members of the Committee.—I have, etc.,

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Director-General.

---

TELEGRAM No. 990/9/T, dated 27th August 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Reference your visit, Bombay, regarding sugar tariffs Committee regret dates you mention are inconvenient because of public holidays on tenth and eleventh September. Suggest you visit Bombay end September instead. Kindly wire if you are able to alter your programme accordingly.

---

TELEGRAM No. 8963, dated 28th August 1919.

From—The Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Regret dates suggested are inconvenient. Cannot well postpone visit account other business but suggest sugar discussion be included in tariff valuation discussion with Chamber in November.

---

TELEGRAM No. 1013/9/T, dated 30th August 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Reply your telegram twenty-eighth, Committee agree to discuss sugar tariffs in November as you suggest.

D/O No. 294-T.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT,
CAMP, BOMBAY, the 20th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

*Tariff Valuations of Sagur.*

DEAR SIR,—I write to confirm the result of the discussion with the Committee of your Chamber yesterday on the above subject It was unanimously decided:—

(*a*) That the basis for future valuations should be Java 23 D. S. and above.

(*b*) That the values of other grades be determined by fixe relations to the value of Java 23 D. S. and above.

(*c*) That the following relations would be suitable in present circumstances:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beet Crystals .. .. | To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S. and above. | |
| Sugar, Crystallised and soft, from Mauritius .. | Rs. 1-8-0 | lower. |
| Java D. S. 16/22 .. .. | „ 2-0-0 | „ |
| Java D. S. 15 and under | „ 2-8-0 | „ |
| Japanese and Formosan Crystals .. .. | „ 2-0-0 | higher. |
| China Crystals .. .. | „ 2-0-0 | „ |
| Egyptian „ .. .. | „ 1-0-0 | „ |

(*d*) That these differences or equivalents may have to be altered from time to time, but should be adhered to so far as possible.

2. I had intended at the meeting to raise the question of Imperial preference for sugar imports and much regret that through oversight, I omitted to do so. Will you kindly bring this to the notice of the Chairman and ask him if he will be so good as

to bring this matter up at the ordinary Committee meeting next Wednesday ? The suggestion briefly is that a preference of one-third should be given to all imported sugars of British origin. This would involve raising the tariff from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. as against foreign sugars, maintaining it at 10 per cent. for British sugars. So far as India is concerned, the principal British sugars to come in at 10 per cent. would be those from Mauritius, Hong Kong and Egypt ; while the foreign sugars to be tariffed at 15 per cent. would be chiefly those from Java, Japan and Formosa.

3. I should be much obliged if you would kindly give me the views of the Committee on this suggestion.—Yours faithfully,

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Director-General.

---

No. 1351/9 of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 4th December 1919.

H. A. F. LINDSAY, ESQ., I.C.S.;
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your D/O No. 294-T, dated 20th ultimo confirming the result of the discussion in these rooms regarding tariff valuations of sugar and also enquiring as to the views of this Chamber on the question of Imperial preference for sugar imports.

2. In reply I am to state that this matter has been fully discussed in Committee and the sugar importing firms, Members of this Chamber were also consulted, and as a result thereof I am to state this Chamber is in favour of Imperial preference on the lines indicated in your letter under reply.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 859-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

DELHI, the 20th December 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1176-D., dated the 28th December 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed the tariff value stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—** | | Rs. a. | |
| | FISH. | | | |
| 1 | FISH, SALTED, wet or dry. | Indian md. of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight. | ..... | Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe. |
| 2 | FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille and sharkfins. | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 3 | FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 1). | ..... | „ | 7½ „ „ |
| | FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. | | | |
| 4 | FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved— | | | |
| | Almonds without shell | cwt. | 100 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | „ in the shell ... | „ | 20 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ (kagazi)— | | | |
| | Persian ... | „ | 100 0 | 7½ „ |
| | European, including half-hard round almonds | „ | 60 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Cashew or cajoo kernels. | „ | 26 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Cocoanuts, Straits and Dutch East Indies. | thousand. | 90 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Maldives ... | „ | 36 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ other ... | „ | 60 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ kernel (khopra). | cwt. | 20 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Currants ... ... | „ | 56 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Dates, dry, in bags ... | „ | 12 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ wet „ baskets and bundles. | „ | 8 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ wet, in pots, boxes, tins, and crates. | „ | 14 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Figs, Persian, dried ... | „ | 20 0 | 7½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. | |
| | **1.—Food, Drink and Tobacco**—*contd.* | | | |
| | FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—*contd.* | | | |
| | Garlic ... ... ... | cwt. | 7 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Pistachio nuts ... ... | ,, | 120 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Raisins, Munakka Persian Gulf. | ,, | 21 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, other sorts ... | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved. | ..... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | *GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR. | | | |
| 5 | GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6). | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ per cent. |
| 6 | FLOUR ... ... ... | ..... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | LIQUORS. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 7 | ALE, Beer and Porter ... | Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles. | ..... | 0 4 6 |
| 8 | CIDER and other fermented liquors. | ,, | ..... | 0 4 6 |
| 9 | LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— | | | |
| | (*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. | ,, | ..... | 14 10 0 |

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 8045, dated the 4th October 1919, Grain, Pulse and Flour are exempted from the import duty from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920.

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. |
| | LIQUORS—*contd.* | | | |
| | (*b*) If tested ... ... | Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof. | ..... | 11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 10 | PERFUMED SPIRITS ... | Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles. | ..... | 18 12 0 |
| 11 | SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption. | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 12 | All other sorts of SPIRIT. | Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof. | ..... | 11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof. |
| | | | | Rs. a p. |
| 13 | WINES— | | | |
| | Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. | Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles. | ..... | 4 6 0 |
| | All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. | ,, | ..... | 1 12 0 |
| | Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit." | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*** | | Rs. a. | |
| | PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES. | | | |
| 14 | VINEGAR, in casks ... | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 2½ per cent. |
| 15 | PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding Vinegar, in casks (see No. 14)— | | | |
| | Butter ... ... ... | lb. | 2 2 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Cassava, Tapioca or Sago (whole or flour). | cwt. | 18 8 | 7½ „ |
| | China preserves in syrup. | box of six large or twelve small jars. | 9 8 | 7½ „ |
| | China preserves, dry, candied. | lb. | 0 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Cocum ... ... | cwt. | 9 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Ghi ... ... ... | „ | 105 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Vinegar not in casks... | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries. | ..... | „ | 7½ „ |
| | SPICES. | | | |
| 16 | SPICES, all sorts— | | | |
| | Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, also red whole from Goa. | cwt. | 13 8 | 2½ per cent. |
| | Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, also red whole from Straits. | „ | 13 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Betelnuts, boiled, split or sliced. | „ | 18 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Betelnuts, whole, from Ceylon. | „ | 13 8 | 7½ „ |
| | „ raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon | „ | 30 0 | 7½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | SPICES—*contd.* | | | |
| | Betelnuts, all other sorts. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| | Chillies, dry ... ... | cwt. | 25 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Cloves ... ... | ,, | 66 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, exhausted ... | ,, | 22 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, stems and heads. | ,, | 7 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, in seeds, narlavang. | ,, | 20 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Ginger, dry ... ... | ,, | 30 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Mace ... ... ... | lb. | 0 1¼ | 7½ ,, |
| | Nutmegs .. ... | ,, | 0 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, in shell ... | ,, | 0 4 | 7½ ,, |
| | Pepper, black ... | cwt. | 46 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, white ... | ,, | 75 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts of spices | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | SUGAR. | | | |
| 17 | CONFECTIONERY ... ... | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| 18 | SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17). | | | |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above. | cwt. | 18 8 | 10 ,, |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard. | ,, | 16 8 | 10 ,, |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under. | ,, | 16 0 | 10 ,, |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft from Japan or Formosa. | ,, | 20 8 | 10 ,, |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft, refined in China. | ,, | 20 8 | 10 ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | SUGAR—*contd.* | | | |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft, from Egypt. | cwt. | 19 8 | 10 per cent. |
| | Sugar, crystallised, and soft, from Mauritius. | „ | 17 0 | 10 „ |
| | Sugar, crystallised, beet. | „ | 18 8 | 10 „ |
| | Molasses from Java ... | „ | 6 6 | 10 „ |
| | „ „ other countries. | „ | 6 6 | 10 „ |
| | Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 10 „ |
| | TEA. | | | |
| 19 | TEA— | | | |
| | Tea, black ... ... | lb. | 0 12 | 7½ per cent. |
| | „ green ... ... | „ | 0 14 | 7½ „ |
| | OTHER FOOD AND DRINK. | | | |
| 20 | COFFEE ... ... ... | cwt. | 45 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| 21 | HOPS ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | Free. |
| 22 | SALT ... ... ... | Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight. | ..... | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place. |
| 23 | SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, | ..... | ..... | Free |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*** | | Rs. a. | |
| | OTHER FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.* | | | |
| | for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council for use in curing fish in those provinces. | | | |
| 24 | ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| | TOBACCO. | | | Rs. a. |
| 25 | TOBACCO, unmanufactured. | lb. | ..... | 1 0 |
| 26 | CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 50 per cent. |
| 27 | All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured. | lb. | ..... | Rs. a.<br>1 8 |
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—** | | | |
| | COAL, ETC. | | | |
| 28 | COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL. | ton | ..... | 0 8 |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**—*contd.* | | | |
| | GUMS, RESINS AND LAC. | | Rs. a. | |
| 29 | GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts— | | | |
| | Gambier, block ... | cwt. | 27 8 | 7½ per cent. |
| | „ cube ... ... | „ | 40 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ other sorts ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | Gamboge ... ... | lb. | 2 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Gum Ammoniac ... | cwt. | 30 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Arabic ... ... | „ | 30 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Benjamin, ras ... | „ | 83 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ „ cowrie . | „ | 70 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Bysabol (coarse myrrh). | „ | 70 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Olibanum or frankincense. | „ | 13 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Persian (false) ... | „ | 18 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Myrrh ... ... ... | „ | 70 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Rosin ... ... ... | „ | 28 0 | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts of gums, gum-resins and articles made of gum or gum resin. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | HIDES AND SKINS, RAW. | | | |
| 50 | HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted. | ... | ... | Free. |
| | METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE. | | | |
| 31 | IRON OR STEEL, old ... | cwt. | 3 8 | 2½ per cent. |
| 32 | METALLIC ORES, all sorts. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | OILS. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 33 | PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of | Imperial gallon. | ... | 0 1 6 |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | OILS—*contd.* | | | |
| | rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum— | | | |
| | Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| | Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | OILS—*contd.* | | | |
| 34 | All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS— | | | |
| | Cocoanut oil ... ... | cwt. | 35 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | All other sorts of oil ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | SEEDS. | | | |
| 35 | OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 36 | SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| | TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX. | | | |
| 37 | TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and Wax of all sorts, not otherwise specified. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | TEXTILE MATERIALS. | | | |
| 38 | COTTON, raw ... ... | ... | ... | Free. |
| 39 | WOOL, raw... ... ... | ... | ... | ,, |
| 40 | TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— | | | |
| | Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons:— | | | |
| | Bokhara ... ... ... | lb. | 7 8 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Floss ... ... ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled. | lb. | 6 8 | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | TEXTILE MATERIALS —*contd.* | | | |
| | Raw silk—Yellow from Indo-China, and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled. | lb. | 8 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Mathow ... ... ... | „ | 4 12 | 7½ „ |
| | Panjam ... ... ... | „ | 3 12 | 7½ „ |
| | Persian ... ... ... | „ | 5 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Siam ... ... ... | „ | 7 0 | 7½ „ |
| | White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion. | „ | 4 8 | 7½ „ |
| | White Shanghai, other kinds including re-reeled. | „ | 7 8 | 7½ „ |
| | White other kinds of China, including re-reeled. | „ | 9 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Waste and kachra ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts, including cocoons. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| | Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| | WOOD AND TIMBER | | | |
| 41 | FIREWOOD ... ... ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 2½ per cent. |
| 42 | WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 43 | CANES AND RATTANS ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| 44 | COWRIES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell— | | | |
| | Cowries, bazar, common | cwt. | 6 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | „ yellow, superior quality. | „ | 7 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Maldive ... ... | „ | 10 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ Sankhli ... ... | „ | 115 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Mother-of-pearl, nacre... | „ | 27 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Nakhla ... ... ... | „ | 175 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Tortoise-shell ... ... | lb. | 14 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ nakh ... ... | „ | 5 0 | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts including articles made of shell, not otherwise described. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| 45 | IVORY, unmanufactured— | | | |
| | Elephants' grinders ... | cwt. | 300 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing 10 lbs. and over. | „ | 900 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points), not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing less than 10 lbs. | „ | 725 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points). | „ | 400 0 | 7½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. | |
| | **II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured-*concld.*** | | | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS-*contd* | | | |
| | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb. | cwt. | 200 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb. | ,, | 170 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. | ,, | 135 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| 46 | MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates.* | ..... | ..... | Free. |
| 47 | PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset† | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 48 | PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials | ..... | ..... | Free. |
| 49 | ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified. | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 330-C. D., dated the 23rd December 1916, sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates have been exempted from payment of duty.

† Pearls unset and unset precious stones imported uncut have been exempted from payment of duty by Government of India Notifications No. 2102 W., dated the 16th March 1916, and No. 7955-213, dated the 2nd September 1916, respectively.

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—** | | Rs. a. | |
| | APPAREL. | | | |
| 50 | APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90). | ..... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 51 | UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use. | ..... | ..... | Free. |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES. | | | |
| 52 | Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say— | | | Rs. a. |
| | (1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles. | each. | ..... | 50 0 |
| | (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double. | „ | ..... | 30 0 |
| | (3) Pistols ... ... | „ | ..... | 15 0 |
| | (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double. | „ | ..... | 10 0 |
| | (5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles. | „ | ..... | 8 0 |
| | (6) Gun stocks and breech blocks. | „ | ..... | 5 0 |

or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.** | | Rs. a. | |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | | Rs. a. |
| | (7) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry. | each | ..... | 2 8 |
| | (8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms). | " | ..... | 1 8 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher. |
| | (9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms. | " | ..... | 10 0 |
| | (10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms. | " | ..... | 2 8 |
| | *Proviso 1.*—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. | | | |
| | *Proviso 2.*—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | | |
| | importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly. | | | |
| 53 | GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes. | ..... | *Ad valorem.* | 20 per cent. |
| 54 | Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all ARTICLES other than those specified in entry No. 52 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any | ..... | " | 20 " " |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | | |
| | articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act. | | | |
| 55 | The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :— | ..... | ..... | Free |
| | (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm ; | | | |
| | (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform ; | | | |
| | (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certi- | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | | |
| | fied by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment ; | | | |
| | (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge ; | | | |
| | (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army ; | | | |
| | (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes ; | | | |
| | (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | | |
| | sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. | | | |
| | (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men. | | | |
| 56 | EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse. | | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |
| | CARRIAGES AND CARTS. | | | |
| 57 | CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor cycles and motor-wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof. | | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ per cent. |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES. | | | |
| 58 | ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM ... | ... | ... | Free. |
| 59 | COPPERAS, green ... ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 2½ per cent. |
| 60 | OPIUM and its alkaloids... | Seer of 80 tolas. | Rs. a. ... | Rs. a. 24 0 |
| 61 | QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 62 | CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified— | | Rs. as. | |
| | Alkali, Indian (sajjikhar) | cwt. | 4 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Alum (lump) ... ... | ,, | 12 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Arsenic (China mansil). | ,, | 36 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, other sorts ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | Soda ash and crescent alkali. | cwt. | 6 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Soda bicarbonate ... | ,, | 9 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | Soda Magadi .. ... | ,, | 5 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Sulphate of copper ... | ,, | 30 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Sulphur (brimstone), flowers... | ,, | 13 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, ,, roll... | ,, | 13 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, ,, rough... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Aloe-wood ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Asafœtida (hing) ... | cwt. | 125 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | ,, coarse (hingra). | ,, | 42 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Atary, Persian ... | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ ,, |
| | Banslochan (bamboo camphor). | lb. | 0 9 | 7½ ,, |
| | Clumba root ... ... | cwt. | 25 0 | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.* | | | |
| | Camphor, refined, other than powder. | lb. | 5 8 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Cassia lignea ... ... | cwt. | 37 0 | 7½ „ |
| | China root (chobchini), rough. | „ | 15 0 | 7½ „ |
| | China root (chobchini), scraped. | „ | 28 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Cubebs ... ... ... | „ | 175 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Galangal, China ... | „ | 19 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Salep ... ... ... | „ | 300 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras). | „ | 124 0 | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts of drugs, medicines and narcotics. | ... | *Ad valorem.* | 7½ „ |
| | CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS. | | | |
| 63 | The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes. | ... | ... | Free. |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.* | | | |
| 64 | CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 65 | CUTLERY ... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 66 | The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 67 | ELECTROPLATED WARE ... | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 68 | HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 69 | INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 70 | TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ per cent. |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.* | | | |
| 71 | WATER LIFTS, SUGAR MILLS, OIL PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 72 | All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof not otherwise specified. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | DYES AND COLOURS. | | | |
| 73 | DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts— | | | |
| | Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent | lb. | 4 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Alizarine dye, dry, over 40 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent. | „ | 4 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Alizarine dye, dry, over over 50 per cent. but not exceeding 60 per per cent. | „ | 5 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Alizarine dye, dry, over 60 per cent. but not exceeping 70 per cent. | „ | 5 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Alizarine dye, dry, over 70 per cent. but not exceeding 80 per cent. | „ | 6 0 | 7½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.* | | | |
| | Alizarine dye, moist, 10 per cent | lb. | 0 10 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Alizarine dye, moist, 16 per cent. | „ | 0 13 | 7½ „ |
| | Alizarine dye, moist, 20 per cent. | „ | 1 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Alizarine dye, moist, exceeding 20 percent. | „ | 2 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Aniline dye, moist ... | „ | 3 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ „ dry ... | „ | 5 0 | 7½ „ |
| | „ salts ... ... | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ „ |
| | Avar bark ... ... | cwt. | 7 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Cochineal ... ... | lb. | 1 2 | 7½ „ |
| | Gallnuts (myrabolams).. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ „ |
| | „ Persian ... | cwt. | 50 0 | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ „ |
| | Lead, red, dry ... ... | cwt. | 37 8 | 7½ „ |
| | „ white, dry ... | „ | 40 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Ochre, other than European, all colours. | „ | 2 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Turpentine ... ... | Imperial gallon. | 7 8 | 7½ „ |
| | Vermilion, Canton ... | box of 90 bundles. | 325 0 | 7½ „ |
| | Zinc, white, dry .. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ „ |
| | All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| | FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD. | | | |
| 1 | FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE. | | | |
| 75 | GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER. | | | |
| 76 | HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ per cent. |
| | MACHINERY. | | | |
| 77 | MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam rollers, fire engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. | ... | ,, | 2½ per cent. |
| | MACHINERY (and component parts thereof) meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, | ... | ,, | 2½ per cent. |

## SCHEDULE II —IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MACHINERY—*contd.* | | | |
| | before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. | | | |
| | *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80. | | | |
| 78 | MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to | ... | ... | Free. |

## SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.*<br><br>MACHINERY—*concld.*<br><br>the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill. | | Rs. a. | |
| 79 | The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 80 | DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 81 | MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |

## SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, IRON AND STEEL. | | | |
| 82 | IRON— | | | |
| | ANGLE— | | | |
| | Angle, T, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities. | ton | 400 0 | 2½ per cent. |
| | Angle, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities. | ,, | 250 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Angle, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated. | ,, | 300 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | All other sorts ... ... | ,, | *Ad valorem* | 2½ ,, |
| | BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES— | | | |
| | Bar, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities. | ton. | 400 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | ,, Swedish and similar qualities. | ,, | 350 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Bar, Swedish and similar qualities nail-rod, round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter. | ,, | 360 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Bar, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated. | *Ad valorem* | ... | 2½ ,, |
| | Bar, other kinds ... | ton | 250 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter. | ,, | 260 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Bar, other kinds if galvanized, tinned or lead coated. | ,, | 300 0 | 2½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | IRON—*contd.* | | | |
| | ANGLE—*contd* | | | |
| | Channel, including channel for carriages. | ton. | 280 0 | 2½ per cent. |
| | All other sorts ... | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ „ |
| | PIG ... ... ... | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| | RICE BOWLS ... ... | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| 83 | IRON OR STEEL— | | | |
| | ANCHORS AND CABLES. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ „ |
| | BEAMS, JOISTS, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| | BOLTS and nuts, including hook, bolts and nuts for roofing. | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| | HOOPS AND STRIPS— | | | |
| | Hoops, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities. | ton. | 425 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Hoops, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated. | „ | 375 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Hoops, other kinds ... | „ | 350 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Strips, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities. | „ | 425 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Strips, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished. | „ | 350 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Strips, other kinds. ... | „ | 300 0 | 2½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | IRON OR STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS— | | | |
| | Iron or steel nails, rose, wire and flat-headed. | cwt. | 20 0 | 2½ per cent. |
| | Iron or steel nails other kinds, including galvanized, tinned or lead coated. | ,, | 30 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Rivets and Washers, iron or steel. | ,, | 15 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ ,, |
| | RAILS, CHAIRS, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars. | ... | ,, | 2½ ,, |
| | SHEETS AND PLATES, all sorts, excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85. | | | |
| | Sheets and plates, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities. | ton. | 600 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Sheets and plates, Swedish and charcoal. | ,, | 500 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Sheets and plates, Swedish and charcoal if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated. | ,, | 550 0 | 2½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | IRON OR STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | Plates, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick. | ton. | 325 0 | 2½ per cent. |
| | Sheets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick. | „ | 325 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Sheet and plate cuttings. | „ | 250 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Sheets (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished. | „ | 400 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Sheets, corrugated, galvanized or black. | „ | 350 0 | 2½ „ |
| | WIRE, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85). | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ „ |
| 84 | STEEL— | | | |
| | ANGLE— | | | |
| | Angle, T, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated. | ton. | 300 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Angle, T, all other sorts. | „ | 250 0 | 2½ „ |
| | BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL, including channel for carriages— | | | |
| | Bar Swedish and similar qualities. | ton. | 350 0 | 2½ „ |
| | Bar nail-rod, round-rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter | „ | 260 0 | 2½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | Bar galvanized, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished | ton. | 300 0 | 2½ per cent. |
| | Bar (other than cast steel) all other sorts | ,, | 250 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | Channel including channel for carriages. | ,, | 280 0 | 2½ ,, |
| | CAST including spring blistered and tub steel. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ ,, |
| | INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS. | ... | ,, | 2½ ,, |
| 85 | All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified— | | | |
| | Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely :— | | | |
| | (1) Iron or steel cans, tinned. | can. | 0 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | (2) Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity— | | | |
| | (*a*) with faucet caps | can or drum | 1 12 | 7½ ,, |
| | (*b*) ordinary ... | ,, | 0 4 | 7½ ,, |
| | (3) Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity— | | | |
| | (*a*) with faucet caps. | drum. | 2 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | (*b*) ordinary ... | ,, | 1 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Iron or steel cans or drums when imported not containing petroleum. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL | | | |
| 86 | CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India. | ... | ... | Free |
| 87 | GOLD BULLION AND COIN.. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 88 | LEAD, sheets, for tea-chests. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ per cent. |
| 89 | SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified* (*See* Nos. 86 and 136). | ounce | ... | Rs. a. 0 4 |
| 90 | SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and wire, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 10 per cent. |
| 91 | ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified— | | | |
| | Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates. | cwt. | 90 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Brass, patent or yellow metal (old). | ,, | 45 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Brass, sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | Brass, wire ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Brass, all other sorts ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, bolt and bar, rolled | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, all silver bullion and silver coin in respect of which an order in writing has been made under Section 3 (i) of the Silver (Import) Ordinance, 1917 (Ordinance No. IV of 1917), are exempted from the import duty.

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.* | | | |
| | Copper, braziers, sheets, plate and sheathing. | cwt. | 95 0 | 7½ per cent. |
| | Copper, sheets, planished | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, nails and composition nails. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, old ... ... | cwt. | 50 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs. | ,, | 70 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, China, white, copperware. | lb. | 4 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, foil or dank-pana, white 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. | hundred leaves. | 5 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, foil or dank-pana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. | ,, | 6 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, wire, including phosphor-bronze. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | Copper, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | German silver ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Gold leaf ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Lametta... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests). | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Quicksilver ... ... | lb. | 3 8 | 7½ ,, |
| | Shot, bird ... ... | cwt. | 40 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Tin, block ... ... | ,, | 160 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Tin, foil, and other sorts. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | Zinc or spelter, tiles or slabs. | cwt. | 40 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Zinc or spelter, all other sorts, including boiler tiles. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | PAPER, PASTE BOARD AND STATIONERY. | | | |
| 92 | TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 93 | PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTE-BOARD MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copybooks, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK. | | | |
| 94 | RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, | ... | *Ad valorem* | 2½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—*contd.* | | | |
| | brake gear, couplings, and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing. | | | |
| | Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification, in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein. | | | |
| | Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. | | | |
| 95 | COTTON TWIST AND YARN AND COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 96 | COTTON piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 97 | SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 98 | YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— | | | |
| | Flax, twist and yarn and manufactures of flax. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | Haberdashery and millinery. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Hemp manufactures ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Hosiery ... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No 97) | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| | All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 99 | ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not. | ... | .. | Free. |
| 100 | ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 101 | BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts. | .... | ... | Free. |
| 102 | BRUSHES AND BROOMS ... | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 103 | BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 104 | CANDLES ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 105 | CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.* | | | |
| 106 | FIREWORKS ... ... | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 107 | FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 108 | IVORY, manufactured ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 109 | JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 90). | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 110 | MATCHES ... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 111 | MATS AND MATTING ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 112 | OIL-CAKES... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 113 | OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 114 | PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 115 | PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 10)— | | | |
| | Gowla, husked and unhusked. | cwt. | 140 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Kapurkachri (zedoary) ... | ,, | 30 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Patch leaves (patchouli)... | ,, | 22 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Rose-flowers, dried ... | ,, | 27 0 | 7½ ,, |
| | Rose-water... ... ... | Imperial gallon. | 5 0 | 7½ ,, |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.* | | | |
| 116 | PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent |
| 117 | POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| 118 | PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, aluminium lithographic plates, stereo blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 93). | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| 119 | PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture cards. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| 120 | RACKS for the withering of tea leaf. | ... | „ | 2½ „ |
| 121 | RUBBER tyres for motors and motor-cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| 122 | SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections. | ... | „ | 2½ „ |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*contd.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.* | | | |
| 123 | SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 25 to 27). | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 124 | SOAP ... ... ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 125 | STARCH AND FARINA ... | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 126 | STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 127 | TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk. | ... | ,, | 2½ ,, |
| 128 | TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 129 | TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 130 | UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor. | ... | ,, | 7½ ,, |
| 131 | The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods:— | | | |

## SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concld.*

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**—*concld.* | | Rs. a. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.* | | | |
| | Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina, Flannel taping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp. | ... | ... | |
| 132 | ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| | **IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.** | | | |
| 133 | ANIMALS, living, all sorts. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 134 | CORAL ... ... ... | — | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |
| 135 | FODDER, bran and pollards. | ... | „ | 7½ „ |
| 136 | SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals. | ... | ... | Free. |
| 137 | ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post. | ... | *Ad valorem* | 7½ per cent. |

# APPENDIX Q-2.

## PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 208 of 1919.

The SOUTHERN INDIA SKIN & HIDE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
16, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
MADRAS, 15th May 1919.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—In enclosing herein printed copy of letter addressed by us to the Government of India advocating the levy of an export duty of at least 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides from India, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to lend us your valuable support in this matter by yourself taking up the matter with the authorities concerned, and oblige.

Thanking you in anticipation,—I have, etc.,

ABDUL HUSSAIN KHALEELI
*for* President.

16, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
MADRAS, 9th May 1919.

The HON'BLE SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
MEMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SIMLA.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to you the following Resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of this Association held on the 5th idem advocating the levy at an early date of an export duty *ad valorem* of 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides exported from India:—

"Resolved that representations be made to the authorities and others concerned advocating the levy of an Export duty of 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides exported from India."

2. The Government of India are aware that most of the raw skins from India go to the United States of America which country, it is well known, imposes a very heavy duty on tanned skins from India.

3. As regards raw hides, fully 60 to 70 per cent. used to go to enemy countries which are also protectionist. The larger portion of the balance went to Belgium, Italy and America, while very little went to the United Kingdom. Now, thanks to the War enemy influence has been eliminated from the Indian hides trade and if they are to be prevented from coming in again, it is imperative that action of the kind suggested by us should be taken as soon as possible.

4. It is unnecessary for us to state that the sole object of our recommending the levy of the export duty is to strengthen Indian industry and increase Empire trade. In this connection, I may point out that the tanning of Indian raw skins and hides in other parts of our Empire is negligible, and as such this aspect of the matter does not demand much consideration at our hands.

5. On the other hand, we in India have plenty of bark. So far, the tanning resources of South India only have been tapped and this War has taught us the imperative necessity of developing our latent resources to the utmost. In this sense, the tanning resources of Northern India await full development, and it is good to know that this matter is receiving the attention of the Forest and other authorities concerned. In any case, even if the bark had to be imported from abroad, as we had to import wattle bark from South Africa for the increased production of tanned hides, it is more advantageous both for India and the Empire that the industry should be developed in India to the fullest extent possible, rather than that foreign countries be encouraged to derive the benefit of a large and prosperous industry built upon the raw resources obtained from India whose manufactured goods they shut out by imposing very heavy duties.

6. If the industry is developed in India, apart from the other incidental advantages to the Empire, Britain stands directly to gain from it in this way. Nearly all hides tanned in India go only to United Kingdom, both for Home consumption and distribution to foreign countries. Also, overwhelmingly the largest proportion of Indian tanned skins go to United Kingdom to be used there, as also distributed abroad. On the contrary, the raw hides that go to foreign countries from India go straight

there from this country. Thus, the remuneration that must accrue is lost to United Kingdom by allowing, if not encouraging, raw skins and hides to be carried away from India.

7. The effect of levying an export duty, as suggested by us would be that while we shall effectively prevent protectionist foreign countries from exploiting India's raw resources and utilising them to our great detriment, we shall enable India to build up an industry which will not only directly advantage Britain as explained above, but also benefit the Empire at large, in exactly the same way as India's leather resources proved so useful to the Empire in a time of crisis. The timely help rendered by Indian tanners in the successful prosecution of the war has been appreciated on all hands and I would ask: "Where should we have been if there was not at the moment in India a well equipped tanning industry ready to hand?"

8. Another consideration we would urge is that during the War when Indian tanners had to strain themselves to the utmost to supply sufficient quantities of tanned hides for the War Office, tanneries in India were largely increased to cope with the work which has meant a corresponding increase in plant, labour and other establishment. It is essential therefore that these tanneries should be provided with all available work. Otherwise tanneries in India will have to close down, and Indian tanners who have rendered utmost services for the War will be ruined.

9. In the circumstances, I have the honour, on behalf of the Association, to request that the Government of India be pleased to levy an export duty of at least 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all raw skins and hides exported from India. This will not only strengthen and increase the industry, but will inspire confidence in the Trade and also help to remove present unsettled, anxious economic conditions in India.

10. I have only to add that the sooner this export duty is levied the better it would be. It would obviously be best done while trade conditions are yet somewhat unsettled and when the new commercial treaties arising out of the War are not yet concluded.

11. Before concluding, I beg to append below certain remarks bearing on the subject from the Presidential address at our last annual meeting held on the 16th April 1919.

12. The President said:—"Here I should like strongly to urge upon Government the advisability of levying an export duty on all raw skins and hides exported from India, say, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. We have more than once brought to the notice of Government that by the prohibition in India of the tanning of goat and sheep skins, as well as of exportation from this country of tanned skins, very much larger quantities of raw skins had to be sent to America and other foreign countries. These countries have now established new tanneries or enlarged those already existing and are themselves tanning the skins imported from India. Thus, the Indian skins industry has been weakened, and it needs all the support which Government can give it. Similar is the case with our hides trade which has now been rid of the German influence which predominated in the hides markets in Northern India, and if this influence is to go for good, some such action as the one we suggest should be taken. I trust, therefore, Government will see its way to accede to our request to impose an export duty of 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides exported from India, and thus encourage the tanning industry, which has recently been greatly improved and developed."—I have, etc.,

ABDUL HUSSAIN KHALEELI,
*for* President.

---

ENCLOSURES

I

*Copy of Cablegram, dated the 18th April 1919 from the President, Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, to Bevingtons, London :—*

Kindly place following before Secretary State India Trades Chambers Associations concerned for necessary immediate action stop Southern India Skin Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, strongly protest against Board Trade refusal at instance War Office granting import license tanned hides even after publication Press Communique removing all import restriction except Gold, spirits because latter unnecessarily accumulated large stocks stop

Consider most unfair to Indian tanning industry after all earnest utmost support of Tanners toward successful prosecution War particularly after Army Council removed restrictions United Kingdom giving freedom action tanners dealers there stop Strongly urge levying 20 per cent. export duty all shipment raw skins hides to protect Indian tanning industry which has been largely increased developed during War stop Consider Indian tanners entitled best consideration from Government at least because full enthusiastic support given throughout War.

II

*Copy of Cablegram, dated the 6th May 1919 from the President, the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, to Bevingtons, London* :—

Thanks kind attention ; please represent Secretary State India others concerned export duty solely aimed strengthen Indian industry and increase Empire trade stop Tanning Indian raw skins hides other parts Empire negligible stop Raw skins mostly go America which imposes heavy import duty against Indian tanned skins raw hides largely go enemy countries who are protectionist stop If tanning industry India increased large portion tanned skins hides will go England for Home consumption and distribution foreign countries whereas all hides raw skin exported go direct foreign countries stop During War tanneries in India largely increased important therefore utmost work possible provided stop Otherwise tanners who rendered utmost services War will be ruined stop Request Government levy export duty soon possible to strengthen and increase industry inspire confidence in trade and also remove present unsettled anxious economic conditions here.

---

No. 859/129/D of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 16th JULY 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—My Committee have received a copy of a letter, dated 9th May last, which was addressed to the Commerce and

Industry Department of the Government of India by the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, advocating the levy of an export duty of at least 20 per cent. on all raw skins and hides shipped from this country.

2. In their report on "Trade after the War" my Committee expressed the view that trades essential for the future safety of this country should be specially dealt with and that the leather hides and skins trades fell within this category. This view was supported by the Conference of Chambers in 1917 which recommended an export duty of 10 per cent. or more.

3. My Committee favor an export duty and they suggest a joint representation on the subject. If your Chamber agree to this suggestion, I am to request that you will kindly favor my Committee with an expression of your Committee's views on this question.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letter to Madras Chamber.

---

No. 29/1 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
CALCUTTA, 13th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

*Proposed export duty on raw hides and skins.*

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 859/129, dated the 16th July on the above subject. At the time of its receipt, a letter was in course of preparation from this Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, urging the imposition of an export duty on raw hides and skins, and the letter has now been despatched. A copy is enclosed herewith for the information of your Committee, and I am to express the hope that they will support the views contained in it—Yours faithfully,

D. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2898 of 1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE,

CALCUTTA, 13th August 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber have had an opportunity of reading the correspondence noted in the margin, in which the important question is mentioned of the advisability of imposing an export duty on raw hides and skins shipped from India. They note that the matter is receiving the consideration of Government, and they desire to submit their views regarding it. It might be argued that a definite settlement of the question should properly be deferred until the whole subject of the future trade policy of the Empire is determined, but as against this there have to be placed the pressing importance of preventing any re-establishment of the hostile influence which completely controlled the raw hide trade of India before the war, and the desirability, in the interests of the country of stimulating its tanning industry.

1. Letter, dated 10th April 1919, from the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
2. Letter No. 2463, dated 29th April from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Madras Chamber in reply.
3. Letter, dated 9th May from the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association to the Member for Commerce and Industry.

2. The first of these points need not be laboured, and in regard to the second, the Committee would invite a reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the marginally noted letter. They there expressed the view that certain specified industries were essential for the safety of the country; these included the hides and skins industry. And the Sub-Committee which reported on hides and skins—paragraph 13 (*a*) of the letter—emphasised the importance of regarding the buying and selling of raw hides and skins, and the manufacturing of them into leather, as a key industry. Assuming

Letter No. 1536—1917, dated 18th June 1917, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

the elimination of hostile and alien influence, the Sub-Committee thought a two-fold object should be kept in view :—(*a*) the promotion of the tanning industry in this country ; and (*b*) the promotion of the employment of Indian hides in the tanning industry of the United Kingdom and British possessions generally. To bring about this object the Sub-Committee were prepared to advocate two measures (1) the imposition in India of a preferential export duty at the rate of 10 per cent. or at such higher rate as might be necessary ; and (2) the imposition, in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire, of a protective duty on manufactured leather imported from alien countries. The Committee do not propose to deal, in this letter, with the second of these objects, and the method indicated as advisable to attain it ; for these are matters which concern other portions of the Empire. What they desire now to do is to urge again the importance of encouraging the tanning industry of this country by imposing an export duty on raw hides and skins.

3. Some of the most eminent and pronounced supporters of free trade have admitted that it is legitimate, on principles of political economy, to protect an infant industry in the hope of naturalizing a foreign industry, provided that in itself it is suited to the circumstances of the country. They agree that it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, bear the burden of carrying on new manufactures until educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. The duty should however be imposed subject to the conditions that circumstances in the protecting country are really favourable to the industry, and therefore that it can be withdrawn when it has achieved its object. In this connection the Committee would draw attention to the Report of the Industrial Commission, and particularly to Appendix D of the Report.

"Here again, the exclusion of the question of tariffs from our terms of reference renders us unable to recommend any complete scheme for dealing with the situation ; but we are decidedly of opinion that an important feature of any such scheme must be the extension and improvement of the tanning industry."

Report, Paragraph 54.

And the following extracts from Appendix D are most instructive:—

"The steady rise in the value of Indian hides in the years immediately preceding the war may be reasonably accepted as evidence that the demand for the commodity was in excess of the supply, and it may be contended that the contribution to the world's markets which India is able to make is of sufficient importance to enable her to dictate in what form it shall leave the country. The position is perfectly clear. There is a very large, but limited, supply of Indian hides, which was not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it in pre-war times, and it may be confidently anticipated that these demands will increase after the war, owing to the diminution in the number of cattle in belligerent countries.

Paragraph 10.

"There is not the smallest doubt that foreign countries will endeavour to secure the Indian raw material and to refuse Indian-manufactured leather as in the past. Assuming, however, that they cannot get the former they will undoubtedly accept the latter.

Paragraph 14.

"India has greatly benefited in recent years by her growing importance as a source of raw material for the leather industries. In the future her position should be even stronger, and it seems almost certain to us that western countries will be prepared to take whatever we are in a position to offer, whether it be raw hides and skins, half or lightly tanned leather, or highly finished products ready for the manufacture of leather goods. To obtain to the full the advantages of the position, it may be necessary to have recourse to retaliatory fiscal regulations; but though the discussion of this is outside our province, we do not consider that there is likely to be much hesitation in applying them."

Paragraph 15.

The Committee also understand that a report has lately been submitted to Government by a tanning expert specially engaged for the purpose, and they assume that Government will pay full consideration to his views regarding the suitability of conditions in India for the tanning industry.

4. The Committee will now proceed to an examination of the statistical position in the past both as regards exports of raw

and tanned hides and skins, and as regards import duties on leather imposed by foreign countries. The total exports of raw and tanned hides and skins in cwts. and the percentages of tanned to total for the four quinquennial periods immediately preceding the war are as follows:—

HIDES.

| | Raw. | Tanned. | Percentage of tanned to total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-1899 yearly average .. .. | 662,446 | 136,962 | 17·1 |
| 1898-1904 „ „ .. .. | 898,599 | 148,163 | 14·1 |
| 1904-1909 „ „ .. .. | 837,859 | 169,584 | 16·8 |
| 1909-1914 „ „ .. .. | 991,797 | 182,859 | 15·5 |

SKINS.

| | Raw. | Tanned | Percentage of tanned to total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-1899 yearly average .. .. | 92,118 | 200,663 | 68·6 |
| 1899-1904 „ „ .. .. | 237,796 | 168,099 | 41·3 |
| 1904-1909 „ „ .. .. | 430,835 | 144,580 | 25·2 |
| 1909-1914 „ „ .. .. | 548,259 | 137,394 | 20·0 |

5. These figures are very striking, and the Committee invite particular attention to the results which may be deduced from them. As compared with the average of the period 1894-1899, the average exports for the period 1909-1914 showed the following variations:—

(*a*) In the export of raw hides, an increase of 50%,
as against
In the export of tanned hides, an increase only 33%,

(*b*) In the export of raw skins, an increase of nearly 500%,
as against
In the export of tanned skins, a *decrease* of 32 per cent.

But when the figures for the two great tanning countries of the world, Germany and America, are examined, together with the tariffs imposed in these countries, the results are still more striking; German tanners have concentrated chiefly on cow-hides, American on skins, and it will be sufficient to demonstrate the position accordingly.

6. As regards Germany the Committee would refer the Government of India to the figures and charts given on pages 10 and 11 of the Indian Munitions Board's Review of the Trade in Indian Hides Skins and Leather. In the quinquennial period 1879-1884 the United Kingdom took 64 per cent. of India's export of raw hides, Germany took none. In the period 1909-1914 the United Kingdom took 4·6 per cent. and Germany took 37 per cent. and was far ahead of any other country as a buyer of India's raw hides. Germany imposes no import duty on raw hides, but she has progressively increased the duties on imported leather. As the Review referred to states (p. 11):—"This duty in 1876 was equivalent to 6*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. " *i.e.*, approximately 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. Two years later it was increased to 10 per cent."—this 10 per cent. was a minimum duty, and in the case of certain kinds of leather the duty was as high as 25 per cent.—"and in 1906 it was again raised, a specific duty being imposed which varied from $1\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb." Germany has thus consistently protected her tanning industry by heavy duties, while importing the raw material free.

7. As regards America and skins, the figures are equally striking. The exports of raw and tanned skins to America in cwts. and the percentages of tanned to total for the four quinquennial periods before the war are as follows :—

| | Raw. | Tanned. | Percentage of tanned to total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-1899 yearly average .. .. | 78,392 | 46,125 | 37·0 |
| 1899-1904 „ „ .. .. | 191,711 | 25,403 | 11·7 |
| 1904-1909 „ „ .. .. | 317,268 | 21,543 | 6·3 |
| 1909-1914 „ „ .. .. | 422,980 | 15,104 | 3·4 |

America has always allowed the free import of raw hides and skins; her import duties on tanned hides and skins have been as follows :—

| | 1875. | 1890. | 1913. | 1914 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, half-tanned .. .. | 10% | 10% | 5% | Free. |
| Skins, dressed .. .. | 20% | 20% | 15% | Free. |
| Upper leather dressed .. .. | 20% | 20% | 15% | Free. |

Thus she has strongly protected her industry until it has developed so fully as to be able to take care of itself, and has then, and

not till then, reverted to free trade. She has now such a hold on the "glazed kid" trade of the world, made chiefly from Indian goatskins, that under normal conditions it will be impossible for India to wrest it from her. In this connection reference may be made to a resolution adopted recently by the Northampton Chamber of Commerce urging the necessity for increasing the home production of fine grained upper leather so as to guarantee the supply of home made material for the boot trade, pressing Government to take steps to ensure a sufficient supply of raw skins—by far the larger quantity of raw goatskins being, it is pointed out, produced within the Empire—and expressing regret that other countries should have been allowed by the Home Government to acquire practically the whole of the Empire's accumulated stocks of goatskins while home manufacturers were prevented by Government restrictions from purchasing these. The bulk of the skins has of course been bought up by America.

8. If it be sound to regard the tanning industry as essential for the future safety of the country—and the Committee unhesitatingly endorse the view they expressed in this connection in 1917—the figures quoted cannot be looked on without considerable misgiving, for they show very clearly the great expansion that took place in the world demand for Indian raw hides and skins, while the demand for the tanned output of the country actually decreased. As the Industrial Commission point out in one of the extracts from Appendix D quoted above, it is confidently to be anticipated that this world demand will now increase. There will be the keenest competition to obtain India's raw hides and skins, and the tanning industry of the country does not stand much chance of extending and improving itself in the face of this competition unless measures are taken which will protect it. The conference of Chambers of Commerce held at Delhi in March 1917 placed it on record that they were unanimously of opinion that the policy which should be followed after the war in regard to the treatment of imports and exports must be based on the principle of reciprocity; and in their letter to the Government of Bengal the Committee of this Chamber wrote:—

They entirely agree with the conference that this policy should be based on the principle of reciprocity; and they go further and add with preference, as far as possible, within the British Empire. In other words the treatment of imports into, and exports from, the British Empire should, in their opinion, depend mainly on the treatment accorded by foreign nations to exports to, and imports from, British possessions. If a country is willing to extend to the British Empire the advantages of free trade, then the Empire should trade with that country on the same terms. It does not follow that there need be a general policy of protection, except perhaps in the case of new industries—and this only until such time as they are well established—or in the case of industries which are being substantially extended or re-organised.

9. It is evident that in the case of this industry there is every reason for adopting a policy of protection. It is, if not a new industry, at any rate one which is being substantially extended and re-organised and it is, in addition, one which is regarded as being of vital importance in the interests of the country. It has also to be remembered that the prohibition on the export of tanned skins from India during the past two years has already lost to Indian tanners the hold they previously had on outside markets. These markets have now been captured in part by the United States; and in other cases previous foreign purchasers of tanned skins are now importing raw skins and tanning these themselves. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Committee of the Chamber think that the Government of India are fully justified in definitely deciding to impose a protective export duty on all raw hides and skins leaving the country.

10. With regard to the amount of the export duty, the Sub-Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above suggested a rate of 10 per cent. or such higher rate as might be necessary. The Madras Chamber is of opinion that a duty of not less than 15 per cent. is necessary, and that any lower figure would be inadequate. The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association propose 20 per cent. The Northern India Tanners' Federation, whose views the Committee have asked on the question, are disposed to suggest even a higher figure; they are very doubtful whether the rate mentioned by the Madras Chamber

would be sufficient. The Committee do not propose to make any definite suggestion to Government as to what figure should be arranged, but they would emphasise that it must be sufficiently high to achieve the purpose for which the duty is devised, namely, to ensure protection to the Indian tanning industry. A rebate of the whole, or of a considerable portion, of the duty should however be granted in the case of exports for consumption within the British Empire.

11. There is only one other point to which the Committee desire to refer. The Sub-Committee on hides and skins already mentioned expressed the opinion, in their report, that an Indian export duty would of itself tend to promote the tanning industry of the country. But they felt that more active measures in this direction should be taken, and they suggested that the proceeds, or part of the proceeds, of the duty should be devoted to the encouraging and fostering of the manufacture of leather in this country; and that the hide trade itself might similarly be assisted from the proceeds of the tax through the various provincial agricultural departments. The Committee merely wish to remind the Government of India of these views, and to emphasise them. In the event of the suggestion being given effect to, such part of the proceeds of the duty as was to be devoted to these purposes might be handed over to a Committee, constituted on lines similar to those of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, who would administer the amount of the fund; and in conjunction with this arrangement tanning schools and scholarships for the study of tanning methods might be established.—I have, etc.

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

---

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
MADRAS, 30th July, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 859-129, dated the 16th instant, regarding an export duty on raw skins and hides shipped from this country, I am instructed to forward you

a copy of letter, dated the 10th April, 1919, addressed by this Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Simla. From this you will see that my Chamber is of opinion that an export duty of not less than 15 per cent. is necessary and that any lower figure would be inadequate.

A further point not touched on in the letter in question which is deserving of close consideration is the question of allowing rebate to British buyers. It must be borne in mind that no export duty exists on raw skins and hides in Great Britain with the result that unless an export duty similar to the amount of rebate granted by the Indian Government is enforced, foreign buyers will be in a position to purchase their requirements through Great Britain and so evade the incidence of the tax.

In the opinion of this Chamber all raw skins and hides exported from this country should have to pay an export duty so if eventually it is decided to make this 15 per cent. the rebate to British buyers should not exceed 10 per cent. The whole reason for imposing an export duty is to strengthen the tanning industry in India and consequently it is only fair that the British buyers should be taxed to a small extent.

In the memorial addressed by the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association to Sir Thomas Holland, dated the 9th May 1919, it is stated that a very heavy duty on tanned skins is imposed on shipments from India to the United States of America. This statement is quite incorrect, as up to the present no such duty has ever been introduced by the American Government: the import duty now collected by America only applying to finished leathers.

My Committee are in favour of making a joint representation to Government on the subject, and will only be too pleased to co-operate with and assist you in every possible way.

It will be noticed that the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association advocate that the export duty to be imposed should be 20 per cent. My Chamber is of opinion that so large a duty would seriously handicap the established business now passing in raw skins and hides between this country and

America, Australia, also the Continent. My Committee, therefore, considers that an export duty of 15 per cent. should be quite sufficient to meet the purpose.

In conclusion, I am instructed to advise you that this Chamber has already placed its views in this matter fully before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.—I remain, etc.,

W. D. ST. LEGER,
Secretary.

---

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS, 10th April, 1919.

J. L. MAFFEY, ESQ., C. I. E., I. C. S.,
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
Simla.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a telegram despatched by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, on the subject of the future of the Indian Tanning Industry.

The huge accumulation of stocks of tanned East India kips now held by the War Office in London is a serious handicap to the future of the industry, and the Madras Chamber trusts that special measures will be taken by Government to dispose of these stocks in such a manner as to affect detrimentally the tanning industry as little as possible.

The Chamber understands that permission has been granted by Government for the free exportation of raw hides to neutral countries and in the interest of the industry in India the Chamber strongly protests against such action.

During the three years of Government control of the tanned hides Industry, Madras producers of East India kips, have loyally co-operated with Government to produce the quantities and quality of hides required by the War Office. In reference to this the Chamber would quote the special letter of thanks No. G. 238, dated the 29th March 1919, received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, through the President, Indian Munitions

Board, Simla, thanking the Chamber for the assistance rendered in the outturn of tanned hides for War Office purposes. His Excellency is aware of the sacrifices that in some cases had to be made in order that the supply of hides might be increased and maintained at its maximum level: and he highly appreciates the co-operation of the Chamber which has ensured the maintenance of that standard.

The present enormous stocks of tanned hides now lying with the War Office in London are the direct result of the Government control and the support rendered by Indian tanners, and the Chamber contends therefore that in the disposal of these stocks it is the duty of Government to safeguard the future of the industry and avoid action likely to have a prejudicial effect on the trade.

There is no doubt that large supplies of raw hides will now be exported to neutral and enemy countries immediately permission is granted and the Chamber contends that the demand for leather from these countries should be taken advantage of by Government to place on the market the tanned hides stocks now lying in London. Unless Government take the initiative in this matter it is certain that foreign buyers will purchase the raw material in the form of raw hides in preference to the tanned leather and in consequence the stocks now lying in London will remain a menace to the industry for many months to come.

It is rumoured that buyers and financiers are already accumulating stocks of raw hides in anticipation of disposing of them to enemy countries immediately restrictions on the export of same are removed. The Chamber has no means of testing the truth of such rumours, but trusts that Government will take the necessary steps to ensure that any firms acting as above will not be allowed to carry their negotiations to a successful issue.

The Chamber is not aware of any reason why the stocks of tanned hides now lying in London should not be suitable for the urgent requirements of foreign countries, and there appears to be no reason why Government should not insist on these goods being purchased before opening Indian markets to foreign buyers for the purchase of raw hides.

On previous occasions the Madras Chamber of Commerce has pressed for the imposition of an export duty on raw hides shipped from India and the Chamber again has the honour to request that an export duty should be imposed immediately and prior to the withdrawal of the present Government control over the tanned hides industry.

The Chamber is of the opinion that a duty of not less than 15 per cent. is necessary and that any lower figure would be inadequate.

It is common knowledge that the tanned skins industry has suffered seriously due to the prohibition on the export of tanned skins during the past two years, as previous buyers of tanned skins are now purchasing the raw skins having made the necessary arrangements for tanning same in their own countries. The tanned skins industry will therefore suffer permanent injury unless Government come to its assistance and the Madras Chamber would therefore press for a similar export duty of 15 per cent. being imposed on all raw skins exported from India.

In the case of raw hides and skins purchased by British buyers for consumption within the British Empire, the Chamber suggest that a rebate of the whole amount of duty should be granted.

Copy of the telegram referred to above is being despatched to London with instructions for copies of same to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade and the London Chamber of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

GORDON FRASER,
Chairman.

---

*Telegram.*

From

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Madras.

To

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Simla.

To prevent serious setback Indian Tanning Industry Madras Chamber consider imperative that Government dispose of present enormous stocks East Indian kips before granting freedom for general export to raw hides to neutral and enemy countries.

Most desirable compel enemy countries purchase War Office stocks before being allowed purchase Indian raw hides. Recommend immediate imposition export duty 15 per cent. on raw hides with rebate British buyers. Also a similar duty on raw skins to enable Indian Tanning Industry recover ground lost through prolonged Government prohibition shipment tanned skins. Indian tanners entitled fullest consideration from Government for loyal co-operation and support throughout war.

---

No. 994/129/D of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 28th August, 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,—My Committee have received a copy of the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to your Department, dated 13th instant, regarding a proposed export duty on raw hides and skins shipped from this country. They desire strongly to support the arguments put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in favour of such an export duty and they trust the matter will receive prompt attention.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 995/129/D of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 28th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, regarding an export duty on raw hides and skins shipped from this country and to state in reply that my Committee have addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in support of the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to that Department on this subject, dated 13th instant.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 9961 29 D of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 28th August 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,--I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2911, dated 13th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter which your Chamber had addressed to the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India in connection with a proposed export duty on raw hides and skins and inviting the support of this Chamber thereto.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee are in agreement with the arguments advanced by your Chamber in the letter to the Government of India above referred to and they have accordingly addressed the Commerce and Industry Department in support thereof.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

---

No. 7084.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

SIMLA, the 8th September, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 994/129, dated the 28th August 1919, and to say that the question of the imposition of export duties on raw hides and skins is receiving the consideration of Government and that due weight will be accorded to the representation received from your Chamber on the subject.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 940-2.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

DELHI, the 3rd December, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of a telegram sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, regarding the levy of duty on export of raw hides and skins and allowing a rebate of 10 per cent. to the parts of the Empire, and to request you to let us have your views on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

P. MUKERJI,
Honorary Secretary.

*Copy of telegram, dated the 23rd September, 1919, from the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, a copy of which was forwarded to this office.*

Following telegram sent on 23rd September, 1919, to Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, Simla, begins :—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg respectfully but emphatically to protest against restrictions imposed on the free importation of dyes by Resolution No. 6993, dated 6th September 1919, which is sure to affect adversely local industries. Now that war conditions have ceased there is absolutely no justification for imposing restrictions of this nature and the Committee are of opinion that the action taken is in the nature of a protective measure for the British dye manufacture, is wrong in principle and indefensible from the standpoint of India's interests. My Committee therefore urge its immediate withdrawal.

My Committee whilst according their cordial approval to the principle of the levy of duty on Export of Raw Hides and Skins are against rebate of 10 per cent. given to the parts of the Empire. They are emphatically of opinion that the policy of Imperial Preference applied to India

will be harmful to her economic interests and protest against the application of it to this country in an indirect and piecemeal manner by a flank movement. Like all large questions of public policy it should have been submitted to the country at large for discussion and deliberation as a direct issue for being so suddenly adopted by the Government. My Committee consider the introduction of Imperial Preference as unjust and inequitable without the grant of fiscal autonomy which would leave to the Imperial Council the power of adjustment of tariffs. Now if the idea of Imperial Preference is ultimately adopted by the country, in the opinion of my Committee it is inconsistent with India's natural self-respect to allow preference to such of the Dominions as do not accord to Indians equal treatment as partners of the Empire."

---

No. 1379/129/D. of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th December, 1919.

The HONORARY SECRETARY,
PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Delhi.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 940/2, dated 3rd Decembar 1919, enclosing a copy of a telegram sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, relative to the new export duty on raw hides and skins shipped from India, and inviting the opinion of this Chamber thereon.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the question has already received the careful consideration of my Committee and they are entirely in favour, not only of the new duty but also of the rebate of 10 per cent. for hides and skins tanned within the Empire. In the latter connection I am to add that the principle of Imperial Preference involved thereby meets with my Committee's cordial approval.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary

# APPENDIX Q-3.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

No. 10518 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th OCTOBER, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of your Chamber and for communication to the mercantile community, a copy of a Notification No. 9909, dated 25th September 1919 issued by this Government republishing a Press Notice issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise on the subject of Imperial Preference.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
*Acting* Under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th September, 1919.

No. 9909.—The following notification by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, is republished :—

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

No. 7386, dated Simla, the 20th September 1919.

The following Press Notice issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise is published for general information :—

PRESS NOTICE, HOME AND OVERSEAS PRESS.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Under the Finance Act, 1919, the preferential rates of Customs duties in favour of Empire products will operate, except in the case of tea, as from the 1st September. Preference on tea came into force on the 2nd June. The preferential rates are applicable to almost all goods subject to Customs duties which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured

in the British Empire. The goods which come within the scope of preferential treatment together with the preferential rates of duty, are :—

| Goods. | Rate of Duty. |
|---|---|
| Tea .. .. | Five-sixths of the full rate. |
| Cocoa .. .. | |
| Coffee .. .. | |
| Chicory .. .. | |
| Currants .. .. | |
| Dried or preserved fruit .. | |
| Sugar .. .. | |
| Glucose .. .. | |
| Molasses .. .. | |
| Saccharin .. .. | |
| Motor Spirit .. .. | |
| Tobacco .. .. | |
| Motor cars, musical instruments, clocks, watches, etc. | Two-thirds of the full rate. |
| Cinematograph films | |
| Wine : | |
| n. e. 30° of proof spirit .. | Sixty per cent. of the full rate. |
| ex. 30° of proof spirit .. | Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate. |
| Additional duty on Sparkling wine in bottle. | Seventy per cent. of the full rate of the additional duty. |
| Additional duty on still wine in bottle Spirits. | Fifty per cent. of the full rate of the additional duty. |

Preference in the case of spirits is to be given by way of an increase in the duties on non-Empire spirits as from the 1st September. The preferential rates will be equivalent to the full rates as chargeable under the Finance Act, 1919, up to that date, and the duties on non-Empire spirits will then be increased by 4*s.* per gallon on perfumed spirits, by 3*s.* 4*d.* per gallon on liqueurs, etc., and non-tested spirits, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per proof gallon on all other descriptions of spirits.

The expression 'British Empire' for the purpose of Preference includes at present the self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, India, and the Channel Islands. Territories which in future may come under His Majesty's Protection or in respect of which a mandate of the League of

Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be included by order in Council.

The preferential rates may be claimed for Empire products which are delivered for home consumption, whether from bonded stocks or on importation, on and after 1st September.

In the case of goods which are imported on and after 1st September, the preferential rate of duty should be claimed by the importer at the time of making entry. He should be prepared to substantiate the declaration on the entry that the goods were consigned from a part of the British Empire by the production of the Bill of Lading, supplier's invoice or in any other way if called upon to do so by the Customs Officers.

As regards origin the importer will normally be required to produce a certificate from the British Overseas manufacturer (in the case of manufactured articles) or the grower, producer or supplier (in the case of growth or produce) supplemented, if that person is not the exporter by an additional certificate from the latter. In the case of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar, a further certificate of the proportion of Empire produced raw material must be given by the refiner or manufacturer, also supplemented in cases where he is not the exporter, by the additional certificate from the latter. Specimens of the various forms of certificate are appended. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied by the production of the certificate or certificates he will forthwith admit the goods to entry as entitled to the preferential rate. If however, he is for any reason doubtful as to whether the goods are in fact entitled to the preferential rate, he will call for production of invoices or other such further evidence as he may require, and, if he considers it necessary, will submit the question to the Board of Customs and Excise. Meanwhile, unless he has any reason to suspect an attempt at fraud, he will allow delivery of the goods on payment of the full rate of duty, subject to adjustment if and when he is satisfied that the preferential rate is applicable. Similarly, in the case of goods intended for warehousing, the Collector will allow the goods to be deposited in warehouse, a note being made in the books that pending satisfactory proof of Empire origin, they are only to be delivered at the full rate of duty.

In the case of manufactured goods, preferential duties are claimable only if a prescribed proportion of the factory or works cost to the manufacturer of each finished article ready for export to the United Kingdom is due to labour within the British Empire. The proportion for the present has been fixed by the Board of Trade at 25 per cent. for all manufactured goods, with the exception of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar.

In the case of these articles, the proportion has been fixed at 5 per cent. but the preferential rate can only be claimed in respect of such proportion of the finished article as can be shewn to correspond to the proportion of Empire grown dutiable material used in its manufacture. This limitation may also be extended by the Board of Trade to other articles which are found to a considerable extent to be manufactured in the Empire from materials which are not produced in the Empire.

The dutiable articles which for the purpose of charging the preferential rate are considered as manufactured articles are :—

Refined sugar.

Manufactured goods containing sugar or cocoa.

Manufactured goods containing spirits, *e.g.*, pomades, varnishes, dyes, etc.

Glucose.

Syrup, molasses and other extracts of suga

Saccharin.

Manufactured tobacco.

Cinematograph films.

Motor cars, parts, accessories, etc.

Musical instruments, parts, accessories, etc.

Clocks, watches, etc.

All other goods will be regarded as growth or produce. The term refined sugar means sugar which has passed through a refinery.

As regards goods already in bond before 1st September or which left the point of origin before public intimation was made of the requirement of certificates of origin, no hard and fast rule can be laid down. In the case of bonded goods the Board of Customs and Excise will to a great extent rely on the particulars of consignment and origin as recorded in the official account and so far as is practicable they will apply the same test to blends of Empire and non-Empire goods. In the case of such blends duty will be charged at prefrential rates on the proportion of Empire goods shewn to be contained therein. In the case of imports which left the point of origin before the requirement of a certificate of origin was known the Collector will be prepared to consider invoices, bills of lading, etc., and any other evidence which the importer may be able to produce. It must, however, be borne in mind that the onus of proof in all cases rests by law with the importer.

A more detailed statement will shortly be published in the Board of Trade Journal, and will be available in pamphlet form at all Custom Houses and Offices of Collectors of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom. Arrangements are being made for distribution Overseas.

In the case of post parcels arriving from a part of the Empire if the contents are not merchandise for sale and do not exceed £10 in value, the following short form of certificate will, in the absence of ground for suspicion, be accepted as satisfactory evidence of origin for charging the preferential rate of duty:—

> 'The contents of this package are not merchandise for sale and every dutiable article herein is the growth or produce or, if a manufactured article, is to the extent of at least one-fourth of its present value *bona fide* the manufacture of (Empire country of origin).'

All other post parcels will be subject to the ordinary rules of evidence of origin applicable to merchandise generally as set out in the earlier part of this notice.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,

*7th August* 1919.

## D.

*Form of Certificate of Origin of goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth or produce of the British Empire.*

I hereby certify that I am ( (1) of ) the (2) of the articles included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (3) growth or produce (4) (which merchandise is to be shipped to (5) *via* (6) consigned to merchant at (7)

Port of Shipment ).

| Number and description of packages | Marks and numbers. | Weight or quantity. | Total value | Contents. | (8) Name of grower or producer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

*Signature.*

*Dated as this day of 19 .*

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official giving rank as the case may be unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Insert the word grower, producer, or supplier, as the case may be.

(3) Country of origin.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted when the grower, producer or supplier is not the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) To be filled up when the certificate is not given by the actual grower or producer.

BACK OF CERTIFICATE D.

*Supplementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter in not also the grower, producer or supplier of the goods above specified.*

*To be endorsed on the main certificate.*

I hereby certify that I am ( (1) of ) the exporter (s) of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said ).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) growth or produce (3) and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4) *via* (5) consigned to at (6)

Port of Shipment

*Signature.*

*Dated at this day of 19 .*

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business when the words in brackets may be omitted.
(2) Country of origin.
(3) Delete inappropriate word.
(4) Port of ultimate destination.
(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(6) Address.

E.

*Form of Certificate of Origin for goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the manufacture of the British Empire.*

I hereby certify that I am (1) of ) the manufacturer (s) of the article included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said manufacturer (s) ).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2) manufacture (3) which merchandise is to be shipped to (4) *via* (5) consigned to merchant at (6) ). Further I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that of the total value of each and every manufactured article covered by this certificate in its finished condition not less than 25 per cent. is the result of labour within the British Empire the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (7) appearing on the back of this certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business when the words in brackets may be omitted.
(2) Country of manufacture.
(3) The words in brackets may be omitted where the manufacturer is not the actual exporter provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.
(4) Port of ultimate destination.
(5) Delete in the case of goods shipped direct.
(6) Address.
(7) For Regulations, see back hereof.

(3) (Port of Shipment )

| Number and description of packages. | Marks and numbers. | Weight or quantity. | Total value. | Contents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

*Signature.*

*Dated at* *this* *day of* *19* .

(BACK OF CERTIFICATE E.)

*Regulations referred to in the certificate on the face hereof.*

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of the labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

---

*Supplementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter is not also the manufacturer of the goods above specified*

*To be endorsed on the main certificate.*

I hereby certify that I am (1) of the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) manufacture and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (3) *via* (4) consigned to at (5)

Port of Shipment

*Signature*

*Dated at* *this* *day of* *19*

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.
(2) Country of manufacture.
(3) Port of ultimate destination.
(4) Delete in the case of goods shipped direct.
(5) Address.

---

F.

*Form of Certificate of Origin for manufactured goods in repect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff, only in respect of the proportion of dutiable materials of Empire origin which have entered into their manufacture,* i. e., *manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses and other extracts of sugar.*

I hereby certify that I am (1)

of the (2) of the articles included in this certificate, that I am employed by them in their (3)

at and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify, in respect of the merchandise designated in the Schedule below, which merchandise is of (4) manufacture of refining (5)

(6) (and is to be shipped to (7) *via* (8) consigned to merchant at (9)

that of its total value in its finished condition not less than 5 per cent. is the result of labour within the British Empire, the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (10) appearing on the back of this certificate. Also that there has entered into the manufacture of such merchandise dutiable material of Empire origin to the extent therein specified.

(1) Insert the word Partners, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.
(2) Insert the word manufacturers or Refiners, as the case may be.
(3) Insert the word Factory or Refinery, as the case may be.
(4) Country of manufacture.
(5) Delete inappropriate word
(6) The words in brackets to be deleted where information is not available.
(7) Port of ultimate destination.
(8) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(9) Address.
(10) For Regulations see back.

(6) (Name and address of exporter )

(Port of Shipment )

| No. and description of packages. | Marks and numbers. | Weight or quantity. | Total value. | Contents. | Dutiable materials of Empire origin used in manufacture. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Description. | Country or countries of origin. | Proportion of Empire dutiable materials to total dutiable materials. |

*Signature.*

*Dated at this day of* 19.

(BACK OF CERTIFICATE F.)

*Regulations referred to in the certificate on the face hereof.*

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision ond other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials of interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

***Supplemementary Certificate to be given by the exporter in cases where the exporter is not also the manufacturer or refiner of the goods above specified.***

*To be endorsed on the main certificate.*

I hereby certify that I am (1) of the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) manufacture or refining (3) and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4) *via* (5) consigned to to at (6)

Port of Shipment

*Signature.*

*Dated at* *this* *day of* *19*

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.

(2) Country of manufacture or refining, as the case may be.

(3) Delete inappropriate word.

(4) Port of ultimate destination.

(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(6) Address.

(Signed) A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governer in Council.

P. J. MEAD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX Q-4.

### PROVISIONAL PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY.

No. 239 of 1919.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 7th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that with the greater regularity of mails now prevailing, I propose to grant the concession of provisional payment of duty, except in the case of sugar and silk piece goods, only in special circumstances and for good cause shown, and that such payments will be adjusted

automatically after expiry of three months from the date of payment, with the effect that refund will not be granted if applied for after three months from that date.

2. This procedure will come into force from 1st June.—I have, etc.,

P. ECCLES,
Collector of Customs.

## APPENDIX R.

## IMPORTED RUBBER, INSULATED COPPER, WIRE AND CABLES.

No. 6220 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th June 1919.

The SECRETRAY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 809/147, dated 19th September 1918, on the subject of the labelling of rubber insulated copper wire and cables imported into India with a view to protecting the manufactures of members of the Cable Makers Association in England, I am directed to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a copy of the reply No. 2697, dated 5th May 1919, of the Government of India, to whom the matter was referred for orders.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2697, dated 5th May 1919:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1189, dated the 15th November 1918, forwarding for the consideration and orders of the Government of India copies of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, No. 809/147, dated the

19th September 1918, and of its enclosure, on the subject of the labelling of rubber insulated copper wire and cables imported into India, with a view to protect the manufactures of members of the Cable Makers' Association in England. The Government of India are of opinion that the letters 'C. M. A.' when used by foreign manufacturers even though accompanied by a counter-indication of origin, would constitute a false trade description, as many purchasers might not be aware that the Association did not admit foreign firms and might assume that the makers, though foreign were members; on the assumption that the 'initials of a person' would include the 'initials of a body corporate,' section 4 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, would apply. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to regard the use of letters 'C. M. A.' on the labels attached to imported wires and cables as an indication that the manufacturers of such goods are associated with the British Cable Makers' Association and that the goods have been manufactured in accordance with the specification of the Association. The use of the word 'Association' is also to be regarded as having similar implications.

"2. Statements such as the following:—

'Guaranteed equal in all respects to "C. M. A." products of similar grade' or

'Guaranteed up to Association Standard'

may, however, be permitted on wires and cables manufactured by non-members of the British Cable Makers' Association, provided the goods are thereby correctly described; and, in order to ensure that goods so marked are correctly described, I am directed to request that instructions may be issued to the Local Government's Electrical Officer at Bombay to test any samples that may be sent to him by the local Customs authorities I am to add, however, that while it may not be necessary to have samples tested in all cases this precaution may be dispensed with entirely in the case of British manufactures made in accordance with 'C. M. A.' standards by makers outside

the Association, as it is understood that these manufacturers are well-known and good.

"3. In conclusion I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the local Customs authorities may be instructed accordingly."

# APPENDIX S-1.

## SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

### (1) "CALENDAR" YEAR INSTEAD OF "FISCAL" YEAR.

No. 3053.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,

CALCUTTA, the 30th April 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the question of publishing the statistics of trade and navigation of the Government of India for the calendar year instead of as at present, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, will be discussed at the Statistical Conference of the Empire which, it is proposed, may be convened in London soon after the signing of peace. In these circumstances the Government of India desire to obtain the views of your Chamber as to which of the two years should be adopted in the trade and shipping returns of British India.

2. The advantages to be gained by the adoption of the calendar year are—

(1) there will be uniformity with the practice of the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the British Empire (the Union of South Africa, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon) and also probably with the United States of America. It is understood that the United States have now under consideration the alteration of the statistical year ending 30th June to the calendar year, in order that (1) the American

trade accounts may conform to the business year of practically all American industries and (2) comparison will be facilitated with the results of the majority of foreign countries ;

(2) complete trade statistics for a twelve-month will be available before the preparation of the Budget Estimates of the Government of India.

3. The arguments against the calendar year are (1) there will be a break in the continuity of record, an inconvenience which is however, to some extent only transitory ; (2) the calendar year divides the busy trade season into two parts and it does not include the entire exports of the season's crops in any one year. The trade year, therefore, conforms generally with the export season of the staple products.

4. The financial year ending 31st March was adopted in the United Kingdom for the financial but not for the trade accounts (in which the calendar year is in vogue) from the year 1855. The fiscal year was adopted both in the trade and in the financial accounts of the Government of India from the year 1866-67. The year at present in use in Canada is the year ending 31st March and in Australia (since 1914) the year ending 30th June.

5. I shall be glad if you will furnish the Government of India with an expression of your opinion as to the year that should be adopted for the accounts of sea-borne trade and navigation of British India—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

---

No. 603/60 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 19th May, 1919.

The DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3053, dated 30th ultimo asking for the views of this Chamber as to whether the statistics of trade and navigation of the Government of India should be published for the calendar year or for the fiscal year ending 31st March, as at present.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee favour publication of these returns for the calendar year as, in their opinion, the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this year outweigh the disadvantages as set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3) of your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 6714.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.
CALCUTTA, the 27th September, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 603-60, dated the 19th May 1919 regarding the adoption of the calendar year in place of the fiscal year ending 31st March in the trade accounts, I have the honour to inform you that out of the thirteen Chambers of Commerce consulted all with the exception of one have favoured the calendar year.

2. In view of the fact that an Imperial Statistical Conference will take place in London in May 1920 the Government of India have decided that action should be deferred until after the proposed Conference has met.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

## APPENDIX S-2.

### (2) ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Nos. 1072-76.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.
CALCUTTA, the 22nd February, 1919.

The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Calcutta.
The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay,
The CHIEF COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS in SIND, Karachi.
The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Madras.
The CHIEF COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Burma, Rangoon.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite a reference to paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department

of Commerce and Industry, No. 93-100-17, dated the 8th January 1912, and to state that the question of additions to, or alterations in, the lists of articles separately specified in the sea-borne trade returns is now under consideration in this Department. A list of proposed additions to the lists is appended.

2. I have to request that you will be good enough to forward any proposals that you may wish to make in the lists now in use. An early reply will be much appreciated.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

---

No. 1080.

*Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, with the request that suggestions, if any, may be forwarded to this Department by the* 21*st March* 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

---

Additional commodities to be specified in the Lists of Articles in the foreign sea-borne trade returns.

*List No.* 1—*Imports.*

1. Asbestos, raw, now included under "All other articles of merchandise."

2. Chemicals and Chemical preparations—

Acetic acid.

Tartaric acid.

Bleaching powder.

Copper sulphate.

Chromate and bi-chromate of soda.

Cyanide of sodium.

3. Coal—
   Steam coal.

4. Fish, tinned——now included under "Provisions and Oilman's Stores—Canned and bottled provisions."

5. Grain, pulse and flour—
   Beans (dry).

6. Hardware—
   Gas Mantles, now included under "All other articles of merchandise."

7. Isinglass, now included under "Provisions and Oilman's Stores—Others."

8. Manures—
   Superphosphates.

9. Metals and Ores—
   Anti-friction metal.
   Babbitt's metal.
   Molybdenum.
   Nickel refined.
   Iron or Steel—Fencing wire.
   Wire nails.
   Wire rope to be sub-divided into
   (1) galvanised
   (2) black.
   Tool-steel.

10. Oils—
   Fish oil.

11. Paints and Colours—
   Red lead.
   White lead.
   Zinc, white.
   Blue.
   Varnish.

12. Printers' ink.

13. Shuttles of all kinds, now included under "Hardware—implements and tools" and also under "Machinery, and Millwork."

14. Textiles—

Cotton piece-goods—

Grey to be sub-divided into

(1) plain grey.

(2) bordered grey.

Coloured, printed or dyed to be sub-divided into

(1) printed goods.

(2) dyed goods.

(3) woven coloured goods.

---

*List No. 3—Exports.*

1. Steam coal.

2. Oils—

Fish oil.

Tung oil.

3. Tea fluff—now included under "Tea waste for the manufacture of caffeine."

4. Sisal hemp—now included under "Hemp, raw."

---

No. 260/59/T of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 3rd March 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, ESQ., M. A., I. E. S.,

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,

Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1072-76, dated 22nd ultimo and its accompaniment, regarding alterations in and additions to the sea-borne trade returns and to state in reply that my Committee have no proposals to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 3996.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence ended with your letter No. 260/59, dated the 3rd March 1919, I have the honour to say that in view of the importance of detailed statistics of imports and exports to the mercantile community as well as to Government it has been decided to make considerable addition to the monthly and annual sea-borne trade accounts. The number of articles specified in the Returns will now be 1,450, an increase of 21 per cent as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14.—I have, etc.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

---

*Statement A:*

Changes to be made in the List of articles to be specified in the monthly and annual returns of the sea-borne trade of British India with foreign countries.

*List No. 1—Imports (private)*

3. Arms, ammunition and military stores—

The following sub-heads should be substituted for those shown now under "Explosives" and "Gunpowder":—

Explosives—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Ammonal .. .. .. | lbs. and value. |
| (*b*) Blasting fuse .. .. .. | lbs. No.s of coils and value. |
| (*c*) Blasting gelatine .. .. | lbs. and value. |
| (*d*) Dynamite .. .. .. | lbs. and value. |
| (*e*) Gelatine dynamite .. .. | lbs. and value. |
| (*f*) Other nitro-compound explosives | lbs. and value. |
| (*g*) Detonators .. .. .. | No. and value. |
| (*h*) Others .. .. .. | lbs. and value. |

Gunpowder—

(*a*) Black .. .. ..
(*b*) Smokeless .. .. .. } lbs. and value.
(*c*) Others .. .. ..

Asbestos should be shown separately as

(*a*) Raw asbestos .. .. .. Cwt. and value.

(*b*) Manufactured (except for packing) Value.

6. Under belting for machinery, the following sub-heads should eparately shown :—

elting for machinery—

(*a*) of leather .. .. ..
(*b*) of cotton .. .. .. } Value.
(*c*) of other materials (including coir) .. .. ..

9. Under bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms, the following sub-heads should be separately specified :—

(*a*) Bristles and .. .. .. } Cwt. and value.
(*b*) Fibre .. .. ..

10. Under brushes and brooms, the following sub-heads should be shown separately :—

(*a*) Paint and varnish brushes ..
(*b*) Toilet brushes .. .. .. } dozens and value.
(*c*) Other brushes .. .. ..
(*d*) Brooms .. .. ..

11. Under Building materials, etc.—"Cement" the following sub-heads should be shown separately :—

(*a*) Portland .. .. ..
(*b*) Boiler covering .. .. .. } Cwt. and value.
(*c*) Other kinds .. .. ..

11-A. Under buttons of all sorts, the following sub-heads should be shown separately :—

Buttons—

(*a*) Metal .. .. .. } Value.
(*b*) Other sorts .. .. ..

*List No. 1—Imports.*—contd.

17. Chemicals and chemical preparations, etc.

Under "Acids" the following additional sub-heads should be separately specified:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Acetic acid .. .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| Carbolic acid .. .. .. | |
| Oxalic acid .. .. .. | |
| Tartaric acid .. .. .. | |

Bleaching materials should be sub-divided into—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Bleaching powder (including chloride of lime) | Cwt. and value. |
| (ii) Other sorts .. .. | |

Under "Soda compounds" the following additional sub-heads should be specified:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Chromate of soda.. | Cwt. and value. |
| (ii) Bichromate of soda. | |
| (iii) Cyanide of sodium. | |
| (iv) Soda sulphide. | |

The following sub-heads should be specified—

Under Ammonia and salts thereof—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anhydrous .. .. | Cwt. and value |
| Others .. .. .. | |

Under lead compound—

| | |
|---|---|
| Acetate .. .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| Litharge .. .. .. | |
| Others .. .. .. | |

Under zinc compound—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chloride .. .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| Others .. .. .. | |

Under magnesium compound—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chloride .. .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| Others .. .. .. | |

Under disinfectants—

| | |
|---|---|
| Napthalene .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| Others .. .. .. | |

Copper sulphate should also be separately specified .. Cwt. and value.

22. The head "Coir manufactured excluding rope" should read as "Coir manufactured, excluding rope and belting."

26. Under cutlery—"Pruning knives" should be separately shown. — Value.

28. Under drugs and medicines "Morphia and preparations of opium and morphia" should be separately specified. — Value.

30. Under earthenware and porcelain, etc., the follwing sub-heads should be shown separately—

(*a*) Earthenware (excluding pipes). — Value.

(*b*) Porcelain—

(i) Electrical .. .. } — Value.
(ii) Other kinds ... }

33. "Fire-works" .. .. .. lbs.
The quantity of the article should be stated.

38. Glass and glassware—

An additional sub-head "Scientific glassware" should be stated under the head. — Value.

39. Under grain, pulse, and flour—
"Beans (dry)" should be specified separately. — Cwt. and value.

42. Under hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplatedware)—
"Gas mantles" should be shown separately. — Value.

46. Under Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof—
The heading "Electrical, other than telegraphic and telephone, not being machinery" should be altered to "Electrical, including telegraph and telephone appara-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | tus not being machinery" and the following sub-heads should be substituted for those now shown under the above head:— | |
| | Electrical, etc.— | |
| | (*a*) Electric fans and parts thereof. | |
| | (*b*) Electric glow lamps. | Value. |
| | (*c*) „ lamps other sorts. | |
| | (*d*) „ wires and cables— | |
| | (i) Rubber insulated. | |
| | (ii) Insulations other than rubber. | |
| | (iii) Bare copper wire (Electrolytic). | |
| | (*e*) Telegraph and telephone apparatus. | |
| | (*f*) Meters .. .. .. | |
| | (*g*) Batteries .. .. | |
| | (*h*) Switch gear .. .. | |
| | (*i*) Interior fittings .. .. | |
| | (*j*) Unenumerated .. .. | |
| 50. | Under leather—the following sub-heads should be separately specified :— | |
| | (*a*) Leather cloth .. .. | Value. |
| | (*b*) Artificial leather .. | |
| | Under leather manufactures—the following additional sub-heads should be shown separately :— | |
| | (i) Roller skins .. .. | Value. |
| | (ii) Pickers .. .. | |
| | (iii) Picking bands and straps. | |
| 52. | Under "Machinery and millwork"—the following sub-heads should be substituted for those now shown under 2—"Electrical machinery of all kinds, etc."— | |
| | (*a*) Generators, alternators, and dynamos .. | Value. |
| | (*b*) Motors .. .. | |
| | (*c*) Transformers .. | |
| | Under Textile machinery an additional sub-head "Shuttles (excluding those for sewing machines)" should be specified separately. | Value. |

56. Metals and ores—

Under "Iron or Steel"—

(*a*) Fencing wire .. .. } Tons and value
(*b*) Wire nails.. .. .. }

should be separately specified and "wire rope" should be sub-divided into—

(i) Galvanized.. .. .. } Tons and value.
(ii) Black .. .. .. }

"Galvanized sheets and plates" should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Corrugated .. .. } Tons and value.
(*b*) Plain .. .. .. }

Under "Steel" the following sub-heads should be specified—

(*a*) Angle .. .. ..
(*b*) Spring .. .. .. } Tons and value.
(*c*) Bars .. .. ..
(*d*) Channels .. .. ..

in place of "Angle and Spring" and "Bars and Channels" ..

"Antifriction metal" .. .. } Cwt. and value.
and
"Babbits metal" .. .. }

should be shown separately.

58. Oils—Mineral—

"Lubricating oils" should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Batching oils .. .. } Gallons and value.
(*b*) Other lubricating oils }

"Tung oil" Gallons and value.

should be separately specified.

63. Paints and colours—

"White and red lead" should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Red lead—

(i) Genuine, dry .. } Cwt. and value.
(ii) Reduced, dry .. }

(*b*) White Lead

(i) Genuine, dry .. ..
(ii) Reduced, dry .. .. } Cwt. and value.
(iii) Genuine, moist .. ..
(iv) Reduced, moist .. }

(*c*) Zinc, white—

(i) Genuine, dry ..
(ii) Reduced, dry ..
(iii) Genuine, moist ..
(iv) Reduced, moist .. } Cwt. and value.

(*d*) Blue paint or parish blue .. Cwt. and value.

Painters' materials, etc.—should be separately specified.

Under "Turpentine"—the following sub-divisions should be specified—

(i) Genuine turpentine ..
(ii) Turpentine substitute } Cwt. and value.

An additional sub-head—
"Varnish" .. Cwt. and value.

should be shown separately under
"Painters' materials" ..

67. Pitch, tar, and dammer—

should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Coal tar and pitch ..
(*b*) Stockholm tar and pitch .. } Cwt. and value.
(*c*) Dammer .. .. ..

70. Precious stones and pearls, unset, should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Precious stones .. ..
(*b*) Pearls .. .. .. } Value.

71. Printers' and Lithographers' ink should be separately specified. Value.

73. Provisions and oilman's stores—
Under "Other sorts of provisions—" the following sub-heads should be added—

(i) Tinned fish.. .. .. }
(ii) Isinglass .. .. .. } Cwt. and value

93. Textiles—cotton—manufactures—
Handkerchiefs and shawls, etc., should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Handkerchiefs .. ..
(*b*) Shawls .. .. .. } No. and value.

Piece-goods—Total Grey (unbleached) should be sub-divided into—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Total plain grey .. .. | Yards and value. |
| (ii) Total bordered grey .. | |

Piece-goods—Total Coloured, printed or dyed should be sub-divided into—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Printed goods .. .. | Yards and value. |
| (ii) Dyed goods .. .. | |
| (iii) Woven coloured goods | |

The details under "Grey piece-goods" and "Coloured piece-goods" should be divided accordingly.

*Government Stores.*

10. Earthenware and Porcelain—The following sub-heads should be shown separately—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Earthenware (excluding pipes) .. .. .. | Value. |
| (*b*) Porcelain .. .. .. | |
| (i) Electrical .. .. | |
| (ii) Other kinds .. | |

11. Glass and glassware—The following sub-heads should be shown separately

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Bottles and phials .. | Gross and value. |
| (*b*) Other glassware .. .. | Value. |

13. Chemicals and chemical preparations, etc.—

An additional sub-head "Acetone" .. Cwt. and value.

should be specified separately.

29. Grain, pulse and flour—

The following items should be classified as sub-heads under "Pulse"—

Pulse—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Beans .. .. | Cwt. and value. |
| (ii) Gram .. .. | |
| (iii) Lentils (Hasur) .. | |
| (iv) Other sorts .. .. | |

44 Manures—Bones—" Bones" should be sub-divided into—

(*a*) Bones, ground .. .. } Tons and value.
(*b*) Bones, unground .. .. }

75. Textiles—" Cotton, raw—" Cwt., bales, value.

The quantity should be stated in "Bales of 400 lbs. " as well as in " Cwt."

List of articles for which separate record should be kept in the Custom House.

| Articles. | Sub-heads for which separate records should be kept. |
|---|---|
| **Imports—(Private)—** | |
| 11. Building materials, etc.— | |
| Bricks— | " Refractory bricks' |
| 40. Gums and resins— | "Dammer" (Imports from Straits Settlements are vegetable resin) should be shown as a sub-heap under " Gums and resins." |
| 63. Paints and colours .. | " Lithophone." |
| 69. Polishes .. .. | Wood polish. |
| **Imports—(Government stores)—** | |
| 5. Building materials, etc.— | |
| Bricks and tiles .. | " Refractory bricks.' " Other bricks." " Tiles." |
| **Exports—Indian merchandise—(Private)—** | |
| Basket and basketware . Tea fluff .. .. Teak keys .. .. | Separate record shoud be maintained. |

# APPENDIX S-3.

## (3) Denomination of Quality of certain articles.

No. 6947.

Department of Statistics, India.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1919.

The Secretary,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

Calcutta.

Sir,—In continuation of the communication ending with this Department letter No. 4951, dated the 16th July 1919, suggesting the change in the denomination of the quantity of sugar, rice, wheat, seeds, oilcakes, etc., from "cwts" to "tons", I have the honour to enclose a list of the articles specified in the return of the Sea-borne Trade of British India, of which the denominations of the quantity will be changed as shewn in the last column of the enclosed list with effect from the 1st April 1920.—I have etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

No. 6954.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for information.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

*Copy of a letter No. 242/1919, dated Calcutta, the 12th July 1919, from the Acting Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

*Publication of trade and navigation statistics.*

In connection with the above accounts, the suggestion has been made that the quantity for many articles of export and import such as sugar, rice, wheat, seeds, oilcakes, etc., might with advantage be expressed in tons and not, as at present, in cwts. The quantities of some of these articles as shown are very large, and with a cwt as the unit the figures are apt to be unwieldy

The Committee of the Chamber are inclined to agree that it would be useful to merchants if in cases such as those specified the unit were altered, and I am directed to ask whether the suggestion can conveniently be given effect to.

*List of Articles of which the denominations of quantity will be changed from April 1920.*

| Articles. | Present denominations of quantity. | Denominations of quantity to be adopted from April 1920. |
|---|---|---|
| Building and Engineering materials, etc.— | | |
| (1) Asphalt | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (2) Cement *with subheads* | | |
| (*a*) Portland | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (*b*) Boiler covering | | |
| (*c*) Other kinds | | |
| Coir— | | |
| (1) Unmanufactured | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (2) Manufactured | | |
| Fibre for brushes and brooms | Cwt. | Ton. |
| Fruits and Vegetables— | | |
| (2) Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, etc., with *sub-heads*— | | |
| (*a*) Almonds | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (*b*) Currants and raisins | | |
| (*c*) Dates | | |
| (*d*) Other sorts | | |
| Grain, pulse and Flour—*with all subheads* Barley, jawar and bajra, oats, pulse, rice, wheat, wheatflour, gram, beans, other sorts, etc. | Cwt. | Ton. |
| Hides and skins—*with all subheads*— | | |
| Raw | No. and Cwt. | No. and Ton. |
| Tanned or dressed | | |
| Cuttings of hides and skins | Cwt. | Ton. |
| Oil-cakes—castor cake, cotton cake, etc. *with all subheads* | Cwt. | Ton |
| Paraffin wax | Cwt. | Ton. |

| Articles. | Present denominations of quantity. | Denominations of quantity to be adopted from April 1920. |
|---|---|---|
| Provisions— | | |
| Bacon and hams .. .. .. | Lbs. | Cwt. |
| Biscuits and cakes .. .. .. | | |
| Butter .. .. .. | | |
| Cocoa and chocolate .. .. | | |
| Cheese .. .. .. | | |
| Ghi .. .. .. .. | | |
| Jams and jellies .. .. .. | | |
| Milk condensed, etc. .. .. | | |
| Lard .. .. .. | | |
| Railway plant and Rolling stock Materials for construction— | | |
| (*a*) Bridgework .. .. .. | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (*b*) Rails, chairs and fish plates, etc. .. .. .. | | |
| (*c*) Sleepers and keys of iron or steel .. .. .. | | |
| (*d*) Sleepers of wood .. .. | | |
| (*e*) Other kinds of materials .. | | |
| Seeds—with all subheads .. .. | Cwt. | Ton. |
| Spices—with all subheads .. .. | Lbs. | Cwt. |
| Stone and Marble— | | |
| (*a*) Stone and marble .. .. | Cwt. | Ton. |
| (*b*) Articles of stone and marble .. | | |
| Sugar—with the following subheads .. | | |
| 1. Sugar 16 Dutch Standard and above .. .. .. | Cwt. | Ton. |
| 2. Sugar 15 Dutch Standard and below .. .. .. | | |
| 3. Molasses .. .. .. | | |
| 4. Confectionery .. .. .. | | |
| 5. Beetsugar .. .. .. | | |
| Textiles— | | |
| Cotton raw .. .. .. | Bales and Cwt. | Bales and Ton. |

# APPENDIX **S-4.**

## (4) Denomination of Quantity of "Oils."

No. 6885.

Department of Statistics, India.

Calcutta, the 14th October 1919.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commeece,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have honour to enquire whether, in the opinion of your Chamber, the denomination of the quantity of oils (vegetable, animal and essential) in the seaborne trade returns of British India should be expressed in weight (cwts. and lbs.) instead of as at present in gallons.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

No. 1212/60/P. of 1919.

Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay, 30th October 1919.

The Director of Statistics,

Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6885, dated 14th instant, regarding the denomination of the quantity of oils in the seaborne trade returns and to state in reply that my Committee approve the proposal that these should be expressed in weight instead of gallons.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX **S-5.**

## (5) Classification of Cotton Twist and Yarn.

No. 42.

Department of Statistics, India.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1919.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the present and proposed classification of cotton twist and yarn in

the seaborne trade returns and to request the views of your Chamber on the proposed classification.

2. The revision of the classification at present obtaining has been suggested by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, copy of whose letter is enclosed. I shall be glad if you will kindly say (1) whether all doubles under grey and coloured twist should be classified as unspecified descriptions without the details of counts and (2) whether there will be any difficulty in showing the number of counts under white yarns (doubles and singles) as under grey and coloured yarns.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

---

*Statement showing the present and proposed revised classification of cotton twist and yarn in the foreign seaborne trade returns.*

| Present classification. | Revised classification. |
|---|---|
| Cotton— | Cotton— |
| Twist and yarn— | Twist and yarn— |
| (i) Mule and water Nos. 1 to 10 | (i) Grey (with the same counts.) |
| „ „ „ „ 11 to 15 | |
| „ „ „ „ 16 to 20 | |
| „ „ „ „ 21 to 25 | |
| „ „ „ „ 26 to 30 | |
| „ „ „ „ 31 to 40 | |
| „ „ „ „ 41 to 50 | |
| „ „ above „ 50 | |
| (ii) Orange, red, and other colours, Nos. 1 to 20 | (ii) Orange red and other colours (with the same counts.) |
| „ „ 21 to 25 | |
| „ „ 26 to 30 | |
| „ „ 31 to 40 | |
| „ „ 41 to 50 | |
| „ above No. 50 | |
| (iii) Mercerised cotton yarn— | (iii) White |
| (iv) Unspecified descriptions— | (iv) Mercerised cotton yarn. |
| | (v) Unspecified descriptions. |

*Copy of letter No. 9832, dated the 9th August, 1918, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

With reference to the headings for cotton twist and yarn shown in the import foreign sea-borne trade accounts, I have the honour to point out that there is some confusion of classification in the heading " mule and water " apart from the fact that my Appraisers do not attempt, and indeed are not in a position, to distinguish between mule and ring twist, and that there is not so far as I am aware any statistical interest to be served by perpetuating such a distinction. It has hitherto been the practice in this office to register all grey yarns under this head although probably the greater part of the grey yarns and twists now imported are " ring " and not " mule " while white yarns have been entered under " unspecified descriptions " though it is certain that some varieties of these would be more correctly shown as " mule or water." Again coloured twist before being dyed may be " mule or water " and in such cases there is overlapping between headings 1 and 2.

2. I would suggest therefore for your consideration that the heading " mule and water " be abolished and " grey " be substituted. The words " including white " might be added to the heading " unspecified descriptions of twist and yarn ".

---

*Copy of letter No. R. O. C. 2099/18, dated the 5th December 1918 from the Collector of Customs Madras, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

With reference to your letter No. 6576, dated the 28th ultimo, communicating revised classification for cotton twist and yarn, it is presumed counts as at present shown for "mule and water" single, and coloured twist and yarn single, should be shown for grey and coloured respectively in the returns after 1st April next. As white is ordinarily imported in doubles, I presume all numbers both singles (if any) and doubles may be included without distinction under this sub-head and separate figure of numbers omitted. All doubles of grey (not usually imported) and coloured will be classified as unspecified descriptions for which, as also for mercerised cotton yarn no numbers will be given in the returns as hitherto. I shall be glad to have your confirmation.

*Copy of letter No. S/1130, dated the 12th December 1918, from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

With reference to your letter No. 6574, dated the 28th November last, communicating the revised classification of cotton twist and yarn in the foreign sea-borne trade returns of imports for adoption with effect from 1st April 1919, I have the honour to state that since no mention is made in your letter about the count numbers, I presume that the count numbers at present shown for "mule and water" are to be adopted for "Grey" and "White" also as was proposed in this office letter No. S/836 of the 12th October last and those for "Orange, red and other colours" should continue to be shown in the revised classification.

---

No. 53/109 OF 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay, 14th January 1919.

The DIRECTOR of STATISTICS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 42, dated 4th instant, and its accompaniments, in connection with the proposed revision of the classification of cotton twist and yarn and to state in reply that my Committee approve the proposed new classification. As regards your questions (1) and (2) in the second para of your letter under reply I am to state my Committee are of opinion that the trade would appreciate as many details as possible.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

---

No. 638.

DEPARTMENT of STATISTICS, INDIA,

CALCUTTA, the 31st January 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 531109, dated the 14th January, 1919, and to thank you

for the valuable suggestions made therein regarding the proposed classification of cotton twist and yarn in the sea-borne trade returns of British India.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

## APPENDIX S-6.

### (6) Specification of Cotton Waste.

No. 46.

Department of Statistics, India.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1919.

The Secretary, Cotton Contracts Committee,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 356 S/5, dated the 30th December, 1918, I have the honour to inform you that necessary instructions have been issued to the Collectors of Customs in the different maritime provinces, regarding the separate specification of cotton waste in the monthly sea-borne export trade returns from December, 1918.—I have, etc.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

No. 47, dated 4th January 1919.

*Copy, with copy of the letter to which this is a reply, forarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for information.*

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

*Copy of letter No. 356 S/5, dated the 30th December 1918, from the Secretary, Cotton Contracts Committee, Ballard Road, Bombay, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the statistics of exports of raw cotton issued by your Department, and to point out that my Committee consider it eminently desirable that exports of cotton waste should in future be shown separately and not be included with raw cotton as at present. I understand

that the Collector of Customs at Bombay has kept a separate record of such exports since April 1917 and it would appear that there should be no difficulty in keeping similar records in the other maritime provinces.

As this matter is one of considerable importance to the cotton trade in general and to exporters in particular, my Committee trust you will be good enough to act on the above suggestion at the earliest possible moment.

# APPENDIX S-7.

## (7) Specification of Paper.

No. 7408.

Department of Statistics, India.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1919.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that in the sea-borne import trade returns the head "Paper" consists of the following sub-heads:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Packing paper .. .. | Cwt and Value. |
| (2) | Printing paper .. .. | ,, ,, |
| (3) | Writing paper and envelopes | Value. |
| (4) | Other kinds of paper .. | Cwt and Value. |
| (5) | Paper manufactures .. | Value. |

and to point out that in the United Kingdom Trade Returns weight is shown for all the sub-heads under "Paper".

2. I have to request that you will be so good as to state whether it is possible to follow the United Kingdom practice by showing the weight as well as value of items (3) Writing paper and envelopes and (5) paper manufactures, of which the weight is not reported in the local Sea borne Trade Returns.

3. In this connexion, I may state that a question as to the declared value of writing paper recently arose and that there was no data to go upon.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

---

No. 1298/60/P. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 20th November 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, ESQ., M.A., I.E.S.,
DIRECTOR of STATISTICS,
Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7408, dated 8th instant, regarding paper imports into this country and to state in reply that my Committee are of opinion, after consultation with the firms in Bombay interested in this trade that there will be no difficulty in following the practice which obtains in the United Kingdom in connection with all sub-heads under "paper".—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

# APPENDIX T-1.

## MEETING OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE, 1920.

No. 2097/8.

AGRA, 19th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the next meeting of the Traffic Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in Calcutta commencing from Monday, the 16th February 1920, and to request that I may be informed not later than the 31st December 1919 of any subjects which your Chamber may wish considered by the Committee.

2. I am to add that the functions of the Traffic Committee are mainly to take measures to simplify and assimilate as far as possible, the rules and conditions of booking and transportation of goods and coaching traffic over Indian Railways which are parties to the Association, but they cannot enforce specific rates on Railway Administrations nor is the Committee in the position of a court to investigate complaints against Administrations, which should be made to the Railway Board or to the Administrations affected.—I have, etc.,

W. E. S. McGREGOR,
Secretary.

---

No. 1384/168 I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 16th December 1919.

The SECRETARY,

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION,
Agra.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2097/8, dated 19th November 1919, relative to the next meeting of the Traffic Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association to be held at Calutta on Monday, 16th February 1920 and following days.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have carefully considered the question as to what subjects might advantageously be discussed at the meeting in question and in connection therewith they wish to bring forward the following subjects :—

(*a*) The enforcement of a uniform system of serial booking of goods on all lines similar to that at present in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(*b*) The necessity for increased co-operation between the the various Railways with particular regard to the present unsatisfactory arrangement whereby booking for a foreign Railway is dependent upon waggons of that Railway being available.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1432/25.

AGRA, 9th January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have noted para. 2 (a) of your letter No. 1384/168 of 16th December 1919 to put before the Traffic Committee.

2. The subject matter of your para. 2 (b) was dealt with at the last Railway Conference in October 1919 and the indiscriminate loading of all broad-gauge railways wagons for all kinds of traffic will probably be introduced early, in the same way as it is already in vogue for coal.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. S. McGREGOR,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX T-2.

## RAILWAY FREIGHTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

### REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

No. 1700-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 14th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

*Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.*

DEAR SIR,—As requested by the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, I send you copy of a letter, dated 27th March received from them. I am directed to ask if you will be good enough to send, for the information of this Chamber, a copy of your reply to the East India Section.—Yours faithfully.

D. K. CUNNISON,
*Acting* Secretary.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
1, 2 & 3, OXFORD COURT,
& 97, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 4, 27th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the East India Section of this Chamber to say that they have recently had under preliminary consideration some of the features of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

My Committee have noted that the recommendations include suggestions for action to be taken to improve and develop Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries and the greater use of Indian minerals and the establishment of a special Department to supply industries with technical, commercial, financial and educational assistance. It is, however, to the recommendations whereby the Indian Railways should be worked to assist in the development of industries that my Committee wish to draw your special attention, and to ask that through you the Indian Chambers will favour the London Chamber of Commerce with an expression of opinion.

These recommendations appear to our Committee to involve an alteration in policy of an extremely far reaching character. It is proposed as fundamentally necessary for the development of new industries in India, but the Commission do not seem to have appreciated what its effect on the trade and commerce of India as distinct from Indian industries would be.

The Commission have published a concise summary of their report which states clearly what is proposed in this connection. The words used in the summary are the following:—

> "The Commission thinks that reduced rates to and from ports have been prejudicial to industrial development and that the position requires careful examination with a view to the removal of existing anomalies. In particular it should be possible to increase the rates on raw produce for export and on imports other than machinery and stores for industrial use."

In view of the fact that a new Imperial Department of Industry is to be created which will use every effort to carry out the recommendations of the Commission this recommendation to the effect that railway rates on raw products should be increased and that the same should be done for imports except where required for development of new Indian industries would appear to constitute a serious menace to future prosperity of the trade and commerce of India as distinct from Indian industries.

Chapter III of the Report indicates the principal raw products which will be affected, the heading of the chapter being "Raw Materials for Industries."

| | *Oil Seeds.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | Castor | Hides & Leather |
| Sugarcane | Copra | Minerals. |
| Jute | Cotton | Mica |
| Hemp | Groundnuts | Cement & Pottery |
| Sisal | Linseed | Glass |
| Flax | Rape & Mustard | Saltpetre |
| Rhea | Sesamum | Timber |
| | Jungle Produce. | |

The proposition is that for every one of these raw products the Railway rates to their ports are to be raised and this will apply to any other products which are used for any industry not in India.

The raising of these raw products rates to the ports will probably automatically raise the rates for the carriage of food grains to the ports for export, as up to the present time, oil seeds have been classified and been carried under the same schedule of rates as grains and pulses.

If the railway rates on raw products to ports are raised, Railways must either raise the grain rates to the level of the raw products new rates or else become liable to an action under Section 42 (2) of the Indian Railway Act which is as follows:—

> "A railway administration shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or subject any particular person or railway

administration or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever."

Besides the recommendation to increase rates on raw products to the ports in order to check their export and also raise import rates both to assist in the development of Indian industries the Commission makes another recommendation. There are areas in India such as around Delhi where Railways serving different ports meet and compete with each other and to use the Commission's own words in Chapter XIX, para. 271, "the result is that speaking generally favourable rates for raw produce moving to the ports have resulted." What the Committee recommend is that these favourable rates to ports from such areas should come to an end it being considered whether a real necessity exists for reductions in the general interests of the country (industrial). The Report comments on railways competing for traffic to their ports and seems to advocate a policy under which all traffic in raw products from such areas should be handled by one railway only the rates being based not on each railway doing its best to attract traffic to its port, but by a consideration of the effect which the rate proposed would have on the total cost of conveying the goods to their port of foreign destination and therefore on their ability to compete with products from rival sources.

Under such a scheme the shortest route to any one port seems indicated and as illustrating the effect it would have on Calcutta and Bombay,

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The | distance | from | Delhi | to | Karachi | is | 781 miles. |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Bombay | ,, | 957 ,, |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Calcutta | ,, | 903 ,, |

Briefly the fundamental principle on which the Commission appears to have designed their industrial policy is that by means of higher Railway export rates to discourage the export of raw products and by higher import rates to create a protection tariff in favour of the new Indian industries to be created.

These proposals appear to affect not only those in the business of Indian trade and commerce but also shipping companies engaged in carrying it and banks in financing it.

From a preliminary survey of these proposals the Executive Committee of the East India Section of this Chamber are inclined of the opinion that the policy suggested by the Report of the Industrial Commission aims at protecting Indian industries through the medium of adjustments in the railway tariff rather than by direct preferences through the medium of import and export duties. The wisdom of this policy appears to my Committee to be problematical and the effect on the general trade and commerce of India might be injurious.

My Committee are not at all clear moreover, whether Indian industries do not in the existing favourable conditions of cheap coal and home consuming markets show a tendency to gradual and sure development on sound lines; and in those circumstances it would appear that a good deal of consideration is necessary as to whether artificial stimulus is required.

The East Indian Section would be much obliged for the opinion of the Indian Chambers of Commerce on the whole report which they have not yet had an opportunity thoroughly to consider. At the same time this proposal regarding the railway rates appears to be an outstanding question affecting the trade and commerce on which they ,desire especially to request the favour of the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce of India.

My Committee also desire me to express the hope that any communication with which you may favour them might also include the opinions of the Indian merchants' bureaus.

I enclose herewith 50 copies of this letter in case this is convenient for the purpose of circulating it to other Chambers of Commerce.—With compliments, I am, etc.,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

---

No. 673/90/I. of 1919.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 4th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
London, E. C. 4.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your circular letter to Indian Chambers of Commerce, dated

27th March last, in connection with the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, and which was received in this office from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

2. In connection therewith I am to state my Committee have carefully considered the various points you raise but they are not inclined to oppose the particular suggestion in the Indian Industrial Report to which you refer, unless it can be clearly shown that it would prejudice India's power to compete against rival sources. Generally my Committee are entirely in favour of doing everything in reason to encourage and assist the development of Indian industries.

3. I am to add, however, that while my Committee do not oppose the use of an adjustment of railway rates as a means of encouraging Indian industries, they feel the use of this expedient must be very carefully applied and be subject to two conditions. The first condition is that an alteration in railway rates would only be justifiable to encourage an industry which either has, or is about to be, started under conditions which satisfy Government that it has a reasonable chance of success. My Committee do not think rates should be raised either in order to assist an industry which is started under conditions which give no real promise of success or to encourage the starting of some possible industry for which no definite and concrete proposals exist. They are also of opinion that there is a danger of a promiscuous raising of rates, the only result of which, in many cases, would be to penalize the export and import trade of India without doing any good to indigenous industries.

4. The second condition is that the effect of any proposed rise in rates on the marketing of India's surplus produce abroad should be carefully considered and balanced against the advantages to be gained by industries.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 674/90/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 4th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1700, dated 14th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in connection with the report of the Indian Industrial Commission

2. As requested I am attaching hereto a copy of my Committee's reply to the London Chamber of Commerce.—I am,etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.

Secretary.

## APPENDIX T-3.

## PROPOSED INCREASES IN RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

No. 345/T/16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BOARD,

DATED SIMLA, the 12th of November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to state that, in view of the heavy increase in working costs on railways, due to the abnormal rise in the price of materials, and a largely increased wages bill, Railway administrations have had under consideration the question of enhancing freights in certain cases, where this can be done without injuriously affecting trade and industry. It is unanimously agreed amongst Railways that the existing rates for coal from the Bengal coal fields are distintely low and can bear enhancement, and they accordingly propose to increase the freight charges for this

commodity by approximately 5 per cent. for long distances varying to 7½ per cent. for short load traffic. The accompanying statement shows how the present and the proposed scales of charges compare, and gives a few specific examples of the effect of the new scale. The Railway Board consider the enhancement reasonable, and I am to request that they may be favoured with the views of your Chamber on the matter. It is proposed to introduce the new rates from the 1st April 1920.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,
Asstt. Secretary, Railway Board.

*Present and proposed rates for coal.*

| Present scale. | | Proposed scale. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pie per maund per mile. | | Pie per maund per mile. |
| Up to 75 mile. .. | 0·14 | Up to 100 miles.. .. | 0·15 |
| Plus from 76 to 200 miles. .. .. | 0·12 | Plus from 101 to 200 miles .. .. .. | 0·125 |
| Plus from 201 to 500 miles .. .. | 0·06 | Plus from 201 to 700 miles .. .. .. | 0·06 |
| Plus from 501 upward | 0·05 | Plus from 701 upward | 0.05 |

*Present and proposed rates (excluding E. I. Railway's terminal charge) for the undermentioned distances.*

| Distance in miles. | Present rate. | | Proposed rate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per maund. | Per ton. | Per maund. | Per ton. |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 200 | 0 2 1·50 | 3 11 0 | 0 2 3·50 | 4 0 0 |
| 700 | 0 4 5·50 | 7 11 0 | 0 4 9·50 | 8 4 0 |
| 1,200 | 0 6 6·50 | 11 3 0 | 0 6 10-50 | 11 12 0 |

**Calculated rates per ton from Jherriah.*

| Station to. | Distance from Jherriah. | Rate per ton | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present. | Proposed. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Cawnpore .. .. .. | 469 | 6 1 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Delhi .. .. .. .. | 739 | 7 15 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Amritsar .. .. .. | 978 | 9 10 0 | 10 3 0 |
| Lahore.. .. .. .. | 1,011 | 9 15 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Karachi City .. .. .. | 1,407 | 13 5 0 | 13 14 0 |
| Howrah .. .. .. | 173 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 |
| Tittaghur .. .. .. | 164 | 3 2 0 | 3 6 0 |

No. 1325/94/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 28th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, RAILWAY BOARD,

Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 345/T/16, dated 22th instant, regarding certain proposed increases in railway freight rates and to state in reply that my Committee have no objection to raise in connection with these proposed increases provided they do not interfere with existing contracts.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 345/T/16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BOARD,

DATED DELHI, 23rd January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1325/193, dated the 28th November 1919, I am directed

*These rates include Rs. 0-2-0 per ton terminal charge on the East Indian Railway.

to say that the Railway Board have no doubt that the Railway Administrations will give due consideration to any cases of hardship which may be represented to them by consumers in respect of the proposed increased rates for coal interfering with existing contracts.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,
Asstt. Secretary, Railway Board.

# APPENDIX T-4.

## FORGED ENDORSEMENTS OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

No. 1168 Ry. of 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd August 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Railway Board's letter No. 953/T/16, dated 18th July 1919, and of its accompaniment relative to a proposal to extend to Railways, by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of railway receipts, of the nature afforded to Bankers by section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by section 60 of the (English) Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and to request that you will kindly favour Government with your views thereon at an early date.—I have, etc.,

V. F. BARKER,
*Ag.* Under Secretary to Government,
Irrigation and Railways.

No. 953 T. 16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD).

DATED SIMLA, the 18th of July 1919.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—In a decision recently given by the Privy Council, it was held that the railway receipts concerned in the case were

"document showing title to goods" within the meaning of Sections 102 and 108, and "documents of title" within the meaning of Section 178 and also "instruments of title" within the meaning of Section 103 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. A copy of the judgment as reported in the Bombay Law Reporter, Volume XVIII, Nos. 16 and 17, is enclosed.

2. The decision that the particular receipts before the Privy Council (not railway receipts in general) were "instruments of title" was arrived at by applying the test "whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of possession or control of goods or as authorising or purporting to authorise the owner to receive or transfer the goods." Railway receipts in India are used in the ordinary course of business in the manner described in the test, and even though the Privy Council was dealing with a particular case only, it has been effectively declared as law that railway receipts are "instruments of title" and as the form of railway receipt in India is standard, the decision affects all railways.

3. In view of the difficulties to which railways may be put by this decision, it seems necessary that some measure of protection should be afforded to them and it is now proposed to extend to railways, by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of railway receipts, of the nature afforded to Bankers by Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by Section 60 of the (English) Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and I am to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Railway Board may be furnished with the views of the Local Government in consultation with local commercial interests concerned.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

(On appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay).

*Present:*

LORD ATKINSON, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON,

SIR JOHN EDGE and MR. AMEER ALI.

---

RAMDAS VITHALDAS DURBAR

*v.*

S. AMEERCHAND & CO.

---

RAMDAS VITHALDAS DURBAR

*v.*

CHHAGANLAL PITAMBER.

Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) Sections 102, 103, 108 and 178—stoppage in transit—Expressions "document showing title," "document of title" and in "instrument of title" to goods—Test to be applied in determining whether a document is a document of title—Railway receipts are instruments of title—Assignment by endorsement of railway receipts by the buyer by way of pledge—Right of unpaid vendor—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), Sections 4 and 137.

Whenever any doubt arises as to whether a particular document is a "document showing title" or a "document of title" to goods for the purposes of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) the test is whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or by delivery the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented.

*Quære*: Whether apart from evidence of such an ordinary course of business the effect of ss. 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) would be conclusive in determining whether a particular document is a document of title within the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

In the present case both Courts in India having found that the railway receipts in question satisfy the test, their Lordships held that, even apart from ss. 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act

1882, as amended, the said receipts were documents showing title to goods within ss. 102 and 108 and documents of title, within the meaning of s. 178 and also instruments of title within the meaning of s. 103 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and consequently as the said railway receipts were assigned by endorsement by the buyer of the goods to the respondents respectively by way of pledge to secure advances made specifically on them, the seller could not have stopped the goods in transit without payment of tender to the respective respondents of the amounts of their advances.

In the Indian Contract Act the three expressions, (1) "document showing title", (2) "document of title" and (3) "instrument of title" are used in the same sense.

The Indian Contract Act, 1872, is an amending as well as a consolidating Act, and beyond the reasonable interpretation of its provisions there is no means of determining whether any particular section is intended to consolidate or amend the previously existing law, and there is no improbability in the Indian Legislature having at the time of passing that Act taken the lead in a legal reform of the law of contract for which England had to wait several years thereafter.

Two consolidated appeals from a judgment and decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1913, reversing in the first appeal two judgments of Mr. Justice Macleod, dated the 11th January and the 9th December 1912, respectively, and in the second the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, dated the 12th February 1912 (*vide* 15 Bom. L. R. 890).

The appellants were commisson agents carrying on business at Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, and in the course of their business they consigned certain cotton to their constituents Chhaganlal Kalidas of Bombay. The cotton was carried by rail by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as far as Marmagoa and by sea by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company from Marmagoa to Bombay. The Railway Company ssued railway receipts for the goods for the whole transit both by

rail and sea upon certain terms and conditions of which the following only need be mentioned :—

*Condition* 3.—That the railway receipt given by the Railway Company for the articles delivered for conveyance must be given up at destination by the consignee to the Railway Company or the railway may refuse to deliver, and that the signature of the consignee or his agent in the delivery book at destination shall be evidence of complete delivery. If the consignee does not himself attend to take delivery he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it made and if the receipt is not produced the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the Railway Company be withheld until the person entitled in its opinion to receive them has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the Railway Company.

*Condition* 8.—That goods booked to or over.....shipping lines are subject to the rules and regulations and to wharfage and other charges in force on such ....shipping lines over and by which they are conveyed.

The railway receipts were sent by the appellants to their consignees and the latter assigned and endorsed over two of them covering 135 bales to the respondents in the first appeal to secure an advance made to them by the said respondents of Rs. 15,000 and interest, and one covering 73 bales to the respondents in the second appeal to secure a similar advance of Rs. 8,800 and interest.

While the said goods were in transit the appellants alleging that the consignees were insolvent gave notice to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, upon one of whose vessels the goods were shipped claiming to stop them in transit. The respondents also claimed the goods from the said Company as holders of the said receipts for valuable consideration.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company thereupon, on the 15th August 1911, instituted the present suits under O. LV of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, against the appellants, the respondents and the consignees praying that the defendants might be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said goods.

The first of these suits—now the first of these appeals came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod and a number of issues were settled, of which the following are all that are now material :—

(6) Whether the first defendant (the present appellant) under the circumstances had any right to stop the goods in transit ?

(7) Whether the second defendant advanced in good faith Rs. 15,000 on the terms set out in paragraph 4 of his written statement and whether the railway receipt in respect of the 135 bales was not duly assigned and transferred to the second defendant as security for repayment of the said sum ?

(8) Whether the first defendant was not aware that it was the usual course of business of defendants 3 and 4 (the consignees) to raise money by pledging the railway receipts for the goods covered by them ?

(9) Whether by the custom of title to the trade railway receipts are not treated as instruments of title to the goods covered by them within the meaning of section 13 of the Contract Act ?

Evidence was then adduced, but in the course of the cross-examination of the first defendant the learned Judge stopped further cross-examination on issues 7, 8 and 9 and decided not to try those issues.

On the 11th January 1912, the learned Judge delivered judgment. He said that it would be simplest to decide first as between the consignor and consignees whether the former was entitled to stop the goods and if this was decided in his favour to consider next whether the consignor was bound to satisfy the claim of defendant No. 2 (the respondents in the first appeal) under section 103 of the Contract Act before he could get possession of the goods. He decided the first question in favour of the consignor ; and then held that the railway receipts were not instruments of title under the section, that they had not been made so by section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, and that even if a custom were proved that in Bombay such receipts passed by endorsement and

delivery and were considered as representing the goods this could not affect the right of the first defendant to stop the goods. He accordingly answered the second question in the negative and gave judgment for the first defendant with costs.

The second defendant (the respondent in the first appeals) thereupon appealed to the High Court and after it had been pointed out on his behalf that the learned Judge had decided not to try issues 7, 8 and 9 and had stopped cross-examination on these issues the High Court remanded the case in order that evidence might be recorded on these issues and that they should be tried.

The case was accordingly remanded and further evidence was adduced and on the 9th December 1912, the learned Judge delivered judgment on the remand. He held upon the seventh issue that the second defendant had advanced the Rs. 15,000 in good faith and that the railway receipts in question were endorsed to him as security for the general balance due to him including the Rs. 15,000; upon the eighth that the consignor was not aware that it was the usual course of business for the consignees to raise money by pledging the railway receipts for the goods covered by them; and upon the ninth that the evidence did not show that there was any such usage and that if there was it was contrary to positive law. He accordingly again gave judgment for the first defendant with costs.

In the meantime the second suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman and the parties agreed that judgment should be given in accordance with the first decision of Mr. Justice Macleod subject to appeal and the learned Judge, on the 13th February 1912, delivered judgment accordingly and an appeal was thereupon preferred therefrom to the High Court by the respondent in the second appeal.

Both appeals then came before the High Court and were dealt with in one judgment. The learned Judges held that in both cases the advances were made in good faith specifically upon the railway receipts and had not been repaid; and they further held that having regard to the fact that portion of the transit was by sea the railway receipts were instruments of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Contract Act; that any case by section

137 of the Transfer of Property Act such receipts had now been declared by law to be such instruments of title; and that by the custom of the trade as proved by the evidence such receipts passed from hand to hand by endorsements and were considered as representing the goods and as entitling the last holder to delivery; that they were treated as instruments of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Contract Act and that it followed as matter of law that the last endorsee was entitled to delivery as against an unpaid vendor who stopped the goods in transit. They accordingly reversed the decision in the Courts below and decreed the appeals with costs.

The appellant, thereupon, appealed to His Majesty in Council.

De Gruyther, K. C., for the appellant. The question here is whether railway receipts are "instruments of title" within section 103 of the Indian Contract Act. I contend they are not; I rely upon condition 3, which does not contemplate assignment. The endorsement does not, by the form of the document itself, have the effect of sale or pledge. Nobody reading the document by itself could imagine that it was negotiable, or that title passed by endorsement. Delivery is made to the endorsee not as assignee but as agent of the consignee.

The English Factors Act of 1877 has never been extended to India. The Indian Contract Act corresponds with the English law as it was before 1877.

There can be no pledge of goods unless there is delivery, actual or constructive, Indian Contract Act, ss. 76, 78, 148, 172. For constructive delivery you must have an instrument of title such as a bill of lading.

The Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) s. 137 on which reliance has been placed by the Appellate Court merely excludes the operation of the preceding sections as to actionable claims. It is a saving clause not a provision as to what is negotiable. It was not intended to make negotiable what was not negotiable before. It does not alter the nature or character of any document or the mode of transfer provided by law in s. 2. Section 4 of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882 does not make the Chapter

on actionable claims as defined in s. 2 part of the Indian Contract Act. "Document showing title to goods" in s. 102 of the Indian Contract Act means a document by which title passes alone.

(LORD PARKER.—This section says assign "it" not goods. Is it not an exception to s. 101? "Assign" must mean validly assign so as to pass title. Delivery is essential to prevent the exercise of the right of stoppage. The delivery of the paper is good delivery of the goods. The right of stoppage ceases because there has been delivery.)

Section 103 only refers to instruments of title which are negotiable, *e. g.*, bills of lading.

(LORD PARKER.—Referred to Dublin City Distillery, Limited *v.* Doherty.)

If it is held that the Legislature meant s. 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) to be read with ss. 102, 103 of the Indian Contract Act, there is an end of the case but I submit they did not.

(LORD PARKER.—Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act expressly means many of the documents mentioned in s. 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1900.)

The English Factors Act of 1842 was extended to India by s. 4 of the Indian Factors Act (XX of 1844). But the Act of 1842 applied to agents for sale and hence it was that the English Factors Act of 1877 was passed. But this latter Act was never extended to India, where the law applicable is to be found in section 108 (sale) and section 178 (pledge) of the Indian Contract Act. Hence no valid pledge was created. The endorsement of the receipt did not effect any assignment of the goods. The title did not pass by endorsement of a document which is not recognised as negotiable. The pledge of a document may create charges on the document, but not on the goods or property represented.

(LORD PARKER.—Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act creates the pledge and Section 103 puts an end to the right of stoppage in transit.)

Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act reproduces section 3 of the Indian Factors' Act of 1844, which applied only to Agents.

(LORD PARKER.—You have no right to assume that the Indian Contract Act was enacted to reproduce English law.)

"Instruments of title" only refers to negotiable instruments similar to bills of lading. Railway receipts are not instruments of title. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company *v.* Hamandas Ramkison; Merchant Banking Company of London *v.* Phoenix Bessemer Steel Company.

E. B. Raikes, followed.—The railway receipts contemplate delivery to the consignee only. "Documents" is wider than "instruments." The same phrase is used in section 102 and section 108. The delivery mentioned in section 101 is physical delivery not delivery by a bill of lading (Section 90).

(MR. AMEER ALI.—Referred to Illustration (*c*).)

A bill of lading does not put the goods in the possession of the holder.

(LORD PARKER.—At common law possession is always held to be delivered by a bill of lading.)

(LORD ATKINSON.—The doctrine of stoppage in transit assumes that handing over a bill of lading is equivalent to delivery. If a bill of lading is assigned, the right of stoppage ceases under section 101, 102. Must not that be because the assignment gives possession?).

Even if that be so, it would give possession whether or not the second buyer acted in good faith and for valuable consideration.

In England an alteration in the law was admittedly made by the Factors Acts of 1877 and 1879. Was a similar alteration made in India five years before? There does not appear to have been any case in which it has been held that the assignment of any document other than a bill of lading can defeat stoppage in transit. Even in England the words of 40 & 41 Vic. c. 39, section 5 are not so wide as the text-books make out. In India I submit the vendors' right of stoppage in transit is not defeated by an assignment similar to this.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Sir William Garth for the respondents.—I have three propositions. (1) "Instrument of title" is wide enough to cover these receipts. It has been held by both

Courts that they give a right to delivery of the goods and are regarded by all persons in the trade as giving such a right. I rely on the judgment of Jossel, M.E., in Merchant Banking Company of London *v.* Phoenix Bessemer Steel Company where he held that a delivery order was an instrument of title.

(LORD ATKINSON.—In that case it was an invoice.)

(2) The other sections of the Indian Contract Act and other enactments show that the words cover railway receipts. "Documents of title" is used in the Factors Act of 1844 as meaning documents giving right to delivery.

(3) There is no reason for limiting the meaning of "instruments of title" as suggested, and in confining it to documents *ejusdem generis* with bills of lading which pass property.

That was not the ground on which a bill of lading got exempted at common law. Lord Blackburn bases it on the principle that in the case of goods at sea attornment was impossible; he does not put it at all on the passing of the property. Benjamin on Sale bases it on contract. The law was not altered till 1877.

It is suggested as an argument for cutting down the words that such a course would be in accordance with English law. The whole trouble is due to the judgment of Sergeant, C. J., in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company *v.* Hamandas Ramkison. There is no ground for saying that it was intended in the Indian Contract Act to follow the English law on this point, which at that time was doubtful. The Act is an "amending" Act. The words 'instrument of title" would have been quite unnecessary if English law prevailed.

For the history of the English law on this subject, *vide* Benjamin on Sale, 5th Edn., pp 847-851, and Carver's Carriage by Seat 5th Edn., s. 532, p. 684. After the decision in *Farina v. Home* the law was as Lord Blackburn put it till the Factors Act was passed when the contest of opinion between the Courts and the mercantile community was settled in favour of the latter. The English law is now contained in section 10 of the Factors Act of 1889 and section 47 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. If it had been intended to retain in India the one exception which obtained in England in 1872, there was no reason for having any section 103 of the Indian Contract Act at all.

The Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) Sections 4, 137 bring a new Chapter of the Transfer of Property Act into the Indian Contract Act. The Legislature would never have done this if instrument of title meant something different in Section 137 for what it does in Section 103 of the Contract Act.

If the two phrases "instrument of title" and "document of title" meant something different, the Legislature would not have used them together without distinguishing them in some way.

DeGruyther, K. C., in reply.—In 1872 there were other documents *ejusdem generis* with bills of lading Benjamin on Sale 5th Edition at page 852 Section *Lucas v. Dorrien* and sundry certificates and dock warrants.

The judgment of their Lordships was delivered by—

Lord Parker of Waddington.— The question which arises on these appeals is whether a railway receipt issued to the consignor of goods in the form appearing on pages 70 and 71 of the record is an instrument of title within the meaning of Section 103 of the Indian Contract Act.

Section 103 of this Act is one of a group of sections relating to a seller's rigilt to stop goods while they are in transit to the buyer. Section 99 defines the right. Section 100 provides that goods shall be deemed to be in transit while in course of transmission to and not yet come into the possession of the buyer. Section 101 lays it down that the right does not, except in the case thereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods while in transit and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer or to someone on his behalf. Section 102 provides that the right of stoppage ceases if the buyer having obtained a bill of lading or other "document showing title" to the goods, assigns it while the goods are in transit to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith and who gives valuable consideration for them.

The expression "document showing title" is used again in Section 108 which refers to a bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery or other "document showing title to goods." The same enumeration is found in Section 178, except that in this section the

expression " document of title " is substituted for "document showing title." Sections 108 and 178, though they very possibly extend, at least cover the same ground as the provisions of the Indian Factors Act (XX of 1844) which with certain modifications not material for the purposes of this appeal made the provisions of the English Factors Act, 1842, applicable to British India. Both the last mentioned Acts use the expression document of title to goods, and define it as including any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise either by endorsement or by delivery the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented. In their Lordships' opinion the only possible conclusion is that whenever any doubt arises as to whether a particular document is a " document showing title " or a document of title to goods for the purposes of the Indian Contract Act the test is whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise either by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented. In the present case it has been found as a fact by both the Courts below and is not, and indeed cannot, be disputed before this Board that the railway receipts in question satisfy this test. It is therefore unnecessary to consider whether apart from evidence as to the ordinary course of business, the effect of Sections 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) would be conclusive on the point. It is clear that, even without the assistance of these sections, the receipts in question are document showing title to goods within Section 102 and 108 and documents of title to goods within Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act.

Returning to Section 102, its effect may be stated as follows:— First, so far as bills of lading are concerned, it enacts the rule of the common law by which a second buyer who obtained an assignment of the bill of lading obtained constructive delivery of the goods represented by the bill, so that the vendor's right of stoppage ceased. Secondly, so far as other documents of or showing title

to the goods are concerned, it makes their assignment to a second buyer have the same effect as the assignment of a bill of lading. If therefore, the respondents in these appeals had been second buyers and not pledgees of the goods represented by the receipt in question, the appellant's right of stoppage would have been displaced.

Passing now to Section 103 it will be found to provide that where a bill of lading or other "instrument of title" to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge to secure an advance made specifically upon it in good faith the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit. If this section had used the expression "document showing title" or "document of title" instead of the expression "instrument of title" it is in their Lordships' opinion, quite clear that it would have applied to the receipts in question, and that the vendor could not have stopped the goods in transit without payment or tender to the respective respondents of the amounts of their advances, which were admittedly made in good faith and specifically upon the security of the receipts in question. In other words, the section would have done in the case of assignments by way of pledge precisely what had been done in the previous section in the case of assignment upon a resale.

Great stress was naturally laid by the appellants on this difference of expression. They argued that "instruments of title" were a particular species of the genus "documents of title" and they attempted to define the species as consisting of documents which conferred title in the same manner and sense as title is conferred by a bill of lading. They supported this argument by the following considerations: First, they contended that the Indian Contract Act was primarily a Consolidation Act, and therefore ought, in default of a clear expression to the contrary to be read as embodying the law as existing when it was passed. Secondly, they urged the improbability of the Indian Legislature having taken the lead in a legal reform for which this country had to wait until the passing of the English Factors' Act of 1877. Their Lordships cannot attach any weight to either consideration. The Indian Contract Act recites the expediency of defining and

amending certain parts of the law relating to contracts. It is therefore an amending as well as consolidating Act, and beyond the reasonable interpretation of its provisions there is no means of determining whether any particular section is intended to consolidate or amend the previously existing law. Again, their Lordships do not see any improbability in the Indian Legislature having taken the lead in a legal reform. Such reform may have been long recognised as desirable without an opportunity occurring for its embodiment in a legislative enactment, and it may well be that opportunity occurred sooner in India than in this country, where the calls for legislative action are so much more numerous.

It remains to consider the appellant's argument, so far as it is based on the use of the expression "instrument" instead of "document" of title. In the first place it is to be observed that "title" in both expressions can relate only to the right to receive delivery of the goods to which the instrument or document relates. It can have nothing to do with ownership. A bill of lading may in this sense be an instrument or document conferring title; but if so, the same is true of all the other documents contained in the genus documents of title. The fact that a document confers title in this sense cannot therefore be used as the distinguishing mark of a particular species of the genus. The truth is that the only point in which a bill of lading differs from other "documents of title" is that its assignment, whether upon a re-sale or by way of pledge operates as a constructive delivery of the goods to which it refers. The appellants' counsel was unable to mention, and their Lordships are not aware of, any other document with this peculiarity. In their Lordships opinion the suggestion that the words "or other instrument of title" were inserted *per cautelam* in case there were any such instrument other than a bill of lading is far fetched. Moreover, they cannot help thinking that the section if intended to have the effect for which the appellant contends, would have been otherwise worded. Further, no reason can be suggested why, if (as is clearly the case) the Legislature intended by Section 102 to assimilate other documents of title to bills of lading for the purpose of determining the right of stoppage in transit in favour of a *bona-fide* purchaser for value it should not have by Section

103 intended to do the same in favour of a *bona-fide* pledgee for value. Under these circumstances little importance can be attached to the fact that one section employs the word "document" and the other the word "instrument" more especially as the use of the two expressions, documents showing title and document of title in the same sense shows that the draughtsman was not very careful in his use of language.

For the foregoing reasons their Lordships are of opinion that these appeals fail and should be dismissed with costs, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Appeals dismissed.

Solicitors for the Appellant.—Hughes and Son.

Solicitors for the Respondents—T. L. Wilson and Company.

---

No. 1098/169/R. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 25th September 1919.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Public Works Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1168, dated 23rd ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Railway Board's letter No. 953/T/16, dated 18th July 1919, and of its accompaniment regarding a proposal to extend to railways by legislation protectio against forged endorsements of Railway receipts. In reply, I am to state my Committee are of opinion that the trade cannot reasonably object to the railways being given the protection it is proposed to extend to them and they therefore favour the Railway Board's proposal above referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX U-1.

## VALUE PAYABLE PARCELS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.

No. 18 of 1919.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3rd January 1919.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 11253, dated 14th October 1918, regarding the proposed establishment of a service for the collection of trade charge on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, and to request that this Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the subject.—I have, etc.,

M. V. GAZDAR,

*For* Under Secretary to Government.

*Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 11253, dated 14th October 1918.*

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb's letter No. 4035, dated the 6th October 1908, regarding the proposed introduction of a scheme for the exchange of value-payable parcels between the United Kingdom and India. On previous occasions opinions for and against the scheme were almost equally divided, but, as might be expected, while the opinions of consumers were in favour of the proposal, the Trades Associations, which represent the retail shopkeepers, were unanimously opposed to it. In view of this fact His Majesty's Government were informed that the Government of India were not prepared to enter into the arrangement.

2. Intimation has now been received that the General Post Office, London, proposes negotiating with the Dominions, and Allied and possibly neutral countries for the establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, and the Government of India are invited to co-operate in the scheme.

3. The Government of India recognise that circumstances have changed since 1908, especially as the result of the war, and before coming to a decision in the matter they would be glad if after consulting Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, and such representative bodies as are likely to express useful opinions on the subject, the Government of Bombay would favour them with an expression of their opinion on the subject.

No. 410/31/V. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5th April 1919.

The UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 18 of the 3rd January last regarding the proposed establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and to state in connection therewith that my Committee adhere to the opinion they expressed on this subject in their letter to the Financial Department of the Bombay Government, No. 153, dated the 14th February 1908, a copy* of which is attached hereto for ready reference.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX U-2.

## CHARGES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, 10th January 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to hand you herewith copy of a communication addressed by them to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the present high scale of charges for inland telegrams.

My Committee trust you will be able to support their representation.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

* See Report, 1908, page 310.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, 8th January 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to address you on the subject of the present high scale of charges for inland telegrams.

Under Notification No. 11169, dated the 11th November 1916, the rate for ordinary telegrams was raised by 33⅓ per cent. from 6 annas to 8 annas. No justification for this increase appears to have been shown at the time or since, and the public accepted the increase without question as an incidental war measure.

In August of last year, under Notification No. 7636 of the 10th August, not only were the fees for ordinary messages increased, this time by no less than 50 per cent. from eight annas to twelve annas, but the rate for express messages was also increased, from one rupee to one rupee eight annas for a minimum of twelve words and the charge per word in excess of the minimum was doubled in the case of both classes of messages.

This increase has also been accepted uncomplainingly by the public, probably because it was imposed during the war and was regarded as a war measure.

The time has now come however when, in the opinion of my Committee, it is incumbent on Government to reconsider the position, and unless complete justification can be shown for the continuance of the increase, to restore the scale of charges to their original figures.

A perusal of the Annual Report on the working of the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1917-18 conclusively proves that the Government were certainly not justified in increasing the charges for telegrams, for it is clearly shown that while the receipts have steadily increased from nearly one crore and eighty six lakhs in 1915-16 to nearly two crores and eight lakhs in 1916-17 and nearly two crores forty-seven lakhs in 1917-18 the expenditure

has as steadily decreased from one crore forty-two lakhs in 1915-16 to one crore thirty-six lakhs in 1916-17 and one crore twenty-seven lakhs in 1917-18. In other words receipts have been increased 33⅓ per cent. at no extra cost to Government, but at a saving of 11 per cent. in expenditure.

In the face of these financial results, which in the report are admitted to be "extraordinary" and "remarkable", it was still deemed necessary to introduce the extremely heavy increases of August 1918, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from this action is, that it was the intention of Government to reduce the traffic offering by making the rates prohibitive.

Whether such a step was, from the point of view of trade and public convenience, justifiable even in war time is a matter which may well be argued, but there cannot be any argument possible as to whether this attitude of Government should now be maintained and my Committee therefore respectfully and strongly urge that Government will at the earliest possible date notify the reduction of all inland telegraph charges to the rates obtaining prior to December 1916.—I have, etc.,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

---

No. 119/47/1 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30th January 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—My Committee have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed to your Department by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, dated the 8th instant, in connection with the present scale of charges for inland telegrams, and as no reasons for the step taken were given in the notification which announced the last increase in rates, my Committee feel they can strongly support the representation above referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 121/47/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30th January 1919.

The SECRETARY,
UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Cawnpore.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 10th instant, and its accompaniment in connection with the present charges for inland telegrams and to state that my Committee have addressed Government in support of your letter.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, 3rd February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

*Charges for Inland Telegrams.*

DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you for your letter No. 121/47 of 30th ultimo. My Committee note with pleasure that you have addressed Government in support of this Chamber's representation on the above subject.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

---

No. 1862-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
DELHI, the 25th February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In answer to your letter, dated the 30th January 1919, in which you support the representation made by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce regarding the high cost of inland telegrams, I am directed to enclose a copy of the reply sent by Government to that Chamber.—I have, etc.,

D. N. STRATHIE,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

*Copy of a letter from D. N. Strathie, Esquire, I. C. S., Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, No. 1562-D, dated, Delhi, the 17th February* 1919.

In reply to your letter, dated the 8th January 1919, in which your Chamber presses for an immediate reduction in the charges for inland telegrams, I am directed to invite your attention to the Press Communique published on the 31st July 1918 (copy enclosed), which explains the reasons why the rates were raised. As the trained telegraph staff have not yet returned from Field Service in Mesopotamia and as supplies of new material have not yet been made available, Government regret that they cannot consider the question of reducing the charges immediately. Your Chamber will doubtless realise that it will not be for the advantage of trade nor for the public convenience to congest the lines by accepting telegrams for which there are no adequate means of disposal.

2. I am to point out that the statement in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply that the charge per word in excess of the minimum was doubled in the case of both ordinary and express messages is incorrect. The rate per additional word in express telegrams is two annas now and stood at this figure before the war; only the rate for the first twelve words has been raised from Re. 1/- to Re. 1/8.

---

*Press Communique by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated Simla, the 31st July* 1918.

The increasing pressure on the telegraph service due to expansion in traffic and the inability of the Department to meet this expansion owing to shortage in material and staff have led the Government o fIndia to decide that, as a further means of relieving the pressure on the Department, the tariff for ordinary Inland Private telegrams should be increased from 8 annas for a telegram of 12 words or less, with half an anna for every additional word, to a uniform rate of one anna a word with a minimum of 12 annas, and that the rate for express telegrams should be raised from Re 1 for 12 words or less, with two annas for every additional word to a uniform rate of 2 annas a word with a minimum of Rs. 1,8-0.

It has also been decided to follow the example of the United Kingdom and the British Dependencies and increase the Indian letter postage rate to these destinations from one anna per ounce to 1½ annas for the first ounce and one anna for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. This is in accordance with the policy that there should be reciprocal postage rates between countries belonging to the International Postal Union which are in direct communication with one another.

The alteration in the rates will take effect from 1st September 1918.

# APPENDIX U-3.

## COST OF FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

THE CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
COLOMBO, 18th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to the heavy rise in Exchange the question of the cost of foreign telegrams has been taken up by this Chamber with the local Government, as the cost is considered quite out of proportion to the rates charged inwards, the present rates being apparently based upon an exchange of 1/4d.

For your information I enclose copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated 15th September, 1919, and a copy of my reply of the 6th October, 1919, and my Committee would greatly appreciate any action on your part in support of their representations in this matter.—Yours faithfully,

A. DUNCUM,
Secretary.

No. 76455/19.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 15th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Colombo.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 11th July last, I am directed to inform you that the question of alteration of rates to

the public on foreign cablegrams rests with the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee, on which are represented the British and Indian Governments, the Eastern Telegraph Co., and the Indo-European Telegraph Co., and that His Excellency the Governor is prepared to forward to the Committee any representations the Chamber may wish to make.

2. The Charge for "Urgent" messages is fixed by the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention at treble the ordinary rates, and cannot therefore be altered.

3. A considerable improvement in the time taken in transit of cable messages has occurred since the date of your letter, and the delay is now almost normal.—I am, etc.,

JOHN FOX,
*Actg.* Postmaster-General.

---

THE CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
COLOMBO, 6th October, 1919.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Colombo.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 76455/19 of 15th ultimo, from which it is noted that the question of alteration of rates on foreign telegrams rests with the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee.

The basis on which the outward rates (*i.e.* from India and Ceylon) have been fixed is not stated in your letter, but my Committee believe that these were calculated on an exchange value of 1/4*d.* per rupee, so as to approximate as nearly as possible to the rates charged inwards from the various foreign countries. On this assumption, therefore, the rates collected for outward messages are now greatly in excess of those charged from foreign countries. The following comparative figures of the present rates in sterling based on 2*s.* exchange will serve as examples :—

| | | *To* | *From* |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | .. Rs. 1/25 per word | 2/6 | 1/8 |
| Australia .. | .. „ 1/90 „ | 3/9 | 2/6 |

I am instructed by my Committee to state that they gratefully accept the offer of His Excellency to lay this matter before the

Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee with a view to securing some adjustment of the outward rates. They would suggest that until such time as exchange is in a more stable position the charges should be fixed on a sliding scale in accordance with the current rates of exchange, so as to approximate to the cable rates from other countries to Ceylon.

The rise in exchange from 1/4*d.* to 2*s.* is equal to an increase of 50 per cent. or say 6·25 per cent. for each advance of 1*d.* and to meet these variations my Committee venture to suggest that the sliding scale be based on a reduction in the currency rates of 5 per cent. for each advance of 1*d.* in the sterling value of the rupee, or *vice versa*, which while giving the public some relief would provide a margin of safety for the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee.

Commending this matter to your early attention.—I have, etc.

A. DUNCUM,
Secretary

---

No. 1218/185/T of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 31*st* October 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send you the attached copies of correspondence which has passed between the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and the Ceylon Government in connection with the cost of foreign telegrams and to state that my Committee desire strongly to support the case that has been put forward for an adjustment of these rates on the basis of the present sterling value of the rupee.

2. I am to express a hope that this matter will receive the serious attention of the Bombay Government and that a representation to the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Committee on the lines of the enclosed letters, will be made as soon as possible. I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1255/185/T of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 7th November 1919.

The SECRETARY,
CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Colombo.

DEAR SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo and in reply to state that my Committee have addressed the Bombay Government strongly supporting the case put forward by you for an adjustment of the cost of foreign telegrams on the basis of the present sterling value of the rupee.—

Yours faithfully,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

COLOMBO, 29th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 7th instant and my Committee are very glad to note that you have addressed the Bombay Government strongly supporting our request for a reduction of the cost of foreign telegrams.—Yours faithfully.,

A. DUNCUM,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX U-4.

## DELAYS TO COMMERCIAL CABLES.

Telegram, dated 29th January 1919.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Delhi.

Committee Bombay Chamber would draw special attention to great delays in transmission of cables from England. Bombay commercial houses are receiving messages ten days after despatch

whilst unimportant and even undesirable press cables appear to be coming through in 48 hours. Committee respectfully submit matter should receive urgent attention.

---

No. 639-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 21st February 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

*Delays to Cables.*

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to hand you herewith a copy of a representation which the Committee have made to the Government of India on this subject.

2. The delays to foreign cables are now so serious that in the opinion of the Committee it is very desirable that all the Indian Chambers should move with regard to them. I am accordingly to suggest that, if you are in agreement with this view you should immediately telegraph to that effect to the Government of India.—

Yours faithfully,
H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

---

No. 634-1919.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, 20th February 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1461/D, dated 14th February 1919, on the subject of the abnormal delay in the transmission of cables between India and the United Kingdom.

2. Reuter's message of 5th February to which you refer had not escaped the attention of the Committee who fully realise the altogether exceptional difficulties under which the Eastern Telegraph Co. is working. But the delays to cables are now and have

been for some time so very serious that every possible effort must be made to remove them. Since the cessation of hostilities the position has been growing steadily worse. Instead of the improvement in telegraphic communication which was generally anticipated the reverse has proved to be the case. It may be that the break-down mentioned in the Reuter message is largely responsible for the trouble. For the enormous increase as compared with 1913 in the work thrown upon the Eastern Co., cannot have operated specially since November last. But whatever the cause may be the fact remains that at the present time, business with the United Kingdom is practically stopped because of the impossibility of getting a return cable through in less than a fortnight or three weeks. And this unfortunate state of affairs has arisen at precisely the time when merchants all over the world are endeavouring to resume their normal commercial operations.

3. Moreover, it now appears that the delays are not confined to the traffic between India and Europe only. Within the last few days a case has been brought to the notice of the Chamber in which a Calcutta firm of merchants telegraphed to Durban on the 6th February. Their correspondents replied on the 10th, but the message was not received in Calcutta until the 18th. Another cable despatched from Durban on the 11th February was also delivered on the 18th. These cases suggest that the difficulties are extending. The break-down on the Eastern Co.'s cables does not presumably affect messages to South Africa. Nor does it seem to be likely that Government traffic between India and the Union is heavy. The Committee are unable to offer any suggestion as to the causes of the delay; and they think that the matter is one which ought to be enquired into.

4. As regards the United Kingdom, it would appear to be essential that, if the number of lines of communication cannot now be increased, an effort should be made to restrict the traffic. There is a general impression in commercial circles that State telegrams are apt to be both longer and more numerous than is necessary; but the Committee have no evidence on which to base such a statement. That the war must of necessity have greatly increased the Government traffic is obvious. But now that the urgency is less

it is imperative that every effort should be made to keep down both the number and the length of priority messages. This aspect of the matter has no doubt already engaged the attention of Government. Another suggestion which has been put forward is that press messages should be curtailed. The Committee have ertainly no wish to propose that the supply of news to the Indians press which is always scanty, should be reduced. But at the present time it is of the very highest importance in the interests of the trade of the country, that commercial telegrams should be handled expeditiously. For the strenoous efforts that merchants all over the Empire are making to re-establish their businesses will be largely nullified unless telegraphic communication can be restored. The Committee feel therefore that they cannot too strongly urge the Government of India to represent the position to the home authorities, and to press for an immediate enquiry with a view to the prompt introduction of whatever remedial measures may be possible.—I have, etc.,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 27th February 1919.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Delhi.

Committee Bombay Chamber strongly support Bengal Chamber's representation to your Department dated 20th instant in connection with delays in transmission of cables between India and United Kingdom.

---

No. 1003.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, the 17th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your telegram, dated the 27th February 1919, regarding the delays in the transmission of cables, I am directed to say that the Government of India fully realise the difficulty of

the position. The despatch of State telegrams is restricted to the utmost, and all possible channels of communications, including wireless, are being utilised. It should be understood, however, that the present congestion is world wide, and does not affect India alone.

2. With regard to the proposals which have been made to curtail press messages, I am to say that the Government of India are informed that press traffic is very small as compared with commercial traffic, and does not materially affect the present congestion. No priority is given to press traffic except to circular world press messages which serve many countries simultaneously.

3. Proposals to give priority to important business cables have also been carefully considered. But the Government of India are of opinion that it would be impossible for any authority to examine and determine the relative importance of private messages.

4. I am to add that the Departments of Government are again being reminded to watch for every opportunity to reduce the length and number of the telegrams issued by them.—I have, etc.,

D. N. STRATHIE,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 349/72/T. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th March 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the reply given by the Hon'ble the Member for Commerce and Industry to the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg's question in the Indian Legislative Council on the 19th instant in connection with the delays in the transmission of commercial and private cables between England and India. I am to state that conditions instead of improving are growing steadily worse and my Committee would therefore be much obliged if the Government of India could furnish them with any figures showing

whether their instructions to their Officers to economise in the use of the cables have effected any reduction in the number of words sent over the cables on Government account and if so the extent of such reduction.—I have, etc.

H. ROYAL,
*for* Secretary.

---

No. 1641.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

SIMLA, the 8th April 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 349/72, dated the 26th March, I am directed to say that the Government of India have arranged for a periodical census of foreign cables issued by the Departments of Government. Government must, however, decline to give you detailed information on a matter for which they are solely responsible.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

---

TELEGRAM No. 827/72,, dated 7th July 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Simla.

With a view to lessening the cable delays which are now rendering trade and shipping in many directions almost impossible the Bombay Chamber urge Government of India to cable the Home Government strongly supporting the demand now being pressed in Parliament for the immediate abolition of censorship and for permission to resume use of private codes at least as between India and Great Britain, British Dependencies and America.

No. 5217.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, the 12th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your telegram, dated the 7th July 1919, I am directed to invite your attention to the statement made by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on the 7th July, which was reported in Reuter's telegrams of the 10th July. A copy is attached for easy reference. It will be seen that His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the importance of withdrawing the censorship and permitting the use of private codes at the earliest possible date, and that relaxation of the present restrictions is imminent.

2. It will also be observed that it has been found impossible to combine a certain degree of censorship with the use of private codes. It would also be impossible to introduce any partial relaxation between India, Great Britain, British dependencies and America, as suggested by your Chamber. Cable traffic is governed by international convention, and it would not be possible for His Majesty's Government to remove the censorship on certain lines, and retain it on others affecting Allied and Neutral States.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

---

REUTER'S, GOVERNMENT AND PRESS TELEGRAMS.

No. 54.

BOMBAY, July 10th, 1919, 8-45 hours.

LONDON, July 7th.—In Commons, at question time, heavy delays to cable traffic, especially as regards Far East, were criticised. Attention was directed to fact that British business interests were being prejudiced. In reply, Illingworth pointed out that delay in case of outward full rate cables to Egypt, India and Far East had recently been reduced by a day, but homeward traffic

had not yet been accelerated and transmission was taking 5 to 7 days owing to volume of traffic and continued interruption of important cable in Mediterranean. Every effort was being made to restore cable and repairs might be expected at an early date. He could not add anything as regards service to Canada and South Africa to reply given on July 3rd. There was a scheme afoot for extended wireless facilities which he hoped would be carried out shortly. It should extend wireless very considerably. As regards proposed abolition of cable censorship number of members drew attention to disabilities under which British overseas trade was languishing. Churchill said he regretted that it had been found impossible to combine a certain degree of censorship with use of private codes but relaxation of present restrictions was necessarily imminent. "If" he said "it is prolonged for a few weeks more, it is only because general state of world makes it difficult to give up supervising and controlling these activities."

---

TELEGRAM No. 3655-1919, dated 18th October 1919.

From—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

We have telegraphed Commerce as follows, begins:—3620.—Committee desire invite urgent attention of Government to serious delays again occurring in the transmission of cables between United Kingdom and India. Notice in yesterday's press gives period of delay in cables from London to Bombay as one day for full rates, two days for deferred, but cables received here yesterday bear dates 13th and 14th and delay Bombay to London is far more serious. Chamber strongly urge immediate action to improve position as recurrence of delays is serious handicap to commercial and public interests generally. Ends. And also as follows, begins:—My 3620 of to-day regarding delays in transmision of foreign telegrams Committee also invite attention to similar delays in inland messages. For some time it has been practically impossible to get reply from places like Bombay on same day. Committee trust Government will be able to take such action as will expedite service. Ends. Trust your Chamber will support.

TELEGRAM No. 1183/72/T., dated 20th October 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Simla.

Bombay Chamber strongly supports representation of Bengal Chamber regarding serious delays occurring in transmission of both home and inland telegrams. Our experience of time entailed by messages between United Kingdom and India widely diverges from that notified in press. London to Bombay instead of taking one day is taking at least three days and we deprecate announcements being made inconsistent with facts as they militate against efforts towards improvement. A continuance of present extremely unsatisfactory conditions seriously damaging to trade interests and results among many other serious consequences in delays to shipping. This Chamber urges that no effort and no expense be spared to bring about immediate improvement especially having regard to imminence of an extremely busy export season when conditions are bound to get worse unless working of service can be placed forthwith on a better footing.

---

TELEGRAM No. 8747, dated 22nd October 1919.

From—Secretary to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Simla.

To—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Following Telegram sent to Bengal Chamber of Commerce begins: your telegram No. 3620, dated eighteenth following public notice issued on sixteenth, begins: owing to cable interruptions in the Red Sea delays on cablegrams both Homewards and Outwards especially Homeward deferreds will be temporarily increased until restoration effected, ends. Government are enquiring regarding discrepancies between actual and announced delays and delays in Inland Telegrams, ends.

No. 1222/72/T of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 3rd November 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your telegram No. 8747, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding delays to outward and inward cables and to state in connection therewith that my Committee wish to reiterate their urgent request for a general speeding up of both these services. Since the receipt of your telegram under reply, the position has become much worse and delays now extend to six days. My Committee trust the Government of India will continue to give this matter their close attention and in the meantime the result of your enquiries regarding the discrepancies between actual and announced delays is awaited with interest. —I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 24-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

DELHI, the 8th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your telegrams No. 3620 and No. 3647, dated the 18th October 1919, in which you complain—

(1) that serious delays are again occurring in the transmission of cables between the United Kingdom and India;

(2) that the delay in transmission notified in the press on the 17th October was less than the actual delay;

(3) that there are similar delays in the transmission of inland telegrams.

2. Regarding your first complaint, as already stated in this Department's telegram No. 8747, dated the 22nd October 1919, to your address, the recent increase in the delay in the transmission of cables between the United Kingdom and India is due to interruptions in the Red Sea. The Government of India have now been informed by the General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Bombay, that the cable that was unworkable has been restored, but that two others are faulty and may be temporarily interrupted later for removal of faults. The General Superintendent expressed the hope that there would now be a gradual reduction in the Homeward delay, but feared that the delay in Outward traffic would continue for some time longer owing to congestion *via* the Mediterranean route, consequent on the interruption of the Mauritius-Rodrigues section of the Australian route *via* the Cape.

3. With regard to your second complaint, the General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Bombay, reports that the 'delay advice' which he issued on the 15th October was worded as follows:—

> "Transit Times. Bombay to London. Full rate 2¼ days Deferreds 6¼ days. Outward delays practically the same."

This was interpreted as meaning that the outward delays were practically the same as previously, but the General Superintendent now explains that the notice was intended to mean that outward delays were practically the same as Homeward delays.

4. With regard to your third complaint I am to say that the delays in the transmission of inland telegrams were due to interruptions and heavy pressure of traffic. As your Chamber is aware, the import of stores necessary for the normal development of the Telegraph Department has been suspended during the years of the war, and there is much lee-way to be made up. The Government of India have already sanctioned the provision of extra wires between Bombay and Calcutta and other important centres, which, it is hoped, will greatly reduce delays.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 25-D.

Copy forwarded to other Chambers of Commerce.

By order,

G. L. CORBETT,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

# APPENDIX **U-5.**

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, 28th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay,

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter this Chamber has addressed to the Government of India on the subject of connecting India with the United Kingdom by means of wireless telegraphy, thus reducing the pressure on cable traffic and affording a more perfect service.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, 28th November 1919.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to your letter No. 24-D., dated November 8th, 1919, dealing with the great delay that has been for some time past, and is still, prevalent in cable communications.

2. It will be realised that delay in cable communications is detrimental to commerce, and therefore not in the best interests of India.

3. It is apparent from paragraph 2 of your letter under notice that prospects of improvement in the cable service in the near future are remote, owing to the defective state of the Red Sea cables.

4. The Committee of this Chamber are therefore of opinion that the question of an efficient system of Wireless Telegraphy connecting India with England, which has often been suggested, should be removed from the theoretical to the practical stage and installed in the very near future, so that India shall not be cut off for lengthy intervals from England, as has been the case of late. A dual system of wireless and cable would certainly be welcome, and my Committee will be glad if the Government of India will strongly press this view on the Secretary of State for India as a matter of urgency.—I have, etc.,

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

---

No. 1380/198/W. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th December 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—My Committee have received the copy of the letter from the Burma Chamber of Commerce to your Department, dated the 28th ultimo, regarding the advisability of connecting India with the United Kingdom by means of wireless telegraphy.

2. Having regard to the present delay in cable communications and the remote prospects of improvement in that direction in the near future my Committee desire strongly to support the argument advanced by the Burma Chamber in favour of a dual system of wireless and cable communication and they trust that the suggestion will receive the urgent and careful consideration due to it as a matter of public expediency.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1377/198/W. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 11th December 1919.

The SECRETARY, BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Rangoon.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter which your Chamber had addressed to the Government of India on the subject of connecting India with the United Kingdom by means of wireless telegraphy.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are in agreement with the arguments advanced by your Chamber in the letter above referred to and they have accordingly addressed the Commerce and Industry Department in support thereof.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

---

No. 9905.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, the 19th December 1919.

The SECRETARY,
BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—In continuation of the letter from this Department No. 9795, dated the 9th December 1919, I am directed to say that the Government of India fully recognise the importance of efficient wireless telegraphic communications between India and the United Kingdom, and have under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the present wireless system. As your Chamber is probably aware, the development of wireless telegraphy in India is complicated by difficult questions of atmospherics, which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. At the instance of the Government of India, a special staff of wireless experts has been engaged by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in England, and is expected to arrive in India very shortly.—I have, etc.,

J. C. NIXON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 9906.

A copy is forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with reference to his letter No. 1380/188, dated the 11th December 1919.

By order, etc.,
J. C. NIXON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

# APPENDIX V.

## CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

No. 7526.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, the 19th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to address you on the subject of the development of Civil Aviation in India. The Government of India are advised that at the present stage of development any scheme of air transport should be governed by two main principles, which I am now briefly to explain.

2. Firstly, by far the most costly part of air transport is maintenance, and security requires that the maintenance service should be of the highest efficiency. But the speed of aircraft is so great, and the range so wide, that a single maintenance organisation will serve a very large area. The Government of India are, in fact, advised that maintenance centres at seven places, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Nagpur and Rangoon, would be sufficient for the service of all probable routes in India and Burma. Moreover, when once the necessary maintenance centres have been established, the machines for further expansion can be added without greatly increasing the cost of upkeep.

Owing to the high cost of maintenance, therefore, it is desirable that the utmost advantage should be taken of the inherent features of air transport, namely speed and range, in order that maintenance centres may develop their full power. On the other hand if maintenance centres are unnecessarily duplicated, the prospect of financial success will be seriously prejudiced.

Thus, the first principle is that a large organisation with a few well placed maintenance centres is economically more sound than several small organisations involving many maintenance services.

3. Secondly, the development of aircraft is now very rapid and types of machines and engines are constantly changing. The cost of maintenance is reduced proportionately by the speed and endurance of the machines used, which affect, in particular, the engine overhaul for distance flown, the life of the machine, fuel distribution, the number of aerodromes required, and personnel and workshops. It is important, therefore, that an air transport organisation should be absolutely free in its choice of machines.

The second principle, then, is that an air transport organisation should not be dependent on any particular aircraft construction company.

4. In accordance with these two principles, the Government of India, after taking the best technical advice available, are inclined to the opinion that civil aviation will best be developed in India by the grant of a monopoly for a term of years for the carriage of mails by air, throughout India and Burma, to a single air transport company, which should be independent of any particular aircraft construction company. The monopoly would be limited to the carriage of mails, and the postal rates would be fixed by Government. The company would have a free hand in fixing rates for the carriage of other goods and passengers in open competition with any other companies which might be established for such traffic. It must be recognised, however, that a mail monopoly company, with a well organised system of maintenance centres, would probably be able to shut out competition for other traffic, unless it abused its position.

5. The terms of such a monopoly will require careful consideration and discussion with the commercial interests concerned. It is

suggested that you should place this letter before the members of your Chamber, and that any firms or groups of firms which are interested in the development of civil aviation in India should then communicate to this Department, as a basis for discussion, the conditions which would be agreeable to them. Any such communication would, of course, be treated as confidential, if so desired.

6. I am to add that Major-General Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K. C. M. G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Royal Air Force, Middle East, will be visiting Bombay about the end of this month and will be glad to discuss the question with interested firms. It has also been arranged that an officer of his staff should supply any technical information which they may require. Of course, before any business proposal is actually made firms or individuals concerned will take independent advice and seek independent assistance.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1266/177/A of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th November 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 7526, dated 19th September last, in connection with Civil Aviation, I am directed to inform you that on the afternoon of the 7th instant, Major General Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and Colonel Neville attended a special meeting of members of this Chamber interested in this subject and explained to them the possibilities of Civil Aviation in India, amplifying to some extent the very brief outline of Government's views as contained in your letter above referred to.

2. My Committee consider it desirable that Government, in order that all interested should have time to communicate with their principals at home with a view to formulating proposals

should fix a date for receiving applications for the Indian monopoly; and, when announcing this date, should state that no decision will be arrived at until after all applications, which are received within the period allowed, have been duly considered.

3. Having regard to the importance of an early decision, my Committee suggest that the date so fixed should be May 1st, 1920.

4. In view of the considerations involved, my Committee concur in Government's opinion that the objects in view would be best and most efficiently attained by granting the right to carry the Air Mails for the whole of India to a single Transport Company; but they are unable to agree that it is desirable to insist that this Company should not be associated with Air Craft Manufacturers. My Committee are very doubtful, even if it were considered desirable, if it would be possible to prevent those interested in Air Craft Manufacture from becoming shareholders of any Company formed and eventually securing a controlling power in that Company.

5. The main reason for desiring a Company independent of manufacturers, as explained by General Salmond, is apparently in order to prevent the service being dependent upon a single type of machine, which might not be the best ; but, my Committee are doubtful if any disadvantage which could reasonably be apprehended from such a circumstance would be sufficient to warrant Government in depriving the Company, at the present indeterminate state of air transport, of the invaluable experience, resources and support of the manufacturers.

6. I am to request that, if possible, Government will kindly state the extent of the subsidy or guarantee which they are prepared to concede. My Committee would also appreciate a definite pronouncement with regard to Aerodromes, Meteorological Stations, Wireless Stations, Lighthouses, and other necessary structures.

7. It is presumed that Government will provide Aerodromes throughout the country for the use of the Military Authorities the Company holding the Mail Contract and such other people as Government may determine, and my Committee would be glad to know if the Company holding the contract would have special rights to the use of the Aerodromes, and if they would be put on specially favourable terms as regards rent, charges, &c. It

is further presumed that the workshops and other requisite buildings will have to be built by the Company holding the Mail Contract, and that the Company will be free to make their own arrangements with the public or with other Companies for the use thereof.

8. My Committee understand that the Meteorological Stations, Wireless Stations and Lighthouses will be owned, maintained and controlled by Government.

9. In view of the importance attached in many quarters to the early commencement of an Air Mail Service, my Committee trust that Government are already taking steps to acquire and prepare the necessary landing grounds, etc.

10. My Committee are advised that Government are compiling Flying Rules for India, and as these must necessarily be of material interest to the members of this Chamber who are now considering Civil Aviation in India, I am to suggest that the draft rules be published for information at the earliest possible moment.

11. It is understood that Government will retain the right to take over the Company's Machines and Staff, etc., on payment, in the event of an emergency, and my Committee would be glad of some indication of the basis of remuneration contemplated by Government.

12. It is also understood that Government propose to stipulate that one of the Directors of the Company shall be a Government officer nominated by Government, who would have the right to refer the question of the type or types of machine, being or to be used, for the opinion of the Air Board; the Air Board on such representation to have the right to forbid the use of a certain type or types of machine. My Committee desire as full information as Government can give them regarding what is proposed in this respect and what powers of veto or control Government would desire to vest in the Air Board, and meanwhile they defer expressing any opinion on the point, beyond saying that such powers seem to them to be neither necessary nor desirable.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

# APPENDIX W-1.

## INSURANCE OF NATIVE SAILING CRAFT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TUTICORIN, 6th December 1918.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The important question of the insurance of native sailing craft has been occupying the attention of this Chamber for some time past and owners of local craft, who have built at the request of Government to assist the coastal trade of this country, are anxious that this question should be taken up by the various Chambers of Commerce. Marine Insurance Companies in India who have been addressed in the matter state that there is no market at all for hull insurance of any kind for native sailing craft.

The matter, we understand, was before the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association quite recently, but as there were no facilities for dealing with such business nothing eventuated. The opinion however was expressed that this was essentially a case where the Government of India might introduce a scheme whereby they themselves would insure such risks as the Home Government have done in the case of cargo and hulls of steamers against war risk.

The matter we think is of importance, and we propose addressing Government in the matter and obtaining an expression of their views.

Government have been very earnest in pushing the matter of the building of native craft and under these circumstances we consider that builders who in most cases have invested considerable funds are entitled to every reasonable protection.—Yours faithfully,

DUNCAN REVIE,
Chairman.

No. 72/36/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 18th January 1919.

The CHAIRMAN, TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tuticorin.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 6th ultimo, regarding insurance of native sailing craft and to state in reply that my Committee agree with the views expressed at the meeting of the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association to the effect that the Government of India might introduce a scheme under which these risks could be insured.

2. My Committee are prepared to support a representation which would outline a well considered scheme, and if your Chamber proposes to address Government, my Committee will be glad if you will send them a copy of your letter.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX W-2.

### FIRE ON S.S. "DARA."

No. M. D. 7/731.

THE MOGUL LINE,
BOMBAY, 9th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The recent very serious fire on our S.S. "Dara" has drawn our attention to the fact that the arrangements for meeting a contingency of this nature on a steamer lying in the harbour are very inadequate. There appear to be sufficient water boats and other Port Trust craft capable of putting up a sufficient number of hoses with an efficient pressure of water, but these craft are only manned with ordinary lascars who are neither trained to deal with fires nor equipped with necessary boots, helmets, axes, etc. In the

case of the "Dara" a detachment of the Municipal Fire Brigade were sent off under a foreman, but they did not appear to have authority over the disposition of all the craft in attendance. For instance, several large tugs belonging to a shipping firm in Bombay were in attendance, but might have been more effective had their efforts been more co-ordinated with the B. P. T. boats. We think it very essential, therefore, that a detachment of the Fire Brigade under an experienced European foreman, should be expressly detailed for fires amongst shipping in the harbour, and that this detachment should be considered in charge of all craft, whether Municipal or private who are ordered out to the particular fire, within of course the limits and ordering of the fire appliances, the berthing alongside being left to the Masters or Serangs. It is suggested that the craft told off to attend vessels on fire should be equipped with thoroughly modern fire extinguishing appliances, and Oxy-acetylene Plant (for cutting holes in the ship's deck or hull plating to get at the immediate seat of the fire). The Chief of the Fire Brigade and his assistants should be acquainted with this plant and its upkeep, and should also be sufficiently acquainted with the construction of ships, to carry on the work intelligently. It is quite essential for the Fire Brigade to supply men for manning the hoses used as the craft mentioned do not carry sufficient men for this purpose, nor can unequipped lascars board a vessel on fire for the purpose of playing hoses in often very dangerous positions. A second and even more important point is, that whatever detachment is detailed for this work should be in two sections, one section being held in reserve for the purpose of relieving the other, after they have had, say a whole night on duty.

To illustrate the importance of this point, we cite the case of the "Dara." The Fire Brigade put off about 7 p.m. on the 14th ultimo, and remained until about noon of the 15th, quite as long a period as men can be expected to keep efficient, especially in arduous work. From the 15th to the 16th no Fire Brigade was on board at all, until at this Company's request the Port Officer arranged for a further requisition from the Municipal Brigade. It was during this period when the vessel was left unattended that the fire, thought to be more or less under control, rapidly extended

forward and burnt out the whole fore-part of the vessel, the unscientific efforts of the water boat lascars being chiefly directed to playing upon the ship's side, rather than right down in the ship's holds, where in point of fact, they were unequipped to go within effective distance. Summarising the lesson of the "Dara" we are strongly of opinion that (i) a co-ordinated arrangement should be worked out to deal with similar contingencies; (ii) that all available resources should be under the charge of one man experienced in dealing with large fires; and (iii) that relays both as to supervision and Fire Brigade lascars should be arranged so as to maintain constant attendance in efficient force until the fire is brought under full control. These measures would, in our opinion, have almost certainly saved the fore-part of the "Dara" from and including the No. 1 Hold, together with cargo therein stowed.

We think you will agree that the matter vitally affects the Shipping using the port of Bombay; and we shall be much obliged if you will kindly represent the case to the authorities concerned.—Yours faithfully,

T. W. DOWDING,
*Director*, TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

---

No. 742/140/F. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 17th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed to this Chamber by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., of Bombay, in connection with fire-extinguishing appliances in the Harbour and to request that the Port Trust will give this matter their earnest consideration.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 4310/P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 742/140, dated 17th June 1919, forwarding copy of a representation addressed to your Chamber by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., regarding the arrangements for dealing with fires on board vessels in the Bombay Harbour, I am directed to submit the following report for the information of your Chamber.

2. Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s allegation that the existing Port Trust arrangements are very inadequate cannot be admitted. Approximately half the Port Trust flotilla,—*vide* list enclosed,—are fitted with fire pumps and are capable of discharging about 300 tons of water in an hour, which is sufficient for all requirements. The records of the past 35 years show that there have been very few cases of fires on steamers in the Harbour which were not got under within a very short time with the Port Trust appliances.

3. Directly a fire is reported the Port Officer, Assistant Port Officer, Harbour Master and Dock Masters, with the available Port Trust craft equipped with fire-extinguishing appliances proceed to the spot with the utmost despatch, and the necessary operations are carried out under the orders and personal supervision of the Port Officer and his assistants. A large number of steam launches also remain in attendance with relief crews from the Docks and elsewhere.

4. I am to say that the Port Officer, who was in charge of the fire operations on the S.S. "Dara", does not admit Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s contention that owing to the vessel being left unattended the fire rapidly extended forward. The Port Officer states that the fire started in No. 3 hold and spread to No. 2, which was already badly on fire when the Port Trust craft were requisitioned. It was found impossible to get forward on account of the saloon and bridge deck being ablaze and owing to the intense heat the men could not get past the fire

in No. 2 to work at No. 1 hold, nor could the Port Trust craft come alongside the "Dara" with safety forward of No. 2 hold. Had the "Dara" been beached and scuttled, the fire in No. 1 hold could have been effectively dealt with, but although to beach a vessel in this Harbour presents no difficulties it is a very different matter to get her afloat again without damage. The very small amount of structural damages sustained in comparison to the extent of the fire goes to prove that the steps taken were the best possible under the circumstances, and I may mention that the Principal Naval Transport Officer, East Indies, who was competent to judge the difficulties the Port Officer and his Staff had to contend with, was highly satisfied with the good results attained and requested the Chairman to convey his commendation and thanks to the Port Officer and his assistants.

5. With regard to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s suggestion that the Municipality should employ a European foreman expressly to take charge of the Municipal Fire Brigade when attending fires on boardships in the Harbour, I am to say there is no objection as far as the Port Trust is concerned; but the Fire Brigade Officer would have no jurisdiction over the men in charge of Port Trust craft in regard to the handling of their vessels. The hose at the seat of the fire would be in charge of the Fire Brigade, who should also be responsible for reliefs of firemen if necessary, but the Fire Brigade foreman would have to work under the Port Officer, whose duty it is to superintend the operations under Section 28 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

6. With regard to the proposal that oxy-acetylene plant for cutting holes in ships' decks or hull plating should be kept on board one of the Port Trust vessels which attend at fires, the Trustees' Chief Engineer reports that unless such plant is frequently in use it is very likely to be found out of order when actually required. Oxy-acetylene plant is in use in the Port Trust Workshops and at most of the works adjacent to the Docks which undertake ships' repairs, so that it is easily available if required.—I have, etc.,

W. R. S. SHARPE,

Secretary.

*Accompaniment to Bombay Port Trust Secretary's letter No. P. 4310, dated 27th September 1919.*

Statement of vessels which have pumps for extinguishing fires on board.

| Vessel's name. | No. of pumps. | No. of gallons discharged per minute with each pump. | No. of hoses attached to them at one time. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PORT OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT. | | |
| S. A. H. & F. E. "Grappler" .. | 1 | 500 | 6 | 2½" hoses. |
| S. W. B. "Princess II" | 1 | 436 | 6 | " |
| S. T. "Rose" .. | 1 | 1,000 | 6 | " |
| | | CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Dredger "Pholas" .. | 1 | 400 | 6 | 2½" hoses. |
| Hopper barge "Gull" .. | 1 | 450 | 5 | " |
| Hopper barge "Heron" .. | 1 | 450 | 5 | " |

No. 1126/140/ F. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 1st October 1919.

The MANAGING AGENTS, THE MOGUL LINE,

Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to your letter No. M. D. 7/731 of the 9th June regarding the fire on the S.S. "Dara", I am directed to forward for your information the attached copy of a letter received from the Bombay Port Trust on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. M. D. 8/249.

THE MOGUL LINE,
BOMBAY, 9th October, 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge your No. 1126/140 of the 1st instant enclosing copy of letter received from the Bombay Port Trust on the subject of the fire on the S.S. "Dara" in May last, for which we are obliged.

We now enclose copy of a letter in reply which we have forwarded direct to the Trust, for your information.—We have, etc.,

For and on behalf of Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.,
T. W. DOWDING (Director),
Managing Agents.

---

No. M. D. 8/248.

THE MOGUL LINE,
BOMBAY, 9th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PORT TRUST, BALLARD ROAD,
Bombay.

SIR,—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have furnished us with a copy of your letter to them replying to our representations to the Chamber on the subject of the recent fire on board the S.S. "Dara" in Bombay Harbour.

2. We would point out, however, that our representations were not written in a spirit of complaint, but rather to take advantage of the lessons which such serious casualties almost invariably teach in putting before the Chamber, such suggestions as appeared to us likely to be of assistance in the event of similar future contingencies, and we should be sorry to think that the Port Officer's staff are under the impression that their efforts on this occasion were not fully appreciated by ourselves.

3. The difficulties of dealing with so serious a fire afloat were fully realised at the time, but on the other hand there is no doubt that the fire made its greatest movement forward after the first outbreak, and when the Municipal Fire Brigade had been withdrawn, thus leaving the direction of the hose to the personnel of the various craft alongside. The Fire Brigade returned to the

steamer later on, but the temporary lull in the operations rendered it impossible then to save the fore-part of the vessel, to which we might mention that damage to the extent of nine lakhs was done. It was this circumstance which caused them to advocate the system of continuous relays of Municipal Firemen, who, as you inform us, would be under the direction of the Port Officer.—We have, etc.,

For and on behalf of Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.,

T. W. DOWDING (Director),

Managing Agents.

---

No. 1177/140/W. of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 17th October 1919.

Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LTD.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. M. D. 8/249, dated 9th instant, regarding the recent fire on the S.S. "Dara" and to state in connection therewith that my Committee will be pleased if you will kindly send them a copy of any further letter you may receive from the Bombay Port Trust on this subject.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

---

# APPENDIX W-3.

## IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS.

No. 536-W of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of the Notification of the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 76, dated 27th De-

cember 1918, publishing rules for the assessment of compensation for vessels impressed under the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, and to state that this Government has been asked to submit for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council the name of the person or persons who are considered to be suitable for nomination as Government representative on the Board of Arbitration at Bombay. The names of Sir T. W. Birkett, Mr. J. H. Fyfe and Mr. Nigel F. Paton were accordingly recommended to, and approved by, the Government of India. These gentlemen, however, have expressed their inability to serve on the Board in that capacity. The Port Officer, Bombay, proposes that instead of appointing a permanent member on the Board for all arbitrations the shipping firms may be called upon to nominate one member to serve on the Board as each case comes up for arbitration. If this course is adopted, the same person will not necessarily dispose of all the cases and thus the work will be distributed among the shipping firms in Bombay. By adopting the original scheme of appointing a permanent member there is always the possibility of such person not being able to attend when actually required on account of sickness, absence, etc. It is therefore considered that the Port Officer's proposal will be found more suitable, and I am to inquire whether the Chamber approves the adoption of this course.

2. I am to say that a Board of Arbitration is to be constituted at an early date at Bombay for the purpose of settling the compensation payable on account of the steamers 'Sant Tookaram' and 'San Francisco Xavier' belonging to the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, who have declined to accept the terms of hire offered to them by Government for these vessels. If the course proposed in paragraph 1 above is accepted, I am to request you to invite your Chamber to nominate a person from one of the shipping firms in Bombay to serve as Government representative on the Board and to submit his name to Government for approval.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

*For* Under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th January 1919.

No. 8-*W*.—The following notification by the Government of India, Marine Department, is republished :—

"SHIPS.

No. 76, dated Delhi, the 27th December 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 5 of the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914 (II of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the assessment of compensation for vessels impressed under the said Ordinance :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Impressment of Vessels (Compensation) Rules, 1918.

Definitions.

2. In these rules—

'Board' means a Board of Arbitration constituted under rule 3 and, in the case of any act to be done or decision taken, the majority of the members of that Board.

'The Ordinance' means the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914, as continued by the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

'Port of impressment' in reference to any vessel means the port where such vessel was impressed under the Ordinance, provided that in the case of vessels impressed in any port of Burma other than Rangoon, the port of impressment shall be deemed to be Rangoon.

Compensation to be assessed by Board of Arbitration.

3. In default of agreement as to the compensation payable under the Ordinance in respect of any vessel impressed thereunder, such compensation shall be assessed by a Board of Arbitration to be constituted in the case of each vessel. The Board shall consist of three persons of whom one shall be a Judge of the High Court or Chief Court exercising jurisdiction at the port of impressment and shall be nominated by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge

of such High Court or Chief Court; one shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, and one by the owner of the vessel.

Any Judge nominated under this rule shall be deemed to be so nominated for every arbitration held at such port.

Place of sitting.

4. The arbitration shall be held in every case at the port of impressment, provided that if the principal place of business of the owner of the vessel is at any one of the following ports, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta or Rangoon, and the vessel was not impressed at such port, it shall be held either at the port of impressment or at such port, at the option of the owner.

Notice to owner.

5. In the case of any vessel in respect of which compensation is to be assessed under these rules the Governor-General in Council shall, as soon as may be after publication thereof, cause to be forwarded to the owner by registered post a notice calling upon him within one month—

(*a*) to nominate a person to act as arbitrator on his behalf;

(*b*) to communicate the name and address of the person so nominated by him to such office of Government as may be specified for that purpose in the notice; and

(*c*) if he is entitled to an option under rule 4, to inform such Officer where he desires the arbitration to be held.

Procedure in case of failure by owner to nominate.

6. If on the expiration of one month after the receipt of such notice by him or at his principal place of business, the owner has not so nominated and communicated the name and address of his arbitrator, or if such arbitrator, when notified of the place and time where and when the arbitration is to be held, is unwilling or unable to act the Board may be completed by nomination by the Governor-General in Council, and a Board so constituted shall be deemed to have been constituted in accordance with the provisions of rule 3.

Procedure during arbitration.

7. The Board shall determine the procedure to be followed at the arbitration, and may hear, or refuse to hear, counsel for the parties as it may think fit.

8. In determining the compensation to be paid to the owner of a vessel, the Board shall not be bound to have regard to the rate of profit earned by the vessel at the time of, or immediately prior to its impressment but shall have regard to the rate of profit usually earned before the war by similar vessels, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive and to any other circumstances of the case.

Compensation how to be determined.

9. The compensation to be awarded may include any sum which the Board may consider to be properly payable to the owner in respect of the costs of the arbitration.

Costs of arbitration.

Provided that no costs shall be included where in the opinion of the Board a reasonable offer of compensation has been made to the owner of the vessel.

10. Every award under these rules shall be made within three months from the constitution of the Board provided that such period may be extended in any case by the Governor-General in Council.

Period within which award is to be made.

11. The Board shall make its award in writing and shall sign the same.

Award to be written and signed.

12. The award shall declare the total amount (if any) to be paid to the owner as compensation and shall be communicated to the parties.

Contents of award.

13. The Board shall have power to correct in an award a clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Correction of clerical mistakes in award.

14. Every award made under these rules shall be final and binding upon the parties and upon all persons claiming under them or either of them.

Finality of award.

(Sd.) A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 709/136/1 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 11th June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 536-W of 1919, dated 29th ultimo, forwarding a set of rules for the assessment of compensation for vessels impressed under the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance. In connection therewith I am to state my Committee approve the Port Officer's proposal as set forth in para. 1 of your letter under reply and they will endeavour to nominate a member to act for Government as each case arises provided the Court will not sit for more than half a day on any one case.

2. For the Board of Arbitration which is to be constituted at an early date, my Committee submit the name of Mr. L. S. Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 728/W of 1919.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter No. 709-136, dated 11th June 1919, and to inquire whether Mr. L. S. Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company of Bombay, whose name has been submitted for nomination on the Board of Arbitration to be held in Bombay for settling compensation payable to the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, for

the Steamers "Sant Tookaram" and "San Francisco Xavier" impressed by Government under the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, has consented to serve in that capacity. On receipt of this information he will be supplied with the statements showing particulars of the abovenamed vessels, the terms of hire offered by Government and the principles on which those terms were based.

2. I am also to request you to invite your Chamber to nominate gentlemen from amongst the Shipping Firms for the settlement of compensation in the following cases:—

| *Vessel.* | *Owner.* |
|---|---|
| S.S. Iran.<br>S.S. Shustar.<br>S.S. Zayani. | The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited. |
| S.L. Nippon. | Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanji and Company. |
| S.S. Abydos. | The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited. |

I am to request that Government may be informed whether the gentlemen so nominated are willing to serve in that capacity.

3. The remuneration to the gentlemen nominated will be Rs. 100 for a full day's sitting and Rs. 50 for a half day's sitting.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO MANKAR,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

---

No. 873/136/1 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 22nd July 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the first para. of your letter No. 728-W., dated 17th instant, I am directed to inform you that Mr. L. S.

Hudson has consented to serve on the Board of Arbitration to which you refer.

2. As regards the nomination of further gentlemen I am to state that your letter under reply has been circulated to the Committee of this Chamber and it is hoped to be able to deal with the matter at to-morrow's meeting.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 895/136/I of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th July 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 728-W, dated 17th instant, inviting this Chamber to nominate gentlemen for the settlement of compensation in certain shipping cases.

2. In reply, I am to state, my Committee desire to submit the following names :—

For the steamers "Iran" "Shustar" & "Zayani." } Mr. D. M. Inglis of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

For the S. S. "Nippon" and the S.S. "Abydon" } Mr. L. S. Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Both these gentlemen have agreed to serve on the Board of Arbitration provided the Court will in no case sit for more than half of any one day.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX W-4.

## PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION OF LINERS FROM ENGLAND.

No. 1060/173/A of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 15th September 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to confirm the following telegram which was sent you on the 12th instant:—

"It has been reported to Committee, Bombay Chamber that "return passages to Bombay of Europeans employed in "commercial offices are being greatly delayed because "Government are taking up all accommodation in "steamers for two or three months for War Office require- "ments. Committee consider these requirements should "be met primarily by means of transports and they "venture on behalf commercial interests strongly to "protest against Government action. Punctual return "of men on leave and arrival of new men is of urgent "importance both for relief of men waiting long deferred "leave and restoring staffs to pre-war numbers and "efficiency. Committee trust Government of India will "take matter up at once with home authorities and do "utmost possible to secure return passages for leave "expired men. Letter following."

2. I am to add my Committee consider it very improper that the whole or greater portion of the available accommodation on liners should be commandeered by Government for War Office or other Government requirements; such a policy may have the most serious consequences for British trade in India.

3. During the War, commercial offices worked at high pressure with minimum staffs and their leave programme became very much in arrears, and inasmuch as most offices allowed as many men as

could possibly be spared to proceed on their overdue leave this year, to work off arrears, they are as badly off now as they were even during the war.

4. My Committee respectfully submit it is idle to expect British firms even to maintain their share of trade in the east let alone take their share in post-war development and expansion, if they are to be handicapped in this manner, and they trust the case will be strongly represented to the home authorities by the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 7363.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, 13th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 12th September 1919. A reply will follow.—I have, etc.,

S. W. BANERJI,
*for* Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 7439.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, 16th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 7363, dated the 13th September 1919, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have telegraphed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India with a view to facilitating the grant of passages to commercial men returning to this country.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India

No. 1141/173.

TELEGRAM, dated 8th October 1919.

From—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—East Indian Section, London Chamber of Commerce, London.

In view of Government's wholesale commandeering outward passenger accommodation Committee Bombay Chamber understand despite facilities recently provided many mercantile men unable obtain passages to India. Position consequently very serious and grave dislocation business and loss trade will result if Government do not arrange that all requiring immediate passages should be enabled arrive here before January. This Chamber urgently requests your Committee after verification to represent matter to Government and do utmost clear position immediately. We fully recognize that military needs must be met, but in opinion this Chamber special chartering should be resorted to on adequate scale without delay.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 13th October 1919.

From—East Indian Section, London Chamber of Commerce.

To—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Your cablegram passages strongest possible representations made India Office and deputation saw President Board of Trade urging his intervention against military commandeering passages. Results as satisfactory as can be expected three extra steamers arranged sailing this month. Will continue pressure ; advise Bengal, Karachi and Punjab Chambers.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 15th October 1919.

From—Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—East Indian Section, London Chamber of Commerce, London.

Cable received regarding passages, many thanks for your services if possible cable names of extra steamers and number of non-official passengers accommodated.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 31st October 1919.

From—London Chamber of Commerce.

To—Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Non-official passengers approximately, *Egypt* and *Kalyan,* seven hundred and fifty men ; *Loyalty,* over three hundred; *Melita,*

about five hundred men and women. Increased facility ordinary lines; advise all other Chambers.

---

# APPENDIX W-5.

---

## PORT DUES ON VESSELS CHARTERED BY GOVERNMENT.

No. 1851.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th November 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to say that the representation made by your Chamber in their letter No. 1298/38, dated the 18th December 1917, regarding the proposal to amend section 2 (*1*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, so as to allow of the levy of port dues on vessels belonging to or chartered by Government was placed before the Government of India. That Government has new arrived at the following decision in the matter, which I am to communicate for the information of your Chamber.

2. The Government of India have carefully considered the views expressed by your Chamber but, in view of the fact that during the continuance of the War most of the Port Trusts raised their dues on private shipping in order to meet the losses incurred by the decrease in such shipping, they are unable to concur with those views. They do not consider that the proposed settlement would now be either fair or reasonable, inasmuch as its effect would merely be to the further benefit of certain Port Trusts, such as those of Bombay and Karachi, which have not suffered by the operations of the War, without assisting the other Port Trusts, such as those of Calcutta and Rangoon, which have suffered heavily by the same operations, and without benefiting shipowners to whom no refunds can now be made, although it is upon them

that the enhanced dues imposed by the Port Trusts have exclusively fallen. The Government of India do not consider, therefore, that any amendment of the law on the lines suggested is at present required.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

# APPENDIX X-1.

## MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TRANSIT SHEDS IN ALEXANDRA DOCK.

COPY OF TELEGRAM, dated 12th June 1919.

From—The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

To—The Quartermaster-General in India, Simla.

"Bombay Docks seriously congested. Every available berth "occupied. Five vessels waiting outside for discharging berths, "three bringing rice for famine distribution. Situation would be "considerably eased if transit sheds 4 and 5 Alexandra Dock "could be placed for time being at Trustees' disposal. Embarkation "Commandant sympathetic and anxious to help, but unable to do "so whilst Government's policy continues of holding large stocks "in Bombay for Afghan operations, which necessitates Embarka-"tion use of these transit sheds for storage purposes. Request "immediate arrangements for storage of such stocks outside "Bombay. Matter of pressing urgency and calling for very "early action. Addressed Q. M. G. Repeated Commerce."

13th June 1919.

No. 1300/B.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, for information and favour of such support of the representation as the Chamber may be able to give.—By order,

C. W. HANSON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 722/146/C.

TELEGRAM, dated 13th June 1919.

From—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—Secretary, Government of India,
Commerce and Industry Department, Simla.

Following telegram has been addressed to you by the Bombay Port Trust message begins :—Bombay Docks seriously congested, every available berth occupied. Five vessels waiting outside for discharging berths, three bringing rice for famine distribution. Situation would be considerably eased if transit sheds 4 and 5 Alexandra Dock could be placed for time being at Trustees' disposal. Embarkation Commandant sympathetic and anxious to help, but unable to do so whilst Government's policy continues of holding large stocks in Bombay for Afghan operations which necessitates Embarkation use of these transit sheds for storage purposes. Request immediate arrangements for storage of such stocks outside Bombay. Matter of pressing urgency and calling for very early action. Addressed Q. M. G. Repeated Commerce. Message ends. Committee of the Chamber give their strongest possible support to the Trust's representation and request the Member of Commerce and Industry to regard the matter as of extreme urgency and importance to the Commerce and Shipping of Bombay. It is understood that the Military authorities could make other storage arrangements if the necessity for so doing was sufficiently forcibly impressed upon them.

---

No. 796/146/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE;
BOMBAY, 27th June 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,—With reference to this Chamber's telegram to your Department, dated 13th instant, regarding the congestion in the Bombay Docks, I am directed to inform you that the Bombay Port Trust who wired to the Quartermaster-General India on the same

subject, have received a reply. My Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly inform them whether the reply from the Quartermaster-General to the Bombay Port Trust was sent after your Department had consulted the military authorities in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 4897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, 4th July 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 796/146, dated the 27th June 1919, I am to say that the answer to the question asked therein is in the affirmative.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 1969-B.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BALLARD ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 29th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of letter No. 1964/B of even date from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, regarding the congestion in the Port Trust Docks and Trade Depôts owing to the continued military occupation of transit berths, warehouses and storage sheds.

2. I am to say that the position was discussed at a meeting of the Port Trust Docks and Bunders Committee held on 24th instant when it was decided to request the Government of Bombay to address an urgent representation to the Government of India on

the subject and at the same time to request the support of your Committee to the representation in view of the very serious congestion which may shortly be anticipated unless the military authorities take immediate steps substantially to reduce their occupations.—I have, etc.,

W. R. S. SHARPE,
Secretary.

---

*Copy of letter No. 1964-B, dated 29th September 1919, from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department.*

"I have the honour to request that your Government may be pleased to address the Government of India in the Army Department on the subject of the continued military occupations at the Alexandra Dock and at Grain Depôt, Mazagon, and the increasing difficulty experienced by the Port Trust authorities in meeting urgent trade requirements for storage.

"2. I enclose for reference copy of a letter to me No. 32033/80 (Q. M. G. 6), dated 26th June 1919, from the Quartermaster-General in India, stating that prior to the recent hostilities on the Frontier, the military authorities had decided to transfer certain supply stocks to Khandwa, in order to relieve the trade congestion caused by the military occupations in Alexandra Dock. The letter concludes by an assurance that relief will be given at the earliest possible date consistent with military exigencies.

"3. Since the termination of hostilities on the Frontier I have addressed an urgent request to the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay, to expedite reduction of the military occupations, but that officer, while fully realising the increasing difficulty the Trustees are faced with in providing berthing and storage facilities for trade requirements, states that no substantial reductions can be made until the present policy of maintaining heavy military reserve stocks in Bombay is changed.

"4. As regards the military occupations of berths, transit sheds and warehouses in Alexandra Dock, I enclose for the information of Government, a statement of vessels delayed in the Harbour during the past three months owing to no transit berths being available. These enforced detentions involve serious loss to the

trade and are the subject of frequent complaints from the shipping authorities at home. Now that the fair season is approaching the number of trade arrivals at this port is increasing daily and the position will shortly become extremely serious unless the military authorities can now carry out their promise to effect substantial reductions in their occupations of berths, transit sheds and warehouses.

"5. It will be obvious to Government that at this juncture in the history of the Empire it is of vital importance that the fullest trade facilities should be afforded by all Port authorities and that any policy which tends to congestion and delay to shipping should be immediately revised.

"6. At the Grain Depôt, Mazagon, practically the entire shed accommodation designed for the grain and seeds traffic is still occupied by the military authorities. There is every prospect that the crops this season will be heavy and the Trustees are daily receiving urgent representations from the big merchants for storage space for the large quantities of produce which are expected to be railed into Bombay within the next few weeks. The trade demands for accommodation greatly exceed the total area of shedding available. One firm alone is shortly expecting about 12,000 tons of various produce for shipment. The position is daily becoming more aggravated and in the interests of trade and of the port, I would request that a telegram may immediately be despatched to the Government of India impressing on them the urgency of the situation and requesting them to take immediate steps for the transfer or reduction of the military stocks now occupying the Port Trust accommodation so urgently required for trade purposes."

---

*Copy of letter No. 32033/80 (Q. M. G. 6), dated 26th June 1919, from the Quartermaster-General in India, Simla, to the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.*

---

In confirmation of my telegram No. 32033/79, dated the 23rd instant, I am directed to inform you with very much regret that at present it is impossible for the military authorities to free more transit sheds in the Alexandra Dock.

2. I may explain that prior to the recent outbreak of hostilities on the Frontier, it had been decided, in order to diminish substantially our present occupation of accommodation in the Alexandra Docks, to transfer certain supply stocks to Khandwa. The frontier operations have however compelled the continued use for hospital purposes of the buildings at Khandwa, earmarked for supply storage, and no other accommodation within reasonable distance of Bombay being available, the postponement of the proposed transfer has thus been necessitated.

3. I am to add that no reduction can at present be safely made in the stocks of supplies held at, or in the vicinity of Bombay for the maintenance of oversea forces still dependent on India, but I am to assure you that relief will be given at Bombay at the earliest possible date, consistent with military exigencies.

---

| Month. | Number of vessels delayed in stream owing to no berths being available. | Number of days delayed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1919. | | |
| June .. .. | 13 | 1 day. |
| | 4 | 2 days. |
| | 6 | 3 ,, |
| | 1 | 4 ,, |
| | 1 | 6 ,, |
| | 1 | 7 ,, |
| July .. .. | 1 | 11 hours. |
| | 4 | 1 day. |
| | 1 | 2 days. |
| | 2 | 3 ,, |
| August .. .. | 11 | 1 day. |
| | 8 | 2 days. |
| | 2 | 3 ,, |
| | 2 | 4 ,, |

W. R. S. SHARPE,

Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

No. 1156/146/C of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th October 1919.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Bombay Government by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust regarding the congestion in the docks and trade depots. In connection therewith, I am to state my Committee consider it very desirable that the military authorities at Headquarters should be approached as soon as possible by your Department with a view to impressing upon them the gravity of the situation and the necessity of an immediate change in the present arrangements at the Bombay Docks.

2. I am to add my Committee will much appreciate any assistance you can render in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 8697.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, 21st October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1156/146, dated the 14th October 1919. A reply will follow.—I have, etc.,

B. BANERJI,
*for* Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 8919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, 27th October 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the letter from this Department No. 8697, dated the 21st October 1919, I am directed to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a copy of a letter

No. 33247-2-(Q. M. G. 3-A.), dated the 22nd October 1919, which has been addressed by the Quartermaster-General's Branch to the Embarkation Commandant at Bombay, on the subject of releasing from Military control the storage accommodation at the Alexandra Docks and at Mazagon with a view to meeting the requirements of the Bombay Port Trust for commercial purposes.—I have, etc.,

B. BANERJI,
*for* Under Secretary to the Government of India.

---

No. 33247/2 (Q. M. G. 3-A).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH,
SIMLA, 22nd October 1919.

The EMBARKATION COMMANDANT,

Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with telegram No. 14139, dated 17th October 1919, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay (copy attached), I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to address you on the subject of releasing storage accommodation in the Alexandra Docks, Bombay, and at Mazagon, from Military control, with a view to meeting the requirements of the Bombay Port Trust for commercial purposes.

2. In regard to Sheds, Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in the Alexandra Docks, it is understood that during the time of pressure when operations overseas were in progress, these 3 sheds were set apart solely for the transit of stores provided by the Indian Munitions Board. At present, however, the volume of outward traffic has considerably decreased, and it would appear that the main use to which these sheds are now being put, is for the sorting of a consignments of surplus stores returned from overseas, with a view to their direct despatch to destination.

It is considered that the outward traffic can now be dealt with by arrangement between the Embarkation authorities and the Port Trust, without it being necessary to earmark any particular shed in the Docks for the special purpose. As regards the inward

traffic, the Indian Munitions Board have agreed that sorting and despatch of stores consigned to its address can now take place at their Store Depot at Sewri. It is recognised that this procedure will entail double handling, but this disadvantage is not considered to be of great importance under present conditions.

I am, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to arrange with the Port Trust for the transit of consignments for overseas destinations under conditions that usually obtained in peace time, and that you will arrange for the conveyance of consignments, received from overseas and addressed to the Indian Munitions Board, to the Munitions Board Store Depot at Sewri for sorting and eventual despatch to destination. Sheds Nos. 13, 14 and 15 should therefore be given up to the Bombay Port Trust forthwith.

3. As regards the Munitions Board Store Depot at Mazagon, it is understood that work is carried on in the place earmarked for the Store Yards of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and also in Shed "N." It is considered possible that Shed "B" could shortly be released by the Munitions Board and handed over to the Port Trust. The Indian Munitions Board have agreed to address their local officer at Bombay with a view to seeing whether this arrangement can be effected at an early date, either in whole or in part.

4. As regards the accommodation at present taken up by the Medical Services, it is understood that, if all medical arrangements were concentrated in No. 1 Shed, No. 2 Shed could then be handed back to the Port Trust. This arrangement though not as convenient for the Medical Services, is infinitely more so to the Port Trust and the cost of carrying out this re-arrangement will also be less than if No. 2 Shed is retained by the Medical authorities. The arrangement, however, entails the removal of the Royal Indian Marine Workshop and Stores from No. 2 Shed.

The necessity for these facilities is growing less daily, and failing the feasibility of re-establishing them in No. 1 shed when removed from No. 2 shed, it would seem that temporary arrangements will have to be made elsewhere to enable this service to be carried on, so long as required. The Principal Naval Transport

Officer, East Indies, is being addressed separately on this subject and it will now be for you to consult and assist him. Accommodation elsewhere for the Embarkation Staff clerks, who would be displaced from No. 2 shed must also be sought. I am to request that you will go into this question at once. In the interests of efficiency the men should live in, or close to, the Docks, and as you are aware, the use of the new Customs House for this purpose is now out of the question. You should, therefore, examine all possible existing accommodation in the dockyard area with a view to its utilization for this purpose, bearing in mind the reduction in the strength of the establishment of the Embarkation Staff which will ensue when demobilization has been completed.

It is understood that there is room in the Docks for the erection of temporary huts, but the expense of this alternative should be avoided if possible. If, however, no other course is open to you, you should report the cost of providing this accommodation as soon as a rough estimate can be prepared.

5. As regards the Embarkation Staff office, it is not proposed to give up No. 3 shed at present, and doubtless its retention will assist you in connection with the arrangements you will make in regard to paragraph 4 above.

6. Storage occupied by the Supply Service forms by far the largest portion of the accommodation under review, its release depends upon the date at which the Supply Service can be established in full working order at Khandwa. The Medical authorities at Headquarters have undertaken to close the War Hospital at Khandwa on the 1st December 1919, and it is considered probable that one (1) month will be required from that date to get the Supply Depot stocked and into working order at Khandwa. From the 1st December next, stocks held in store at Bombay, will be gradually reduced, while a reserve is being built up at Khandwa. Hence, it is estimated that on, or shortly after, the 1st January 1920, most of the storage space now taken up by the Supply Service at Bombay, will be available for release, but in any event the Supply Service must continue to retain two (2) of the Port Trust Sheds at Mazagon and the open space between No. 9 berth, the Jetty End and No. 10 berth in the Alexandra

Docks. The existing Fodder Yard and the Wood Stock Area at the Grain Depot, Mazagon, will be retained for the present.

I am therefore to request that you will take steps to effect release of storage on the lines indicated above, and that you will explain the position to the Bombay Port Trust, and approach them with a view to selecting two (2) suitable sheds at Mazagon for retention by the Supply Service after this transfer of the bulk of the stocks to Khandwa has been effected.

7. It is understood that there is no urgency at the present time for the release of the sheds occupied by the Military Forwarding Officer, and the Expeditionary Force Canteens. I am to request, however, that you will report on the position as regards the Military Forwarding Officer and state when, in your opinion, he will be able to close down his office, and what arrangements if any you would propose as a substitute. The situation in regard to the Expeditionary Force Canteens will be investigated at Army Headquarters and you will be informed as regards its future status in due course.

8. In regard to Clothing and Ordnance Stores, the position is that it was intended to establish a combined Store and Clothing Depot at Colaba, and thus to release the accommodation utilised by this Service at Mazagon and in the Alexandra Docks. The Bombay Government's scheme for the improvement and development of the Colaba District, however, contemplates the surrender by the military authorities of the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory and, pending the installation of a new combined Ordnance and Clothing Store Depot on a fresh site, interim arrangements will have to be made. The General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, has already been instructed to negotiate with the Port Trust for the retention of shed "G" at Mazagon for the clothing, and I am to request that you will inform them that for the present the retention of that portion of No. 4 shed which is at present taken up for Ordnance Stores is unavoidable.

9. In conclusion, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires me to impress upon you the importance of vigorous and immediate action being taken to effect a radical reduction in the amount of storage accommodation now under military control, as it is in every way essential that the commercial activities of the

port should be fully restored as soon as possible and that no question of mere temporary convenience should be allowed to offer an obstacle to such restoration.—I have, etc.,

H. A. HOLDICH,
Brigadier General,
*for* Quartermaster General in India.

---

TELEGRAM No. 14139, dated the 17th October 1919.
From—The Secretary to the Government of India,
Army Department, Simla.
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Your telegram No. 380P. September 30th, regarding release of storage accommodation Bombay from military control for commercial purposes. Situation has been thoroughly examined with assistance of Sir Lawless Hepper and instructions will shortly issue giving some immediate relief. Greatest effect will however not be appreciable till 1st January next when requirements of Supply Service will be greatly reduced.

---

## APPENDIX X-2.

---

## HANDLING OF BAG CARGO AT THE DOCKS.

---

BOMBAY, 8th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to bring the following facts to your notice with reference to the serious foodstuff shortage in Bombay.

I inspected a shipment of rice on the 3rd instant and looking down into the hold of the steamer I was surprised at the quantity of loose rice that was covering bags and the way that Stevedore's gang hooked about at completely hidden bags, before they could locate and place the required number on the crane sling.

Every hook means a tear and every tear a loss in weight.

I am quite aware that loose rice in the ship is collected, but the "hail-storm" that goes with every crane load cannot all be

collected and the rice that flows at every jerk from bullock carts cannot be gathered. A visit to the Docks will bear out my statements. The practice of using hooks by coolies in the ships' holds is a pernicious one and requires the immediate attention of the shipping companies.

I understand this practice is disallowed in other ports and trust the Chamber will take immediate steps by circularising shipping companies and secure better supervision and care in the discharge of rice cargoes.

A very large proportion of bags that are supplied to the famine areas must arrive in a slack condition and this should be righted.

I contend that the time wasted in finding hidden bags would balance any claims that the shipping company might put forward in favour of hooks, as a means to rapid discharge.

Two twine loops would facilitate handling and I give a drawing to make my suggestion absolutely clear.

Bags would not be carried but only drawn over other bags so extra expense for twine would be infinitesimal and explains why loops would be at the final sewn end of bags.

Claims for short weights and the extra work entailed would certainly diminish.

*Re storing.*—Coolies when starting a new line or row always jerk bags off their heads on to the concrete godown floor, with the result that sides of bags frequently split. Two extra coolies at each stack, to check fall, would suffice to obviate this wicked practice.

Shipping Companies complain of bad packing, but I know from experience that the big millers in Rangoon are not to blame and that the trouble is at this port.

I commend the above and would thank you to communicate with me if Chamber endorse my views.

A visit to the Docks by the Sub-Committee of your Chamber concerned would suffice to convince members that Chamber's influence is absolutely essential.—Yours faithfully,

T. N. BEGBIE.

No. 637/131 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Rangoon.

DEAR SIR,—My Committee recently received a complaint from a member of this Chamber in connection with a consignment of rice from Rangoon. It was pointed out, *inter alia*, that a loss of grain in discharging rice cargoes was due to the fact that these bags are, occasionally, badly sewn and consequently as the bags are usually filled to their utmost capacity they are very liable to burst from the pressure of their contents should a sling collide with the coamings of a hatch.

2. My Committee will be much obliged if you would take this matter up with the mills in Rangoon and request them to pay special attention to the sewing of rice bags.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

---

No. 639/131/S of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SIR,—I am directed to address you in connection with a complaint which has been received from a member of this Chamber setting forth that a considerable loss of grain occasionally results whilst cargoes of rice are being discharged in the Docks. It was stated, *inter alia*, that this loss is partly due to the fact that hooks are still used by coolies and that frequently the rice bags are thrown from the heads of the coolies on to a concrete floor with the result that the sides of the bags are burst open.

2. My Committee venture to recommend a stricter supervision over the cooly labour to ensure that these bags are more carefully handled and that the use of hooks be absolutely forbidden. I am to add that my Committee will much appreciate any assistance the Port Trust officials may be able to render in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 638/131 of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th May 1919.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—My Committee recently received a complaint from a member in connection with a consignment of rice from Rangoon in which it was set forth that a loss of grain resulted in discharging these cargoes which was partly due to the fact that rope slings are not always used.

2. I am to request, in the general interests, that you will kindly give instructions to your dock staff to use only rope slings for the discharge of bag cargoes. I am to add that as bad sewing of bags is considered to be partly responsible for the loss of grain, the millers have been requested to pay special attention to this item.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letters to—

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.
„ James Finlay & Co., Ld.
„ James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
„ Killick Nixon & Co.
The Maritima Italiana S. N. Co.
„ Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
„ Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
„ Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

---

No. 2847/B/M.

BOMBAY, 28th May 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter No. 638/131 of 26th instant advising that your Committee recently received a complaint from a member in connection with a consignment of rice from Rangoon in which it was set forth that a loss of grain

resulted in discharging this cargo which was partly due to the fact that rope slings are not always used, and note all you write.

With regard to your request that we should give instructions to our Dock staff to use only rope slings for discharge of bag cargoes, we would state that though the use of rope slings may tend to lessen slackage, which however is open to doubt, the saving so effected is infinitesimal as compared with the saving of time to the steamer in giving her a quick despatch. Chain slings are considerably stronger than rope slings and are capable of carrying more bags at a time than rope slings. As in these days of scarcity of tonnage, it is essential that steamers be discharged as rapidly as possible, we do not consider, in the interests of all concerned, that it is at all advisable to adopt a method of discharge which is likely to delay the discharge of a steamer. The loss of grain—particularly rice—during discharge, is not due as is assumed to the fact that rope slings are not used but can be attributed in the first instance, to the inferior quality of gunny and twine which are now-a-days used, and secondly to the fact that the bags are invariably too tightly packed and cannot therefore stand the ordinary wear and tear to which they would be subjected during loading and discharge. We may add that this Company always meets legitimate claims for slackage from cut and torn bags and consignees do not therefore suffer any loss on this account.—Yours faithfully,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

---

No. B/1338.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BALLARD ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 20th June 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 639/131, dated 26th May 1919, I am directed to say that the Trustees' Docks Manager reports that the present methods of handling rice cargoes in the

Docks have been followed for the past 30 years, without giving rise to any complaint within the knowledge of the Docks Officers.

The use of hooks by the Docks Department coolies is forbidden and it is only possible for them to use the very smallest kind without detection. It has however been observed that Stevedores' coolies working on board vessels, invariably used hooks of a large and formidable character, and the damage, if any, is most likely caused by these hooks.

As regards the complaint that bags frequently burst through being roughly thrown down, I am to say that this may occasionally occur, but in the opinion of the Docks Officers the bursting is due to the inferior quality of gunny in which rice is packed.

This opinion has also been confirmed by a reference to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. whose firm are Agents for the largest number of vessels using the Docks, *vide* attached copy of their letter, dated 12th June 1919 to the Docks Manager.

In the circumstances I am to suggest that steps should be taken to persuade shippers to use a stronger quality of gunny.—I have, etc.,

C. M. HANSON,
*Acting* Secretary.

---

**Accompaniment to Bombay Port Trust Secretary's letter No. B/1338, dated 20th June 1919.**

---

*Copy of letter No. B. M. 3228, dated 12th June 1919, from the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to the Manager, B. P. T. Docks, Bombay.*

---

**The Handling of Rice Cargoes in the Docks.**

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R/10-5/2673 of 4th instant, advising that a reference has been received by you making complaint that considerable loss of grain occasionally results whilst rice cargo is being discharged in Docks partly owing to the use of hooks by shore coolies and partly to the bursting of bags while being thrown from the heads of the coolies in the course of stacking in the transit sheds.

We note that the use of hooks on shore is forbidden and that it is only possible for the coolies to use the very smallest kind with-

out detection, and we agree with you that these very small hooks do little, if any, damage. Regarding the question of the bursting of the bags in the course of piling, we would state that this is apt to, and sometimes does, occur particularly in the case of the ground tier bags. We do not, however, think that this is entirely due to the fact of the bags being thrown from the heads of the coolies in the course of stacking in the transit shed but are of the opinion that there would be no cause for complaint under this head if a better quality of gunny was used for packing the rice, also if stronger twine was used in the sewing of the mouths and seams of the bags. Further the bags are invariably packed too tightly which renders them liable to burst with the slightest concussion. This would be obviated if larger bags were used for the same quantity of rice thus leaving a little slack to come and go on.

For the above reasons and as the present method of discharging has been found to be satisfactory for many years past we do not advocate any change at this juncture.

## APPENDIX X-3.

## GENERAL LANDING DATE FOR IMPORTS.

No. B/1799.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BALLARD ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 2nd September 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to invite reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 641/130, dated 18th July 1918, on the subject of the introduction of the general landing date system for import cargoes at the Bombay Docks, and to say that the Trustees' Docks Manager after an experience of the system over a period of 6 months has reported as follows:—

"The system has worked very smoothly from the Docks Department's point of view, and no complaints have been

received from importers in regard to its working. On the contrary, representations of satisfaction have been made that, as was anticipated, the vexatious delays and difficulties, formerly experienced in obtaining actual landing dates in the Cash Offices have been obviated.

"During the six months, general landing dates have been declared in respect of 199 foreign import vessels, and the average number of days from date of commencement of discharge to landing date has been 3·04. As provided for under the rules of the system, extensions of free days have been granted in *28* instances."

I am to enquire if the experience of the members of your Chamber confirms the Docks Manager's opinion as the permanent adoption of the system is now under consideration.—I have, etc.,

W. R. SHARPE,
Secretary.

---

No. 1075/112/L of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 19th September 1919.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Ballard Road.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. B-1799, dated 2nd instant, regarding the introduction of the general landing date system for import cargoes at the Bombay Docks and to state in reply that in the opinion of my Committee this system has worked very well and they therefore recommend its permanent adoption.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

# APPENDIX Y.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

### EXTRACT FROM PEACE TREATY.

#### PART XIII.—LABOUR.

#### Section I.—Organization of Labour.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice ;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled ; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required : as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures ;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries ;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following :—

## CHAPTER I.

### Organization.

ARTICLE 387.

A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

ARTICLE 388.

The permanent organization shall consist of:

(i) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members and,

(ii) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representatives of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 390.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegates shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 392.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League.

ARTICLE 393.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of 24 persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows :—

Twelve persons representing the Governments ;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers ;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the 12 persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance ; and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 394.

There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 395.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard

to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provision of this part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

ARTICLE 397.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

## CHAPTER II.

### Procedure.

ARTICLE 400.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organization.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 404.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints, technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than 18 months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendation shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle :

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by the existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 406.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the members of the Permanent Organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 409.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions :

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Enquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414.

When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the

Commission ; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 419.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of

International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

## CHAPTER III.
## General.

ARTICLE 421.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:—

1. Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or
2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 422.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 423.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent Convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

## CHAPTER IV.
## Transitory Provisions.

ARTICLE 424.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 425.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 426.

Pending the creation of a permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Councils of the League of Nations.

---

**Annex.**

FIRST MEETING OF ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organizing Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

1. Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employments:
   - (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
   - (*b*) During the night.
   - (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
4. Employment of children:
   - (*a*) Minimum age of employment.
   - (*b*) During the night.
   - (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

## SECTION II.

### General Principle.

ARTICLE 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among the methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

*First.*—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

*Second.*—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

*Third.*—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

*Fourth.*—The adoption of an 8-hours day or a 48-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained

*Fifth.*—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

*Sixth.*—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

*Seventh.*—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

*Eighth.*—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

*Ninth.*—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

## Speech by Mr. Barnes, Minister without Portfolio, during the passage of the Treaty of Peace Bill through the House of Commons.

*Labour and the Treaty.*

Mr. Barnes, Minister without Portfolio (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) said:—With regard to the Labour part of the Treaty, the Labour organization had now got authority from the "Big four" to admit the Germans into the organization of Labour even before they might be admitted into the League of Nations.

The Chapter of Labour of the Treaty, opened up a new era in regard to the international regulation of Labour conditions. It was the first time an attempt had been made to embody practical propositions in a Treaty of this character to raise the conditions of life all round. Previous attempts had been limited as to country and as to class. This time they were endeavouring to include all countries and all classes in the common effort for the common good, he wanted to make as earnest an appeal as he could for the co-operation and good will of all men and women in our own country. They had been going round in a vicious circle, with a large number of ill results to everybody. The present was a time for meeting one another half-way. After all, hard conditions of life were not due to any conscious cruelty on the part of any class or even of any individual. They were due to fundamental causes which could be removed only by co-operation among all classes. It was said that because one class was poor there ought to be a class war. To put forward that notion now was little better than criminal lunacy. Class war had engulfed Russia in universal ruin and starvation, and class war to the extent it might be applied anywhere—including Yorkshire and South Wales—was bound to have the same result. Scarcely less useless was the fanatical advocacy of straitlaced economic theories which sometimes caused class war. Out of an atmosphere of ill-will and friction and strife no economic system could be brought which could do good to anybody. They had to pull together as a team so as to make good the ravages of war. If they went forward in that spirit he was convinced there were no wrongs that could not be righted. What they needed was the application of that larger social sense which he was glad to find was growing up amongst us to the practical difficulties of the day.

Explaining the machinery which would be set up, he said that it would consist of a conference of delegates, an executive body called a governing body, and a permanent Labour Office. It was part of the result of the League of Nations, and included all the members of the League, and also Germany, at any time when the League might decide that Germany should be brought in, even before she was admitted to the League of Nations. It would be financed by the League, and would have its head-quarters at the capital of the League, and its conferences and Labour offices there although special conferences or meetings might be held elsewhere for some special reason. The conference of delegates would be of course, the supreme authority, and the conferences would be held once a year.

There were to be four delegates from each country to the conference, two representing the Government and two representing the employers on the one side, and the employed on the other. Each of the delegates would be entitled to take one or two advisers on each topic on the agenda. Each delegate would be entitled to vote on his own, although it was most probable that the two Government delegates would vote together, because they hoped that before these Government delegates went to the conference they would have been given some sort of instruction or mandate.

### Some Objections.

The objection had been taken that Governments were over-represented as compared with Labour and with employers, and that if the Governments were there, there would be a sort of sprag in the wheel. That was based on an entirely wrong conception of the organization. What had been aimed at was this—that the State should be represented in such proportion that it would feel itself morally bound to give effect to the decisions reached. They hoped that quite responsible persons would be sent to represent States, possibly, even probably, Cabinet Ministers, and people of that sort. Supposing they were to give Governments the same representation as Labour and employers, the consequence would probably be that Governments would not feel themselves under any moral obligation to give effect to the results of the conferences and that the machinery as a whole would gradually, and perhaps rapidly, fall into disuse.

The representatives in Paris stipulated that women should not only be eligible as delegates to the conferences, but they had made it a condition that women should be employed in the International Labour Office, and should be eligible just as a man was for any office that had to be filled. But it was quite another thing to say that women should be sent to the conference by the Government. After all, it was a question of getting the most suitable persons, that was to say, those who had had most experience and were most directly representative of Government, and women must recognize that that could not be said of them to-day. There was one provision they had made. Each delegate was entitled to take with him advisers upon the topics on the agenda. For the special conference to be held this year there were upon the agenda questions directly affecting women, and it would be the most proper thing for a delegate, if he happened to be a man, when these questions came forward to change places with his women advisers on these particular topics.

The conference would draw up what were called conventions, and each country would be free to accept or reject those conventions. Of course it would have to put a convention before its competent authority, which in our case would be the House of Commons. But there were some Governments which had no right to make bargains of this kind on behalf of their constituent States. The United States of America, for example, had no power to enter into bargains in regard to labour conditions in their constituent States. Therefore they had to decide that in regard to those Federal Governments conventions should be simply passed on by the Federal Governments to their constituent States, leaving those constituent States to adopt them or not as they thought proper. But in some circumstances the League of Nations could be invoked by Labour to interfere.

### The Governing Body.

The governing body, which would be permanent and would arrange the agenda of the conferences, would consist of 24 members, eight of whom would be representatives of the States of the greatest industrial importance and four of smaller States, and 12 would be representatives of employers and workmen. That body would have under it an International Labour Office, which it was hoped would be the eye and ear of sympathetic Governments and sympathetic

peoples, to investigate labour conditions throughout the world to throw light into dark places wherever such might be found to exist, to ascertain where there was sweated or oppressed labour and to bring to bear all the resources of mobilized public opinion in order that the standing of labour might be relieved and improved. The agenda for the first conference, which would be held in Washington, had already been made out, and the arrangements for that conference were being made by a committee of seven members, six of whom were appointed by States represented at the Paris Conference, and the remaining member was a representative of Switzerland. It had been decided that any State would have the right to object to any item which might appear upon the draft agenda of the conference, but the conference, by a two-thirds majority, could decide to discuss that item. He hoped that the scheme would be ratified by the House as a part of the Peace settlement. He believed that it started with the good wishes of both employers and labour as well as of the representatives at the Peace Conference. It was designed to yield practical results, which hitherto international conferences on labour questions had failed to do as a rule. Now that, for the first time, the material forces of Government were being brought in to aid an organization of the kind, and Governments had put a labour chapter into an international treaty and made labour conditions a matter of international agreement, it was hoped that the opportunity would be seized with both hands by labour in this and other countries, and that labour would be raised from the low plane which it had occupied hitherto.

---

THOMAS DUFF & CO., LD.,
22, MEADOWSIDE,
DUNDEE, 7th January 1920.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in handing you herewith copy of the Report which I am sending to India regarding the Proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Washington. Similar copies have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Madras, and also to Mr. Ley, Secretary in the

Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Unfortunately I received only one copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Conference. This I have sent to Calcutta with the request that they may be good enough to print off further copies to be sent to you and others interested.

I shall be obliged if you will pass on a copy of my Report to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for their information.—Yours truly,

A. R. MURRAY.

---

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, 1920.

*Report by Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E., Representative of Employers of Factory Labour in India.*

Before entering upon a detailed description of the proceedings of the International Labour Conference held at Washington it may be advisable to refer to some of the steps leading up to the establishment of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, under the auspices of which representatives from most of the nations of the world were assembled together on 29th October 1919. The first attempt to secure international consideration of labour legislation dates back to the year 1881, when the Swiss Government endeavoured without success to enlist the sympathies of other Governments, but it was not until 1890, that fourteen out of fifteen European States—Russia alone declining—accepted another invitation from the Swiss Government for an international conference which was held at Berlin. The next international conferences were unofficial ones attended by private persons interested in labour legislation who met in 1897 at Zurich and at Brussels and in 1900 at Paris, where the Association for Labour Legislation was formed and held its first meeting. This Association is an organization having for its object "the legal protection of labour" and is now partially maintained by subsidies from twenty-two different countries. It held meetings at Basle in 1901, at Cologne in 1902 and at Basle in 1904 and was largely responsible for the Swiss Government in 1905, calling together at Berne an official International Conference which formulated

conventions respecting the use of white phosphorus in the match industry and the employment of women in nightwork. These international conventions were formally signed at another official conference held in Berne in 1906. They form landmarks in international labour legislation and deserve more than passing notice for the reason that "the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of nightwork for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches" formed Item No. 5 of the agenda drawn up by the Peace Conference for the first meeting of the International Labour Organization under the League of Nations held at Washington in 1919. These conventions will be referred to in detail when dealing with the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference.

The Association for Labour Legislation held its fourth Congress at Geneva in 1906 and its next at Lucerne in 1908 when seventeen different states, including the United States of America and the Holy See, sent official delegates to participate in the deliberations on various subjects, including the prohibition of night work for young persons, home work, insurance of foreign workmen, lead and other industrial poisoning, legal limitation of the workday, regulation of work by children and the execution of protective labour laws. It will be seen that the biennial Conferences of the Association for Labour Legislation were increasing in importance and its Congresses at Lugano in 1910 and at Zurich in 1912 led up to another Official International Conference which was held at Berne in 1913. This Conference decided upon drafts of international agreements to prohibit night work for young persons under sixteen employed in industry, and to establish a maximum working day of ten hours for women and young persons. It was intended to hold another Conference in September 1914 to prepare the formal conventions, but before then the great war had begun. Subsequent developments created a demand for an eight hours' day in industrial undertakings, but the Berne Draft Convention of 1913, containing the proposals for an international convention on the prohibition of night work for young persons employed in industry, was submitted to the

International Labour Conference at Washington and formed the basis of draft conventions regarding night work.

Hitherto organized labour had taken very little part in the proceedings of the International Association for Labour Legislation or of the Official International Conferences, but the war had not lasted long before trade unions and other workers' organizations became important factors in the adjustment of labour conditions in the belligerent countries. In the early months of the war the demand for increased production was so great that not only men but also women, young persons and children worked for long periods and during hours that were not permissible under normal conditions. Night work and Sunday work became general and the safeguards provided by the Berne Convention of 1906 regarding night work, by national legislation and by trade union agreements for the protection of labour fell into abeyance, until ultimately it became necessary in Great Britain for the Government to enter into negotiations with representatives of organized labour respecting the conditions under which work was to be carried on and as to what classes of men should be exempted from military service in order to maintain a maximum production of munitions of war and other necessaries. In this and other ways trade unions and associations of organized labour attained prominence and received recognition which entitled their representatives to high places in the councils of State. Similar influences were at work in other countries, and in 1916 and 1917 labour organizations held international conferences to formulate their own "peace demands" to be ready for discussion when the war ended. At a Conference at Berne in October 1917 there were present representatives of the national federations of labour of enemy as well as of neutral countries who were unanimously of the opinion that provision should be made in the Peace Treaty for the promotion and enforcement of international protective labour legislation.

In December 1917 a Special Conference of British Labour voted a Memorandum on War Aims expressing views on post war policy that had much in common with Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's famous speeches made in January 1918 both of which contained the substance of the fourteen points on which peace

negotiations were ultimately based. The United States Government had also been in negotiations with the American Federation of Labour respecting the provision of men and the conditions of labour in war industries and the President of the Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, was present at an inter-allied labour and socialist conference held at London in September 1918 to advocate the proposal that an international labour conference should be held in connection with the Peace Conference.

The armistice with Germany was signed in November 1918, and the Peace Conference opened at Paris on 18th January 1919. At the second plenary session held on 20th January the following was passed:—

> That a Commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great Powers, and five representatives to be elected by the other powers represented at the Peace Conference, be appointed to enquire into conditions of employment from the international aspect, and to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such enquiry and consideration in co-operation with and under the direction of the League of Nations.

The early attention thus given to the question of international labour conditions is evidence of the importance attached by those present at the Conference to the solution of a problem which was becoming of increasing difficulty as time went on. At a meeting of the States concerned on 27th January it was agreed that Belgium, Servia, Cuba for the South American group, Poland and the Czecho-Slovak Republic should each appoint one representative to the Commission, but the Servian delegates gave up their seat to Belgium who thus became entitled to two representatives along with each of the five great Powers, *viz*:—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and it was on this basis that the Commission was appointed by the Peace Conference on 31st January 1919, with Mr. Samuel Gompers as President and the Right Hon'ble G. N. Barnes, M.P., as one of the Vice-Presidents.

This Commission on International Labour Legislation held thirty-five meetings, and on 24th March 1919 prepared its report which was in two parts. The first was a draft convention based on a draft presented by the British Delegation containing provisions for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labour legislation. The second part took the form of a series of declarations of principles regarding labour which the Commission suggested should be included in the Treaty of Peace. A feature of the proposed draft convention, so far as India was concerned, was that while it provided that the British Dominions and India should have the same rights and obligations under the convention as if they were separate contracting parties, it was at the same time decided that the whole of the British Empire including the Dominions, Colonies and India could not have more than one seat on the proposed governing body of twenty-four members. This provision was not retained in the Treaty, but it is of interest to refer to its existence in the draft convention as originally proposed, for the reason that the constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference caused considerable discussion at Washington.

The Report of the Commission on International Labour Legislation was submitted at the fourth plenary session of the Peace Conference on 11th April 1919 when Mr. Barnes explained the provisions of the proposed convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion of the international regulation of labour conditions and proposed an amendment to the original draft which had special reference to India and other countries where labour conditions differed from those of western countries. This amendment which was agreed to (and appears in Article 405 of the Peace Treaty) is as follows:—

> In framing any recommendation or draft convention, of general application, the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

With this amendment Lord Sinha accepted the convention on behalf of India, while the Maharajah of Bikanir made it clear that any legislation enacted for British India would not apply the territories of Indian Ruling Princes which lay outside British India.

Sir Robert Borden moved a further amendment to the effect that it be arranged to have the Labour Conference conform to the Covenant of the League of Nations in the character of its membership, which was agreed to and the Peace Conference thereafter approved of the draft convention as amended.

The second part of the Report of the Commission on International Labour Legislation contained a series of nine resolutions, regarding methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply. Difficulties arose as to the wording of these clauses which were eventually re-drafted and approved by the Peace Conference at its fifth plenary session on the 19th April 1919 in the form in which they appear as general principles in Article 427 of the Treaty of Peace.

It was originally intended that the Labour Convention should be contained in a separate document and it was drafted in that form but the Peace Conference ultimately decided that the labour provisions should be incorporated in the Treaty itself. The Convention, therefore, now appears in Part XIII of the Treaty as presented to the German Delegation on 7th May and as signed by it on the 28th June 1919. Section I of Part XIII deals with organization of Labour and Section II with General Principles. In addition to the formal Labour Section (Part XIII) of the Treaty, Part I which contains the Covenant of the League of Nations also deals with labour in article twenty-three as follows:—

> Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and

industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations.

The Labour Convention as approved by the Peace Conference at its plenary sitting on the 11th April 1919 provided for the institution of an international organization, to which all the members of the League of Nations would belong, and which consists of an International Labour Conference and an International Labour Office, as a part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It further provided for the first meeting of the International Labour Conference being held at Washington in October 1919 and for the appointment of an International Organizing Committee to assist the Government of the United States of America in making the necessary arrangements. At its sitting on 11th April 1919, the Peace Conference approved of the immediate appointment of the Organizing Committee which, in terms of the Convention, consisted of representatives from the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

On 10th May 1919, the Organizing Committee addressed a letter and questionnaire to the Governments of the various countries with a view to ascertaining all the information available regarding the protective labour legislation proposed for discussion at the International Labour Conference at Washington. The Agenda for this Conference is printed as an annex to the Labour Section in the Peace Treaty, as follows :—

**Agenda** :—

1. Application of the principle of the eight-hours' day or of the 48 hours week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employment :—
   - (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
   - (*b*) During the night.
   - (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
4. Employment of children :—
   - (*a*) Minimum age of employment.
   - (*b*) During the night.
   - (*c*) In unhealthy processes

5. Extension and application of the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night-work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

From papers received by me on board the mail steamer as it was leaving Bombay on 15th September 1919, it appears that the Organizing Committee of the International Labour Conference were in communication with the India Office in London and that the Secretary of State for India wired to the Government of India on 21st May, confirming this by a letter, dated 22nd idem, covering the Organizing Committee's letter, questionnaire, and relative papers for the information and consideration of the Government of India. It was of course, known that India was a signatory to the Peace Treaty but it was not until the 18th day of July that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was asked to suggest names of persons able to represent employers of factory labour in India, and also to make suggestions regarding the nomination of a representative of persons employed in factories in India. The Bengal Chamber was unable to make any recommendation as to the appointment of a representative of factory workers but they put forward the name of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association as a representative of employers and on 28th August 1919 intimation was received that I had been selected by the Government of India as the representative of employers of factory labour in India at the Washington International Labour Conference to be held in October 1919.

At a meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association held in Calcutta on 5th September, I had an opportunity of ascertaining generally the views of the members of that Association regarding the hours of work and conditions of factory labour in the Bengal jute mills. On the morning of 15th September, too, I attended an informal meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association at Bombay and had a short discussion regarding the hours and conditions of factory labour in the Bombay cotton mills. Apart from these two meetings I had no opportunity of formally ascertaining the views of employers of labour in India. It was not until I was sailing from Bombay on the 15th September that I received copies of the Organizing Committee's letter and questionnaire and relative

papers. On my arrival in London on 6th October I received at the India Office copies of the first three reports prepared by the Organising Committee for the International Labour Conference which had been published in August. These reports analysed and summarised the material contained in the replies to the questionnaire received from different Governments and in them the Committee presented, as a result of their examination of the materials, certain conclusions and recommendations in the shape of draft conventions as bases for the discussion by the Conference of the several subjects on the Agenda. The first three reports deal respectively with—

(1) The eight hours-day or 48 hours week.

(2) Unemployment.

(3) The employment of women and children and the Berne Conventions of 1906 :

but they contain nothing about India or Japan except provisional suggestions of the Organizing Committee that these and similar countries might be able to accept certain alternatives to the conventions drafted for the other countries of the world. These notifications will be dealt with later and I merely refer to them at this stage to show that the Organizing Committee felt themselves justified in making suggestions to meet India's special circumstances without having before them materials on which to form opinions of any value.

On 27th September the Organizing Committee prepared a supplemental Report (No. IV) on certain countries for which information was received too late for inclusion in Reports I, II and III, but this report was not made available to delegates until after the Conference had been sitting at Washington for some time. The supplemental Report contains a summary of the replies to the questionnaire received from India, Japan and the other countries and the following paragraph regarding India's position appears under the head of " Hours of Work," *viz*:—" It is believed to be impracticable to suggest limitations on the hours of work in India as equivalent to limitations imposed or contemplated in western countries, and the Government is at the moment unprepared to suggest what modifications in the Indian law should now be undertaken with a view to reducing the hours of labour (*see*

Government memorandum, printed as Appendix A, explaining the inability of Indian labour to do concentrated work for relatively short hours, and the Government policy regarding factory hours)." The memorandum referred to is an able and exhaustive statement of Indian labour conditions and contains nothing which would suggest that Indian labour and industries are ripe for the introduction of a ten hours day. Before I left India, the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Local Governments to certain paragraphs in the Indian Industrial Commission's Report and had invited the opinion of the Local Governments whether, taking into account the present position of Indian mills and mill operatives, they thought that the hours of labour should be shortened, and if so to what extent, for what classes of labour and by what stages, if any, and also whether there are other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment. On receipt of replies the Government of India were to consider what further action should be taken; whether, for instance, it would be necessary to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, or whether the opinions received would warrant the framing of legislation, either with or without further discussion with Local Governments. When I sailed, the Government of India could not have received replies, from all Local Governments, to their request for expressions of opinion as to shortening the hours of labour, far less have had time to consider carefully such an important question in all its bearings as affecting Indian labour and Indian industries. I was, therefore, surprised to learn in the course of informal discussions with the Indian Government delegates when crossing the Atlantic that they were prepared to agree, on behalf of the Government of India, to the principle of a sixty hours week. On the face of the Government of India's replies to the questionnaire and relative explanatory memorandum on Indian labour conditions there is nothing to indicate why the Government of India should commit themselves to a precise reduction of working hours. In discussions with the Indian Government and Worker's delegates I urged that the enquiries instituted by the Government of India should be completed and all the facts taken into consideration before agreeing to any particular amendment of the existing Factory Act. This seemed to me the correct attitude for the Indian delegation to take up at the Conference, but unfortunately I was unable to carry my fellow delegates with me on this

point and we, therefore, arrived at Washington on 27th October 1919, holding divided opinions on what the Organizing Committee described as the most important subject on the agenda for the consideration of the Conference.

When we reached Washington the United States Senate was still discussing the terms of the Peace Treaty and the atmosphere in the capital was by no means conducive to calm and ordered deliberations of the particular subjects specified for consideration in the labour section of the Peace Treaty. It will be remembered that the Treaty specially provided for the first meeting of the Annual Labour Conference being held at Washington and the Government of the United States of America was requested to convene the Conference. In this connection it is interesting to note the terms of the Joint Resolution passed by Congress on 2nd August, *viz.* :—

> *Resolved*, etc. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to convene and to make arrangements for the organization of a general International Labour Conference, to be held in Washington D. C. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be held to authorize the President to appoint any delegates to represent the United States of America at such Conference or to authorize the United States of America to participate therein unless and until the Senate shall have ratified the provisions of the proposed Treaty of Peace with Germany with reference to a general International Labour Conference.

President Wilson's invitation, cabled on 11th August 1919 to hirty-four countries, may also be quoted as follows :—

> The President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, and under authority vested in him by Congress, hereby convenes the first meeting of the Annual Labour Conference therein decided to assemble in Washington, at noon on the 29th day of October 1919. The Government of the United States

extends to each nation which is or which, prior to the said meeting, shall become a member of the International Labour Organization as defined in Article 387, an invitation to send its delegates and other representatives to Washington for the purpose of attending such Conference.

During the whole of the time the Conference was in session, President Wilson was ill and confined to bed. The delegates were welcomed by the Secretary of Labour, Mr. W. B. Wilson, who was appointed President of the Conference and was present at nearly all its plenary sittings in the hall of the Pan-American Union. On the 7th November the Vice-President of the United States visited the Conference and addressed the delegates who, along with their advisers and friends the following day on the invitation of Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, sailed up the Potomac on board the President's steam yacht, the *Mayflower*, and visited Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington. On the evening of the 11th November, too, the delegates had the honour of being invited to a reception given by the Vice-President of the United States and Mrs. Marshall to Washington Society in the Congressional Library on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the capital. Rooms in the new Navy Department Building were set aside as Committee rooms and offices for delegates and staff who were also invited to make use of the Library of the U. S. Department of Labour Statistics, but apart from these courtesies there was little official or public notice taken of the International Labour Conference in Washington, and even the press devoted very little attention to its proceedings. This apparent lack of interest on the part of the United States Government and people is not easy to explain. The Senate was busy discussing proposed reservations during the greater part of our stay in Washington and ultimately adjourned without ratifying the Treaty of Peace. No delegates from the United States Government or employers were nominated to the Conference and Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, was present at only one of the plenary sittings. At the same time we had reason to believe that the proceedings of the Conference were closely followed in many quarters and that there

was a good deal of concern as to the results of our deliberations and their effect on the labour situation in America. Strained relations exist between Capital and Labour in many parts of the United States, and the Government has been finding it difficult to bring together conflicting interests for an amicable adjustment of differences. On 6th October 1919, President Wilson had convened an Industrial Conference of leading representatives of employers, employees and the public "for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our (*i.e.*, United States) industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people." At this Industrial Conference, which was also held at Washington, the Labour group endeavoured to pass a resolution calling for arbitration, by a Committee of the Conference, of the strike in the steel industry which had begun before we reached America and was still on when we left, but they were voted down by the Public group and the Employers' group on the ground that this particular issue was not germane to the purposes of the Conference. The Labour group then introduced a resolution on collective bargaining, the essence of which was the right of wage-earners to organize in trade and labour unions only and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations with employers. Both the Public and the Employers' groups took exception to the workers' right to organize being limited to trade and labour unions only. They were of opinion that workers should be permitted to join shop councils or other associations in individual establishments by means of which an employer could bargain collectively with his own workers. What the Employers group did object to was an employer being forced to bargain collectively with his employees through an agent of labour unions who is not one of his employees, is not really chosen by them but by the labour union, usually is not familiar with the circumstances of the issue and generally has primary interests other than those of the employees. Unable to carry a resolution on collective bargaining acceptable to them, the labour group, under Mr. Gompers' leadership, withdrew from the Conference, which broke up the week before we arrived in Washington, without having put through constructive work of any description. This failure on the part of representatives of three groups in one country to arrive at a com-

mon understanding as to labour conditions in their own country only, did not augur well for a conference of similar representatives of about forty different States from all the corners of the earth, and the American public would not have been surprised had the negotiations in the International Labour Conference been also barren of results. There was, however, this material difference between the two Conferences. No Agenda had been prepared for the Industrial Conference, which therefore had no definite programme of work or method of procedure before it and broke down after consideration of two resolutions unduly pressed forward by the Labour group, one of which was an issue not really germane to the purposes of the Conference, and the other of which was a particular subject prematurely put up for discussion before general principles were agreed upon. The International Labour Conference, on the other hand, sat down to discuss a carefully prepared Agenda of important subjects all capable of independent discussion by delegates who had travelled thousands of miles to attend the meetings and were anxious to have some tangible results to show for their labours. Through the failure of the Industrial Conference, too, each of the groups learned anew the lesson that it is not by extreme measures, but by patient negotiations and mutual concessions, that a common understanding can be arrived at.

On the first day of the Conference, 29th October 1919, Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France), Chairman of the Organizing Committee, submitted a report summing up the labours of that Committee from the date of its first meeting at Paris on 14th April 1919. The Committee had sat in London from 6th to 9th May and on 10th idem had issued the circular and questionnaire already referred to. Further meetings were held in Paris on 28th and 29th June and in London on 31st July and 5th August after which on 20th August the Organizing Committee summed up its work and its proposals in a circular addressed to all the Governments and through them to all the delegates already appointed. This circular contained information and referred to matters of importance to delegates, but I received no copy and did not know of its existence until Mr. Fontaine read an extract from it when submitting the Committee's report on 29th October. Nor did I

know that the Organizing Committee had drawn up a suggested programme of the proceedings at the Conference at Washington, copies of which they had asked the Governments to communicate to each of their delegates. Of course the circumstances of the first Conference were altogether exceptional, but no doubt the Indian Government in future will make a point of seeing that delegates from India are put in possession of all the circulars and information to which they are entitled so that they may be placed at as little disadvantage as possible when attending meetings of the International Labour Conference.

In the discussion on the Organizing Committee's report an interesting sidelight was thrown on the Constitution of the Conference by the request of a Government delegate from Ecuador that a Spanish translation should be made of the report, on the ground that there were present twenty-five persons belonging to and representing eighteen Spanish speaking nations. As a matter of fact, not only the report but also all the proceedings of the Conference were translated into Spanish, but a request by a Government delegate from Spain that Spanish should be one of the official languages of the Conference along with French and English was withdrawn on the understanding that it might be raised later before the Committee on Standing Orders. It should be explained that speeches in English had to be summarised in French and *vice versa* throughout the proceedings and when delegates from Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and other countries spoke in their own languages, the translation of their speeches into both English and French took up a good deal of the time of the Conference. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Committee on Standing Orders came to the conclusion that the introduction of a third official language was impossible.

In the course of the first day's proceedings a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the United States' Employers' and Workers' Organizations to send delegates to the Conference. So far as I am aware no reply was received from the Employers, but on the 31st October a letter was received intimating that Mr. Samuel Gompers had been nominated to represent the American Federation of Labour at the Conference. He, however,

attended only one plenary sitting on the 5th November when the 8 hours day was under discussion.

It may be advisable to give here details as to the various countries represented at the Conference. The 32 original members of the League of Nations signatories of the Treaty of Peace were entitled to send delegates as also were the 13 States invited, to accede to the Covenant. The names of these 45 States will be found in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations which forms Part I of the Treaty of Peace. In addition to these states, Germany and Austria were admitted to membership of the International Labour Organization at the plenary sittings of the Conference on 30th October, in anticipation of their admission to the League of Nations, and in view of their expressed willingness to co-operate in the work of the Labour Organization, the only dissentient vote being that of Mr. Louis Guerin, the Employers' Delegate from France, who when the resolution was carried—for 71, against 1—abstention 1, remarked "It is splendid to be alone." Mr. Jules Carlier, the Employers' delegate from Belgium, abstained from voting. He explained that the Belgian employers did not wish to vote against Germany's admission for economic reasons but neither did they wish to vote for the motion, because Germany had cynically violated all her engagements towards Belgium's entire industry. On the 4th November a telegram of the previous day's date was received from the General Federation of German Trade Unions, the Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Germany and the Federation of German Trade Unions, saying the German workers welcomed admission to the Conference and advising that as soon as passages were available the German representatives would be glad to co-operate in the important work of the Conference in the interest of the workers of all countries. On 17th November the Conference was advised of the receipt of a telegram from Berlin saying the German delegates and advisers were to sail on the 18th from Gothenburg and that the German Government hoped they would arrive in time, to which a reply was sent that they could not arrive in time as the Conference would likely end on 29th November. On the 18th another telegram was received from Berlin to the effect that in the circumstances the journey of the German delegates had unhappily to be

abandoned. On the 13th a telegram was received from the Austrian delegation at Paris saying it would not be possible, for known reasons, for the Austrian Government to send representatives but they and the Commission of the Austrian Trade Union sent best wishes for the final success of the Conference.

On 12th November the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that having received no official application for admission to the Conference from the Governments of Luxemburg, San Domingo and Mexico, it could make no recommendation as to their admission. At its meeting on 24th November, however, the Conference was advised of the receipt of a message from the Minister of State of Luxemburg asking that Luxemburg should be admitted to the Conference and this state was therefore admitted on the same terms as Finland, though too late of course to be represented at Washington. The question of admitting Finland took up two full sessions on the Conference on 12th and 13th November, but ultimately it was unanimously decided to invite that State's delegates who were actually in Washington to take part in the Conference.

In the Provisional List of the Members of the Delegations present at Washington, San Domingo is shown as represented by Workers' delegate, who, however, had no standing as his State had not applied for admittance to membership of the Conference. Bolivia is also in the list with a Government delegate but so far as I am aware he never put in an attendance. The position as regards States may therefore be summarised as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Original Members of the League of Nations .. .. | 32 |
| Originally invited to accede to the Covenant .. .. | 13 |
| | 45 |
| Admitted to Membership by Conference at Washington | 4 |
| | 49 |
| Not admitted to membership by Conference .. .. | 2 |
| | 51 |
| Absent from Conference .. .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Represented at Conference .. .. .. .. | 39 |

In view of discussions which took place regarding the constitution of the Governing Body and representation of Continents the following abstract is of interest:—

I. *Original members of the League of Nations:—*

| EUROPE. | AMERICA. | ASIA. | AFRICA. | ELSEWHERE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | United States | India | South Africa | Australia. |
| France | Bolivia | China | Liberia | New Zealand |
| Great Britain | Brazil | Hedjaz | | |
| Greece | Canada | Japan | | |
| Italy | Cuba | Siam | | |
| Poland | Ecuador | | | |
| Portugal | Gautemala | | | |
| Roumania | Haiti | | | |
| Serb-Croat-Slovene | Honduras | | | |
| Czecho-Slovakia | Nicaragua | | | |
| | Panama | | | |
| | Peru | | | |
| | Uruguay | | | |

II. *States invited to accede to the Covenant:—*

| EUROPE. | AMERICA | ASIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Denmark | Argentine | Persia |
| Netherlands | Chili | |
| Norway | Colombia | |
| Spain | Paraguay | |
| Sweden | Salvador | |
| Switzerland | Venezuela | |

III. *Other States admitted to Conference:—*

**Europe.**

Germany, Austria, Finland and Luxemburg.

IV. *States not admitted to Conference:—*

**America.**

Mexico and San Domingo.

**Total of above States.**

| EUROPE. | AMERICA. | ASIA. | AFRICA. | ELSEWHERE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 2 |

*Absent from Conference.*

Germany, Australia, Luxemburg } 3

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bolivia, Mexico, San Domingo, United States, Honduras | | 5 | | | |
| Hedjaz | | | 1 | | |
| Liberia | | | | 1 | |
| Australia, New Zealand | | | | | 2 |
| Represented at Conference | 17 | 16 | 5 | 1 | ... |

Each State is entitled to send to the International Labour Conference four representatives, of whom two shall be Government delegates, the other two delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople. For various reasons many of the States were not fully represented and an abstract of the official list of delegates shows 72 representatives of Governments, 25 of Employers and 24 of Workers, making altogether 121 delegates present at the Conference at Washington. Fifteen States were represented by Government delegates only. Each delegate might be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the Agenda. The Delegates' Official Guide gives the names of 290 delegates and advisers recognized by the Conference, many of the delegations being of considerable size. Canada, for instance, came 30 strong, Belgium and Japan each with 23 and Great Britain with 21 delegates and advisers. Indeed a feature of the Conference and of the Committee meetings was the number of Japanese present either as delegates, advisers, secretaries or interpreters, while editors and correspondents of Japanese newspapers were constantly in evidence. About half the total number of delegates and advisers officially recognized were representing Governments, Employers being content with about 60 and Workers with about 80 representatives. The Indian Delegation consisted of six representatives, *viz*:—

I. **Government Delegates—**

Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to United Provinces Government.

**Adviser—**

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

**II. Employers' Delegate—**

Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

**III. Workers' Delegates—**

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay

**Adviser—**

Mr. B. P. Wadia, President, Madras Labour Union.

The credentials of delegates and their advisers were subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which might refuse to admit any person not properly nominated. No questions arose regarding Government delegates, but exception was taken to certain non-Government delegates, and one of the first things the Conference did was to nominate a Credentials Committee consisting of one representative from each of the three groups. Protests were laid before this Committee in regard to the constitution of the Delegations of France, South Africa, Japan, Cuba, Argentine and Guatemala. All these protests were made by, or on behalf of, Labour organizations in the countries named, which took exception to the nomination of the workers' delegates representing these countries. Under the Peace Treaty, non-Government delegates have to be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people, as the case may be, in their respective countries; and the objections to the workers' delegates were based on this provision of the Peace Treaty. The Credentials Committee, after careful enquiry, recommended that no action should be taken on the objections referred to them, and the workers' delegates from the countries mentioned were allowed to retain their seats in the Conference. At the same time the reports of the Organizing Committee and the relative discussions in the Conference provide interesting reading and all go to indicate that, in the near future, the tendency will be to scrutinise strictly the credentials of non-Government delegates. In countries where organized labour does not exist, the responsibility of the selection of the labour delegate rests entirely with the Government.

On the third day of the Conference, Secretary of Labour Mr. Wilson was appointed President. Vice-Presidents were appointed from each of the three groups in the persons of the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M. P., one of the Government delegates from Great Britain, Mr. Jules Carlier, Employers' delegate from Belgium, and Mr. Leon Jouhaux, Workers' delegate from France. Mr. H. B. Butler from the office of the British Ministry of Labour, who had been acting as Secretary to the Organizing Committee, was appointed Secretary General to the Conference. After the appointment of these officers the Conference proceeded to set up the Committees necessary for the conduct of work. These included a Commission of Selection composed of twelve Government delegates, six Employers' delegates, and six Workers' delegates, a Committee on Standing Orders, and a Committee on Admissions. Mr. Joshi took the place of Mr. Gompers on the last named Committee, while Mr. Kershaw was a member of the Committee which considered the draft Standing Orders and reported thereon to the Conference.

It was the fifth day of the Conference before the delegates settled down to consideration of the items of the Agenda specified in the Peace Treaty. The first and most important item, namely the application of the principle of the 8-hour day or of the 48-hour week, was introduced by Mr. Barnes who submitted the following resolution :—

> "That the Draft Convention [of the 48-hour week] prepared "by the Organizing Committee be adopted by the Con- "ference as the basis for discussion, but that the "question of its application to the tropical and other "countries referred to in the third paragraph of article "405 of the treaty be referred in the first instance for "consideration by a special committee which shall report "to the Conference."

This was seconded by one of the Italian Government delegates, and caused a discussion extending over two full sessions of the Conference. On the second day of the debate Mr. Gompers was present and proposed that the whole subject be referred to a special Commission. Mr. Kershaw, on behalf of the Indian delegation, objected to this proposal on the ground that the case

of the Eastern countries required a special committee for the consideration of their particular problems. Ultimately Mr. Barnes motion was carried with the omission of the words "of the 48-hour week" shewn in brackets above. These words were eliminated on the suggestion of one of the French Government delegates in order to meet the wishes chiefly of workers' delegates who took exception to the mention of the 48-hour week without a reference to the 8-hour day.

The general discussion on the question of the 8-hour day or 48-hour week continued until the ninth day of the Conference when, by a vote of 66 in favour and none against, the following resolution was carried:—

"Resolved that the Draft Convention and the proposed "amendments submitted by the employers, employees "and Governments be referred to a commission to be "appointed for consideration and report."

On the same day the Committee of Selection proposed that the Committee to examine the conditions in tropical countries should consist of three representatives from each of India, Japan South Africa and tropical America; one representative from each of China, Persia and Siam, together with one Government delegate from each of Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland, one employers' delegate from each of Great Britain, France and Poland, and one workers' delegate from each of Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. The Constitution of this Committee of 24 members was unanimously approved of by the Conference. It held its first meeting the following day, 11th November, and sat continuously until the 24th November. The main Committee on Hours of Work consisted of fifteen members five delegates from each of the groups. The results of the deliberations of both Committees, as adopted by the Conference, are incorporated in the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

On the fifth day of the Conference Committees were appointed to consider the following items in the agenda, namely:—

1. The question of preventing or providing against unemployment;

2. The question of the employment of women and children in unhealthy processes ;
3. The question of the employment of women (*a*) before and after childbirth, (*b*) during the night, and
4. The question of (*a*) the minimum age of the employment of children ; (*b*) the employment of children during the night.

While some of the questions referred to these Committees were of greater interest than others to India it was desirable that India should be represented on all the Committees. Mr. Kershaw was already acting on the Committee on Standing Orders, and Mr. Joshi (for Mr. Gompers) on the Committee on applications for admission to the Conference. Both they and myself had put down our names for the Committee on special countries, the proceedings of which we knew would occupy a good deal of time. All the same it was desirable that India should be represented on the other committees but owing to the small size of the Indian Delegation this could not be arranged. India, therefore, had no representatives either on the Committee on employment or on the Committee on unhealthy processes. Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Joshi acted on the Committee on the employment of women, and Mr. Joshi and myself on the Committee on employment of children. Mr. Chatterjee acted in conjunction with Mr. Kershaw on the various committees on which India was represented by a Government delegate, while Mr. Joshi had Mr. Wadia to officiate for him. The Employers' delegate from India had no advisers and the scope of his activities was limited accordingly. In addition to Committee meetings there were also daily meetings of the Employers' group at which matters of interest to employers were discussed in detail. In the circumstances it was impossible for me acting alone to find time to attend to various meetings and matters deserving the attention of the Employers' delegate. I had therefore to depend to a considerable extent on fellow-delegates or their advisers for information as to what was passing in the several Committees of which I was not a member. This was an unsatisfactory position to be in, and no doubt care will be taken to obviate this disadvantage at future conferences.

I annex a copy of the draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference as the result of the deliberations

of the various committees and of the discussions on their reports in the plenary sittings of the Conference. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the decisions reached in the Conference regarding India it is necessary to refer in detail to the proceedings leading up to the adoption of the several drafts.

**1. Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.**

At an early stage of the Conference we had expressions of opinion from delegates belonging to each of the groups which showed clearly the attitude of western nations towards India and other eastern countries. In discussing the question of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week on the sixth day of the Conference, one of the Italian Government delegates remarked: "What is the "purpose of this Conference? Its purpose is to come to interna- "tional understandings so that it may be impossible for some "country, by not adhering to regulations of labour accepted in "other countries, to exercise an unfair competition and react "unfairly on those countries which have a labour legislation." On the same day, the Employers' group put forward as an alternative to or for consideration along with, the draft convention prepared by the Organizing Committee, proposals which included the following:—

> "As regards that general exceptions granted on account of "climatic conditions, incomplete development of in- "dustrial organization or other special circumstances "affecting the efficiency of the workers, as indicated in "Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, such an "exception may not be claimed in any legislation with "reference to export industries."

On the eighth day of the Conference the Workers' group put forward an alternative draft Convention, Article 9 of which reads as follows:—

> "In those countries in which climatic conditions render the "industrial efficiency of the workers substantially "different, the following modifications of the provisions "of this Convention may take effect."

And it was explained by the spokesmen of the Workers' delegates that "we have deliberately excluded the "words 'the imperfect development of industrial organi-"zation'. Of course we consider that dangerous, because "we consider that no one can determine properly what "they mean and because in any case we are opposed "to anything being done except in countries where "obviously the physical circumstances are such as to "make it necessary to have a deviation."

The following day the Japanese Employers' delegate rose to a point of order in the Conference and pointed out that the amendment of the Workers' group could not be accepted in that it was contrary to Article 405 of the Peace Treaty which was mandatory and not optional in character. From the appendices attached to the report of the Commission on Hours of Work, published in the Provisional Record of the 15th day, it appears that the Workers' amendments were brought up for discussion in the Commission, but the Employers' group revised their original proposals and reserved their amendment to Article 9 of the Organizing Committee's Draft Convention until the publication of the proposals of the Tropical Committee.

I have referred to the foregoing incidents of the Conference in order to indicate the spirit in which delegates from other countries approached consideration of the application of the principle of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week to the special countries, as specified in Article 405 of the Peace Treaty. At the same time, I have pleasure in putting on record an appreciation of the open-minded manner in which delegates from other countries listened to the arguments and weighed the evidence put before them in the Committee appointed to consider the case of the special countries. This Committee was fortunate in having as its Chairman Mr. Barnes, whose long experience and intimate knowledge of labour questions were invaluable when it came to considering the application of western methods to eastern conditions. All the delegates of the special countries submitted to the Committee statements of their views on the questions of working hours which were supplemented by the oral evidence. Copies of the written statements put in by the delegates from India of Government,

Employers and Workers respectively have already been sent out to India, and the contents need not be referred to here. A good deal of the time of the Committee was taken up in discussing the case of Japan. The Workers' delegate from that country pressed the view that no case could be made out for exceptional treatment of Japan in connection with the 8-hour day. He moved that Japan be excluded from the list of countries to which special concessions should be granted, but this proposal was defeated in Committee by nine votes to three. It was unanimously agreed that India, Persia, Siam and China were entitled to special treatment. The extent of this special treatment caused considerable discussion, but eventually the Committee agreed upon recommendations which are incorporated in two reports published in the provisional records of the 16th and 17th days of the Conference. The second of these reports dealt with Greece and Roumania only. In the latter country a delay of three years was granted in the application of the 8-hour day Convention for special reasons in connection with the demobilisation of the army and the removal of machinery from occupied territory. Delays of two years and three years respectively were granted in the case of certain industries in Greece for several reasons applicable chiefly to new areas of territory brought under the jurisdiction of the Greek Government where it would take some time to organize not only industry but efficient administrative services. The first report covered all the other countries for which special treatment was required and will well repay perusal. As regards Tropical American countries all the delegates desired was an expression of opinion as to when agriculture ended and industry began in sugar plantations, etc. The Committee were of the opinion that the solution of this difficulty was entirely within the jurisdiction of the competent national authority whose duty it was, under the terms of the main Convention, to define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

The Committee recommended that no modifications of the Convention as regards South Africa should be made until the Government of that country should lay before next Conferences statement of the modifications (if any) which it thought desirable

to suggest in connection with industries such as coal mining and sugar refining.

Article II of the Draft Convention as adopted by the Conference reads as follows:—

> The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to China, Persia and Siam, but provisions limiting the hours of work in these countries shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

The Government of each of these countries is to be asked to accept the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation, and to submit proposals to next Conference.

The modifications in the application of the Convention to Japan are set forth in Article 9 of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference and include:—

(*a*) Permission to work up to 60 hours per week in the raw silk industry, and up to 57 hours per week in other industries except mines, where miners engaged in underground work may work up to 48 hours only in the week.

(*b*) Permission to treat persons of 15 years of age as full time workers until 1st July 1925, when the age shall be raised to 16.

(*c*) The alteration in the number of persons employed in a place to make it liable to factory legislation from 15 or more (as at present) to 10 or more, instead of as under the main Convention where the employment of only one person brings a place within the scope of factory legislation.

(*d*) Permission to delay the application of the Convention until 1st July 1922 instead of 1st July 1921.

It was only after a spirited debate and in the face of a minority report from the Japanese Workers' delegate, that the Committee's Report suggesting the above modifications for Japan was carried in the General Conference. On behalf of the Workers' group a motion was brought forward to the effect that the industrial condition of Japan was such as to justify the application of the 8-hour day

and the 48-hour week to all its industries within two years. This motion was proposed by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference, Mr. Jouhaux, the Workers' delegate from France, who is the Secretary General of the leading Confederation of labour in that country and also First Vice-President of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It was seconded by the Workers' delegate from the Netherlands, Mr. Oudegeest, who is also Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At one stage of the proceedings it looked as if the influence of the labour leaders would prevail, but a telling speech from Mr. Barnes, who emphasised the necessity for treating the understanding arrived at in Committee as of the nature of bargains or treaties, turned the scale against the labour leaders' motion which was defeated by a vote of 45 to 42; and ultimately the Committee's report regarding Japan was adopted, the vote being 56 for and 5 against.

The recommendations of the Committee as regards India are incorporated in Article 10 of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference which reads as follows :—

> In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

Under the existing Indian factory laws, adult males may work twelve hours per day in Indian textile industries, women 11 hours, and children (between the ages of 9 and 14) 6 hours. If the Draft Convention is ratified by the Indian Legislature, the effect of the foregoing article will be to limit the hours of work in Indian industries to 60 per week for both men and women. It will be observed that Article 10 applies to mines as well other industries. The

limitation of hours of work of adults in mines, will, if adopted, form a new departure in Indian mining legislation, and this question will require careful consideration by those interested. Indeed the Committee recommended that the Government of India should be asked to consider the possibility of limiting the hours of underground work in mines to 54 in the week. They also recommended that the Government of India should be asked to consider the possibility of adopting a modified definition of "Factory," which would reduce the number of workers required to bring a factory under the scope of the Act. Under the existing Indian factory laws, this number is fixed at 50 although in certain cases, it may be, and has been, reduced to 20.

Mr. Joshi, the Workers' delegate from India, gave notice of a motion to add to the proposed Convention concerning India.

(1) The word "Factory" in the Convention to be applied to India should mean "any industry worked with steam, "water or any other mechanical power or electrical "power and employing not less than ten persons."

(2) The hours of work for women employed in factories shall not exceed 54 a week.

(3) Children under 14 shall not be employed for more than 30 hours a week.

These particular proposals had all been fully discussed in Committee and were brought up in the General Conference by Mr. Joshi in the hope that he might be successful in getting them adopted there. On the second last day of the Conference, however, Mr. Joshi withdrew his proposed amendment in order to save time and contented himself by putting in a written statement which appears in the Provisional Record of the 20th day of the Conference. He closes that statement by saying that he postpones consideration of the questions mentioned in his amendment to the next year's meeting of the Conference in the strong hope that they will then receive very sympathetic consideration. The Committee's Report regarding India and the other countries, except Japan, was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 67 to 1, the dissenting vote being that of the Workers' delegate from Belgium, Mr. Mertens, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In addition to the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, two resolutions were passed by the main Committee on the Hours of Work. One had reference to work of re-construction in devastated areas, which it was agreed justified special consideration. The other was in the following terms:—

> The provisions of this convention shall not interfere with any better conditions already in operation, or agreed upon, for all or part of the workers of any country, neither shall they interfere with any negotiations now proceeding in which the workers are asking for better conditions than the convention provides.

Both resolutions were adopted unanimously at the plenary sitting of the Conference on 25th November. Another resolution of importance was proposed by the Workers' delegates from France and Italy and was ultimately carried unanimously on the second last day of the Conference in the following form:—

> The Conference hopes that in no case should the wages of workmen be reduced simply by reason of the introduction of the 8-hour day, and the 48-hour week, in order that the conditions which exist in certain industries and which the present convention allows to continue may not be aggravated by the imposition of lower wages on the workers.

**II. Draft Convention concerning unemployment.**

**III. Recommendation concerning unemployment.**

**IV. Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.**

On third November the Conference referred to a Commission of 30 members, the consideration of the second question on the Agenda, *viz*:—"Preventing or providing against unemployment." The Indian delegation was not represented on this Commission. In the course of its deliberations, various questions of considerable magnitude and complexity arose and had to be investigated, and the Report of the Commission which was published in the Provisional Record of the 15th day of the Conference is of great interest although, at the moment, it has little direct bearing or the question

of employment or unemployment in India. The report is in six chapters dealing respectively with the questions of :—

(1) The collection and publication of information.

(2) Employment.

(3) Insurance against unemployment.

(4) The distribution of public works.

(5) Protection for unemployed foreign workers.

(6) Reciprocity in the treatment of foreign workers.

The debate on the Report extended over three full sessions of the Conference,, and gave delegates opportunities of bringing forward proposals of a somewhat original nature. In this connection particular reference might be made to the discussions relating to the Minority Report on a motion offered by the Italian Workers' delegate in the following terms :—

> Considering that the question of unemployment is closely related to that of the distribution of raw materials and the means of maritime transport and freight rates, considering further that the question can only be effectively dealt with by the Council of the League of Nations, it is recommended that the Council should undertake to examine and solve the problem.

It was only natural that this motion should receive considerable support from countries which are short of raw materials, but the closeness of the voting came as a surprise, the actual figures being 40 in favour of and 43 against the motion, which was therefore lost.

Eventually the proposals of the Committee were adopted by the Conference and incorporated in the Draft Convention and the Draft Recommendation concerning unemployment, copies of which are annexed hereto. It will be seen that the Draft Convention provides for periodical statistical information concerning unemployment, a system of free public employment agencies, and reciprocity of insurance benefits to the workers of different countries. The Recommendation concerning unemployment covers the prohibition of employment agencies for profit, the recruiting of workers by mutual agreement between countries, unemployment insurance, and the co-ordination of work undertaken under public authority,

with a view to reserving such work, as far as practicable, for periods of unemployment and for districts most affected by it. The General Conference also adopted another Recommendation covering reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers as regards the benefit of laws and regulations for the protection of workers and the right of lawful organization enjoyed by them.

In addition to the foregoing Draft Convention and Recommendations, the Conference passed three Resolutions referring to unemployment. The first of these invites the Governing body to form an International Commission empowered to formulate recommendations as to the best methods to be adopted in each state for collecting and publishing information regarding unemployment. The second Resolution provides for the establishment of a special section of the International Labour Office which will be charged with the consideration of all questions concerning the migration of all workers and the situation of foreign wage earners. The third Resolution provides for the appointment by the Governing body of an International Commission to consider, and report to the next Conference, what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers out of their own states, and to protect the interests of wage earners residing in a state other than their own; the representation of states in the European countries on this Commission being limited to one-half of the total membership of the Commission. This last clause regarding representation was inserted in the Resolution at the instance of the Employers' delegate from South Africa, who voiced a general feeling of dissatisfaction regarding the constitution of the Governing body with whom rested the appointment of the International Commission.

**V. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.**

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 to consider the employment of women (*a*) before and after child birth, including the question of maternity benefit; (*b*) during the night, with special reference to the Report of the Organizing Committee on this subject and the recommendations made on the report. Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Joshi represented India on this Committee, which included six ladies. Other women advisers not

actually nominated had the right to be present at meetings of this Committee in their capacity as advisers. One of the advisers to the Government delegates from Great Britain, Miss Constance Smith, Senior Lady Inspector of Factories, was elected Chairman of the Committee and presented its Report to the Conference on 28th November. A good deal of discussion ensued before the terms of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth were finally adjusted. The Spanish Government delegates endeavoured to make the proposed Convention applicable to commercial as well as industrial undertakings, but their motion was lost by a vote of 43 against 40. During the afternoon session of the same day, the French Workers' delegate made another effort in a similar direction, but Mr. Barnes, who was in the chair, ruled against Mr. Jouhaux's motion. The subject, however, was brought up again on the last day of the Conference, and by a vote of 48 for and 41 against, it was decided to amend the Draft Convention so as to include commerce as well as industry. This Convention therefore differs from all the other Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference in that it applies to commercial undertakings whereas the others are limited to industrial undertakings only.

The Spanish Government delegate also proposed an amendment to the Convention to the effect that the amount of the maternity benefit should be determined by taking into account the number of children of the worker entitled to such benefit. Twice the vote on this amendment resulted in a tie, and a majority not having voted in favour of it, the amendment was lost. From the copy of the Draft Convention annexed hereto, it will be seen that a woman in any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking will not be permitted to work for six weeks following her confinement ; will have the right to leave work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks, and will, while she is absent from her work be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance.

Besides the Draft Convention, the Conference adopted a resolution submitted by the Committee recommending that the

Government be requested to study the question of giving every working woman the right to remain away from work after the birth of a child for a longer period than that fixed in the Draft Convention and to receive certain benefits during the absence for the purpose of enabling her to remain with and nurse her child ; this subject to be placed upon the agenda for next Conference. The following motion proposed by the Committee was also carried in the Conference, *viz.*:—

> That the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement, and of maternity benefits before the next Conference, and to report on these matters to the next Conference.

**VI. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.**

As indicated above, the Committee that considered the employment of women before and after childbirth also considered the employment of women at night and the extension and application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the night work of women employed in industry. In their report the Committee expressed complete agreement with the principle embodied in the Berne Convention that women in industry should not be employed during the night. They proposed some changes in that Convention, the main provisions of which, however, will remain untouched. Instead of attempting to modify the existing Convention the Committee recommended that a new Convention concerning the employment of women at night be put forth by the Conference, to supersede the Berne Convention of 1906. A copy of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference is attached hereto. It provides that women shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, the term "night" signifying a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning. In countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women during the night, the term "night" may for a maximum period of three years be declared to signify a period of only ten hours, which is also the period that may be specified in industrial undertakings that are influenced

by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it. The following articles of the Convention are of particular interest to India, *viz.*:—

5. In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

7. In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that the compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

In view of the fact that under the existing Indian factory laws women cannot be employed in factories before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M., the ratification of the proposed convention will not affect Indian industries to any extent.

**VII.—Recommendation concerning the prevention of Anthrax.**

**VIII.—Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.**

**IX.—Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.**

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 members to consider items Nos. 3 (c) and 4 (c) on the agenda *viz.*:—the employment of women and children in unhealthy processes. Twelve different countries were represented on this Committee in which none of the Indian delegates had a seat. The report of the Committee is published in the Provisional Record of the 12th day of the Conference and forms an interesting and instructive treatise on subjects which, as yet, have received little attention in Indian factory legislation. The typically unhealthy processes considered by the Committee were (1) Intoxication by lead; (2) Infection from anthrax; and (3) Intoxication by carbonic oxide gas. All three affect men, women and children in industry, and the general principles of exclusion or limitation of women and children in them hold good for practically all other unhealthy processes.

On the subject of Anthrax in Great Britain, the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Legge, Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, who was one of the advisers to the British Government delegates, wrote an appendix to the report which is of interest to all concerned in the handling of hides, wool, horse-hair or bristles of animals. The Recommendation adopted by the Conference suggests that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores, either in the country exporting such wool or, if that is not practicable, at the port of entry in the country importing such wool. This recommendation is of interest to India and will no doubt receive the attention of those concerned.

The Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning adopted by the Conference suggests that the employment of women and young persons under the age of 18 shall be altogether prohibited in certain processes and shall only be permitted in processes involving the use of lead compounds on conditions specified.

The Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services adopted by the Conference, suggests the establishment as soon as possible, not only of a system of efficient factory inspection but also of a Government service specially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers, which will keep in touch with the International Labour Office. In the course of the discussion in the Conference on this Recommendation a motion was proposed and carried unanimously, to the effect that an advisory Committee on which the Governments, the employers, and the workers should all be represented, be appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity and to keep in touch with the activities of the health department of the International Labour Office.

Copies of the Recommendations above referred to are attached hereto.

### X. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 to consider the questions of (a) the minimum age of employment of children and (*b*) the employment of children during the night.

Fifteen countries were represented on the Committee, India being represented by its Employers' and Workers' Delegates. The Indian Government delegates lodged with the Committee of Selection a protest against neither of them having a seat on a Committee set up to consider children's employment, a matter in which India was interested. This was put right to some extent when the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee on Oriental countries on which a seat was found for Mr. Chatterjee. This Sub-Committee consisted of the Oriental members of the main Committee, *viz.*:—the Employers' and Workers' delegates from India, the Employers' delegate and a Government delegate from Japan together with co-opted members in the person of a Government delegate from India, the Workers' delegate from Japan, and a representative from each of China, Persia, and Siam. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. Belhouse, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, one of the advisers to the British Government delegates. Statements were submitted by the members of the Sub-Committee which showed great variations in the educational and industrial conditions existing in the different countries concerned. Japan has both a Factory Act, and compulsory education. India has a Factory Act, but no general compulsory system of education, although recently some permissive Acts have been passed in several provinces giving to Municipal authorities power to adopt compulsory education. China, Siam and Persia have neither Factory Acts, nor compulsory education laws. The Sub-Committee were strongly of opinion that the age of admission of children to industry is necessarily closely linked up with the question of education. They therefore recommend certain modifications of the Draft Convention in the case of Japan, but so far as the other countries were concerned they could not recommend the application to them of the Convention in any shape or form. It was proposed that the question of the application of the Convention to India, China, Siam and Persia should be deferred until the next Conference with a view to proposals being submitted by the Governments of these countries. When the report of the Sub-Committee was under consideration in the main Committee on Children's Employment the Workers' delegates from India and Great Britain moved that in India the age of admission should be fixed at 12 for (*a*) factories with mechanical

power and employing not less than 10 persons, (*b*) mines and quarries, (*c*) railroads and (*d*) docks. It was, however, decided by a majority of 6 to 2 to adopt the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and the Report of the Committee on employment of Children was framed accordingly. It is published in the Provisional Record of the 12th day of the Conference which also contains notice of an amendment to the proposed Draft Convention by the British Workers' delegate. This amendment was in identical terms to that proposed by the Indian Workers' delegate when the question was under consideration in Committee. When the report came up for discussion on the 13th day of the Conference Miss Margaret Bondfield, a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, one of the advisers to the British Workers' delegate, on behalf of that delegate moved the amendment standing in his name. The Italian Workers' delegate seconded the amendment which was supported by Mr. Joshi in a speech which is reported in full in the Provisional Record of the 13th day of the Conference. Mr. Chatterjee and the Government delegate from South Africa both spoke against the amendment, and strongly advocated the adoption of the report of the Committee which had carefully considered the whole question and had submitted recommendations based on the evidence. After the closure of the debate was moved by the Workers' delegate from Canada, the amendment of the British Workers' delegate was carried by a vote of 39 to 21. When the Draft Convention was submitted for approval on the 20th day of the Conference it was adopted by a vote of 91 to 3, the dissenting three being the Indian Government delegates and Employers' delegate.

Attached hereto is a copy of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, Article 6 of which reads as follows :—

> "The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to India, but in "India children under twelve years of age shall not be "employed (*a*) in manufactories working with power and "employing more than ten persons; (*b*) in mines, "quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals "from the earth; (*c*) in the transport of passengers or

"goods or mails by rail, or in the handling of goods at "docks quays and wharves, but excluding transport by "hand."

If ratified by the Indian Government, the effect of this Article will be to raise the age limit of children from 9 to 12 years, to widen the existing definition of a factory and to bring mining and the transport and handling of goods within the scope of factory legislation in India.

It will be noted that the age limit for children in other countries ratifying the Convention is fixed at 14 years except in the case of Japan where children over 12 may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary school. It is proposed that every employer shall keep a register of all persons under the age of 16 years employed by him in industrial undertakings. The Convention need not be brought into operation until 1st July 1922.

**XI. Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.**

The report of the Committee on children's employment on the second question referred to them—the employment of young persons during the night,—is published in the Provisional Record of the 16th day of the Conference. Subject to slight amendments in the debate which took place on the 20th day the report was adopted and is incorporated in a Draft Convention, copy of which is attached hereto. Its leading provision is contained in Article 2 which prohibits the employment during the night of young persons under 18 years of age. This is an advance of 2 years on the limit which was adopted at the Berne Conference in 1913. Provision, however, is made for young persons over 16 being employed during the night in certain processes which are required to be carried on continuously day and night. As in the case of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night the term "night" in this convention signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. And here also it is provided that in those tropical countries in which work is suspended during the middle of the day the night period may be shorter than eleven hours if compensatory rest is accorded during

the day. The latter provision was inserted at the instance of the Indian delegation after being omitted in the Draft of the Organizing Committee although included in the Berne Draft Convention of 1913.

Article 6 of the Draft Convention provides that :—

> In the application of this Convention to India, the term "industrial undertakings" shall include only "factories" as defined in the Indian Factory Act, and Article 2 shall not apply to male young persons over fourteen years of age.

Under the existing Indian factory laws, no woman or child may be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening. The prohibition therefore of the employment during the night of young persons under 18 years of age will not affect Indian industries so long as Article 2 is not made applicable to male young persons over 14 years of age.

This convention need not be brought into operation before 1st July 1922.

**XII. Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.**

A statement as to the position of this matter is contained in the Report of the Organizing Committee, and this was supplemented by further information received during the Conference in reply to a letter addressed by the Secretary-General to the delegates of the countries which have not adhered to the Berne Convention of 1906. The position at date is detailed in the Proceedings of the Conference as published in the Provisional Record of its 23rd session. It is recorded there that the Indian Government state they have requested His Majesty's Government to give formal notice of the adhesion of India to the Berne Convention. On the motion of one of the British Government delegates, it was resolved that the Conference recommends to all members of the International Labour Organization which have not already done so that they should adhere to the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in

the manufacture of matches. This resolution having been adopted by the Conference was incorporated into a Recommendation, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

On the last day of the Conference, one of the French Government delegates, on behalf of the Drafting Committee, proposed the following resolution :—

> That the Conference express the wish that the provisions of the draft conventions adopted by the Conference may be followed in the legislation of all industrial countries, and to this end it directs the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to communicate the text of the draft conventions to all the Governments of the states which are not members of the International Labour Organization and to study the possible methods for inducing these states to embody the provisions of these conventions in their domestic legislation.

After this resolution was carried the following motion was also agreed to :—

> Seeing that the Treaty of Peace has not yet been ratified, the Conference gives authority to the Governing Body to take such measures as may be necessary to render the resolutions of the Conference effective. Therefore, when this Conference adjourns to-day, it adjourns leaving it at the discretion of the Governing Body to reconvene the present meeting or to declare it closed as may be deemed advisable.

It is possible, therefore, that the delegates may be called together again before long, in order to confirm the proceedings of the Conference at Washington.

It is certain there will be a considerable amount of business ready for discussion at the next annual meeting of the members of the International Labour Organization. Many notices of subjects for discussion at the next Conference were handed in at Washington. Indeed, on the last day of the Conference, Mr. Fontaine (France), Chairman of the Committee of Selection, expressed the opinion that the number of items proposed was too large to enable them all to be discussed by the next Conference. He therefore submitted a motion that only two very important questions should be formally recommended for next year's

Agenda, *viz.*:—the position of agricultural labourers, and the revision of the statutes regarding the composition of the Governing Body. The motion was carried by 41 to 14, but as this was less than a quorum it could not be adopted, and the questions referred to could not be formally placed on record for inclusion amongst the items on the Agenda of the next annual meeting. The Canadian Labour delegate therefore proposed that the whole question of the Agenda of the next meeting be left to the Governing Body in the same manner as the Organizing Committee undertook the work for this Conference, and that each of the different groups should send their suggestions and resolutions to the Governing Body for consideration as contemplated by Article 400 of the Peace Treaty. This motion was carried by 64 votes to 7.

As mentioned in Article 1 of the Draft Convention limiting the hours in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, the provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland water-ways shall be determined by a Special Conference dealing with Employment at sea and on inland water-ways. This Conference no doubt will be held in advance of the next annual general conference.

The question of revising the Standing Orders and the Statutes regarding the composition of the Governing Body as referred to above, arose largely as the result of the elections of the members of that body at the Conference. In Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, it is provided that the permanent Organization shall consist of:—

(1) The General Conference, and

(2) An International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body consisting of 24 persons appointed in accordance with Article 393 of the Treaty.

This Article provides that the Governing Body shall be constituted as follows:—

12 persons representing the Governments;

6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the Employers; and

6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the Workers;

of the twelve persons representing the Governments, 8 shall be

nominated by the countries which are of chief industrial importance and 4 by the countries selected for the purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference excluding the delegates of the 8 countries. Any question as to which are the countries of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

In the circular letter, of 10th May 1919 issued by the Organizing Committee, it was pointed out that the appointment of the Governing Body would have to be dealt with at Washington, and the matter was accordingly put down as one of the items on the Organizing Committee's suggested programme. In their circular of 20th August 1919, the Organizing Committee confirmed a telegram which they addressed to all the Governments pointing out that the question of the eight countries of chief industrial importance had to be settled before the Washington Conference, and suggesting the following list, *viz.* :—United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland and Spain, the nomination of Spain to lapse if Germany was admitted to the Conference. On the first day of the Conference, the President of the Organizing Committee in his report announced that the above list had been objected to by Canada, Poland and Sweden, whose objections were transmitted to the League of Nations for decision. It appears that India also objected to the Organizing Committee's list. Nothing more was published concerning this matter until the seventeenth day of the Conference when the Secretary-General announced the results of the elections which had taken place in the three groups for members of the Governing Body, *viz.* :—

(*1*) *Government Members* :—

(*a*) as suggested by the Organizing Committee :—

United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland.

(*b*) Elected by remaining States :—

Spain, Argentine, Canada and Poland.

(*2*) *Employers' Nominees from* :—

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and, pending the adhesion of the United States, Canada.

(3) *Workers' Nominees from:*—

France, Germany, Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, and, pending the adhesion of the United States, Canada.

In a letter received by the Secretary-General from the Chairman of the Government delegates, it was intimated that, pending the adhesion of the United States, Denmark had been nominated as a substitute among the eight countries of the chief industrial importance. In this letter it was also stated that the Government delegates of China and Japan objected to the Government nominations, advancing amongst other reasons the importance of their united populations which represent more than one-third of the total inhabitants of the globe. It was stated further that the Indian Government delegates refused to take part in the election, against which they protested on the grounds that the Council of the League of Nations had not yet pronounced on the objections lodged to the list of the eight states of chief industrial importance, as proposed by the Organizing Committee.

In the Conference the Cuba Government Delegation while expressing satisfaction at the nomination of the Argentine Republic, called attention to the fact that only a single place had been assigned to the twenty Latin-American countries, from whose representatives a written protest was therefore submitted. One of the Government delegates from Ecaudor supported this protest in a speech in which he stated that of the 120 members that composed the Committees to study the different matters of the Conference, 100 had been Europeans, 2 had been from the Spanish-American countries and the balance from the rest of the world. In the proposed Governing Body, 20 members had been given to Europe, 3 elsewhere and only one to the twenty Latin-American countries. The debate on the subject was closured on the motion of one of the Belgian Government delegates by a vote of 55 to 16, and both the Employers' and Workers' delegates from South Africa intimated that they were lodging objections against the method of electing members of the Governing Body. Their formal letters of protest are published in the Provisional Record of the 20th day of the Conference. On the 19th day the South

African Employers' delegates had given notice of motion that the following matter be placed on the Agenda of the next Conference :—

> That in view of the fact that no less than 20 out of the 24 members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, appointed under Article 393 of the Peace Treaty, are representatives of European countries, the Conference proceed under Article 422 of the Treaty to amend the said Article 393 by laying down a maximum total representation of countries in Europe, so as to ensure more adequate representation of countries outside Europe.

On the 18th day of the Conference, notice was given of the following motion to be moved by the South African Employers delegate :—

> That this Conference expresses its disapproval of the composition of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office inasmuch as no less than 20 of the 24 members of that Body are representatives of European countries.

This notice was signed by representatives from 10 countries including, besides Latin—American States, Japan, Canada, India, South Africa and China ; but it was not until the very last day of the Conference that the motion was brought to a vote and carried by 44 to 39.

The first meeting of the Governing Body, as elected at the Conference, was held on the 27th day of November when Mr. Arthur Fontaine, France, was elected permanent Chairman, It was decided not to elect the Director of the Labour Office permanently until the Governing Body had been fully constituted, and Mr. Albert Thomas of France was chosen to act as Provisional Director. Mr. Fontaine was one of the French Government delegates to the Conference, and is decribed in the Official Guide as Director of the Labour Department, Ministry of Labour, Chairman of Executive Committee of the French State Railways. He acted as substitute for the French representative on the Commission on International Labour Legislation set up by the Peace Conference, and was appointed General Secretary of the

Commission. He was the French representative on the Organizing Committee of the International Labour Conference and was appointed President of the Committee. Mr. Albert Thomas is the well-known French Socialist. He has acted as Under-Secretary for War and also Minister of Munitions in the French Government.

Another meeting of the Governing Body was held at Washington on the 28th November when it was decided that the International Labour Office should be located provisionally in London, which is at present the temporary seat of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Until further notice, the address of the International Labour Office will be Sunderland House, Curzon Street, London, W. 1. The next meeting of the Governing Body was fixed for 26th January 1920, in Paris.

A. R. MURRAY.

*Dated 31st December 1919.*

## ANNEXURE I.

## The Peace Treaty.

### Article 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among the methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

*First.*—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

*Second.*—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

*Third.*—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

*Fourth.*—The adoption of an 8-hours day or a 48-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

*Fifth.*—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

*Sixth.*—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

*Seventh.*—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

*Eighth.*—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

*Ninth.*—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## First Annual Meeting.

*October 29 to November 29, 1919.*

### Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference.

*Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "application of the principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week," which is the first item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919:—

Article 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "Industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including ship-building and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The Provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland waterways shall be determined by a special conference dealing with employment at sea and on inland waterways.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for.

(*a*) The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

(*b*) Where by law, custom, or agreement between employers, and workers' organizations, or, where no such organizations exist between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the competent public authority, or by agreement between such organizations or representatives; provided, however, that in no case under the provisions of this paragraph shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.

(*c*) Where persons are employed in shifts it shall be permissible to employ persons in excess of eight hours in any one day and

forty-eight hours in any one week, if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.

ARTICLE 3.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of "force majeure," but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 4.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may also be exceeded in those processes which are required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed fifty-six in the week on the average. Such regulation of the hours of work shall in no case affect any rest days which may be secured by the national law to the workers in such processes in compensation for the weekly rest day.

ARTICLE 5.

In exceptional cases where it is recognised that the provisions of Article 2 cannot be applied, but only in such cases, agreements between workers' and employers' organizations concerning the daily limit of work over a longer period of time, may be given the force of regulations, if the Government, to which these agreements shall be submitted, so decides. The average number of hours worked per week, over the number of weeks covered by any such agreement, shall not exceed forty-eight.

ARTICLE 6.

Regulations made by public authority shall determine for industrial undertakings:

(*a*) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent.

(*b*) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work.

These regulations shall be made only after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any such organizations exist. These regulations shall fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rate of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

ARTICLE 7.

Each Government shall communicate to the International Labour Office:

(*a*) A list of the processes which are classed as being necessarily continuous in character under Article 4;

(*b*) Full information as to working of the agreements mentioned in Article 5; and

(*c*) Full information concerning the regulations made under Article 6 and their application.

The International Labour Office shall make an annual report thereon to the General Conference of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required:

(*a*) To notify by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the Government, the hours at which work begins and ends, and where work is carried on by shifts the hour at which each shift begins and ends. These hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention, and when so notified they shall not be changed except with such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the Government.

(*b*) To notify in the same way such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours.

(*c*) To keep a record in the form prescribed by law or regulation in each country of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Articles 3 and 6 of this Convention.

It shall be made an offence against the law to employ any person outside the hours fixed in accordance with paragraph (*a*), or during the intervals fixed in accordance with paragraph (*b*).

ARTICLE 9.

In the application of this Convention to Japan the following modifications and conditions shall obtain :

(*a*) The term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly—

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*a*) of Article 1 ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*b*) of Article 1, provided there are at least ten workers employed ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*c*) of Article 1, in so far as these undertakings shall be defined as "factories" by the competent authority ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*d*) of Article 1, except transport of passengers or goods by road, handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, and transport by hand ; and

Regardless of the number of persons employed, such of the undertakings enumerated in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of Article 1 as may be declared by the competent authority either to be highly dangerous or to involve unhealthy processes.

(*b*) The actual working hours of persons of fifteen years of age or over in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, shall not exceed fifty-seven in the week, except that in the raw silk industry the limit may be sixty hours in the week.

(*c*) The actual working hours of persons under fifteen years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, and of all miners of whatever age engaged in underground work in the mines, shall in no case exceed forty-eight in the week.

(*d*) The limit of hours of work may be modified under the conditions provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention, but in no case shall the length of such modification bear to the length of the basic week a proportion greater than that which obtains in those Articles.

(*e*) A weekly rest period of twenty-four consecutive hours shall be allowed to all classes of workers.

(*f*) The provision in Japanese factory legislation limiting its application to places employing fifteen or more persons shall be amended so that such legislation shall apply to places employing ten or more persons.

(*g*) The provisions of the above paragraphs of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1st July 1920, except that the provisions of Article 4 as modified by paragraph (*d*) of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1st July 1923.

(*h*) The age of fifteen prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Article shall be raised, not later than 1st July 1925, to sixteen.

ARTICLE 10.

In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 11.

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to China, Persia, and Siam, but provisions limiting the hours of work in these countries shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 12.

In the application of this Convention to Greece, the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance

with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1st July 1923, in the case of the following industrial undertakings:—

(1) Carbon-bisulphide works,
(2) Acids works,
(3) Tanneries,
(4) Paper mills,
(5) Printing works,
(6) Sawmills,
(7) Warehouses for the handling and preparation of tobacco,
(8) Surface mining,
(9) Foundries,
(10) Lime works,
(11) Dye works,
(12) Glass works (blowers),
(13) Gas works (firemen),
(14) Loading and unloading merchandise;

and to not later than 1st July 1924, in the case of the following industrial undertakings:—

(1) Mechanical industries: Machine shops for engines, safes, scales, beds, tacks, shells (sporting), iron foundries, bronze foundries, tin shops, plating shops, manufactories of hydraulic apparatus;

(2) Constructional industries: Limekilns, cement works, plasterers' shops, tile yards, manufactories of bricks and pavements, potteries, marble yards, excavating and building work;

(3) Textile industries: Spinning and weaving mills of all kinds, except dye works;

(4) Food industries: Flour and gristmills, bakeries, macaroni factories, manufactories of wines, alcohol, and drinks, oil works, breweries, manufactories of ice and carbonated drinks, manufactories of confectioners' products and chocolate, manufactories of sausages and preserves, slaughter houses, and butcher shops;

(5) Chemical industries: Manufactories of synthetic colors, glassworks (except the blowers), manufactories of essence of turpentine and tartar, manufactories of oxygen and pharma-

ceutical products, manufactories of flaxseed oil, manufactories of glycerine, manufactories of calcium carbide, gas works (except the firemen);

(6) Leather industries : Shoe factories, manufactories of leather goods;

(7) Paper and printing industries : Manufactories of envelopes, record books, boxes, bags, book-binding, lithographing, and zinc engraving shops;

(8) Clothing industries: Clothing shops, underwear and trimmings, workshops for pressing, workshops for bed coverings, artificial flowers, feathers, and trimmings, hat and umbrella factories;

(9) Woodworking industries : Joiners' shops, coopers' sheds, wagon factories, manufactories of furniture and chairs, picture-framing establishments, brush and broom factories;

(10) Electrical industries : Power houses, shops for electrical installations;

(11) Transportation by land : Employees on railroads and street cars, firemen, drivers, and carters.

ARTICLE 13.

In the application of this Convention to Roumania the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1924.

ARTICLE 14.

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering the national safety.

ARTICLE 15.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 16.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:—

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable ; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 17.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 18.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratification with the Secretariat.

Thereafter the Convention will come into force for any other Member, at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 19.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 20.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 21.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 22.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

---

*Draft Convention concerning unemployment.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall communicate to the International Labour Office, at intervals as short as possible and not exceeding three months, all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment, including reports on measures taken or contemplated, to combat unemployment. Whenever practicable, the information shall be made available for such communication not later than three months after the end of the period to which it relates.

ARTICLE 2.

Each member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees, which shall include representatives of employers and of workers, shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies.

Where both public and private free employment agencies exist steps shall be taken to co-ordinate the operations of such agencies on a national scale.

The operations of the various national systems shall be co-ordinated by the International Labour Office in agreement with the countries concerned.

ARTICLE 3.

The Members of the International Labour Organization which ratify this Convention and which have established systems of insurance against unemployment shall, upon terms being agreed between the Members concerned, make arrangements whereby workers belonging to one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those which obtain for the workers belonging to the latter.

ARTICLE 4.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing :

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable ; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the ratifications of three Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 7.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 9.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 11.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

---

*Recommendation concerning unemployment.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919 :

I

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit. Where such agencies already exist, it is further recommended that they be permitted to operate only under Government licenses, and that all practicable measures be taken to abolish such agencies as soon as possible.

II

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another country should be permitted only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned and after consultation with employers and workers in each country in the industries concerned.

III

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, either through a Government system or through a system of Government subventions to associations

whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members.

IV

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization co-ordinate the execution of all work undertaken under public authority, with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment and for districts most affected by it.

---

*Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919.

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization shall, on condition of reciprocity and upon terms to be agreed between the countries concerned, admit the foreign workers (together with their families) employed within its territory, to the benefits of its laws and regulations for the protection of its own workers, as well as to the right of lawful organization as enjoyed by its own workers.

*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment, before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June. 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "commercial undertaking" includes any place where articles are sold or where commerce is carried on.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry and commerce from agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "woman" signifies any female person, irrespective of age or nationality, whether married or unmarried, and the term "child" signifies any child whether legitimate or illegitimate.

ARTICLE 3.

In any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, a woman—

(*a*) Shall not be permitted to work during the six weeks following her confinement.

(*b*) Shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks.

(*c*) Shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*), be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance, the exact amount of which shall be determined by the competent authority in each country, and as an additional benefit shall be entitled to free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife. No mistake of the medical adviser in estimating the date of confinement shall preclude a woman from receiving these benefits from the date of the medical certificate up to the date on which the confinement actually takes place.

(*d*) Shall in any case, if she is nursing her child, be allowed half an hour twice a day during her working hours for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with paragraphs (*a*) or (*b*) of Article 3 of this Convention, or remains absent from her work for a longer period as a result of illness medically certified to arise out of pregnancy or confinement and rendering her unfit for work, it shall not be lawful, until her absence shall have exceeded a maximum period to be fixed by the competent authority in each country, for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence, nor to give her notice of dismissal at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence.

ARTICLE 5.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919 shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(*a*) Except where, owing to the local conditions, its provisions are inapplicable; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 7.

As soon as the ratifications of two members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 8.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members

which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 10.

A Member which has ratified this convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunication shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11.

At least once in 10 years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 12.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

---

*Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment, during the night," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly;

(*a*) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth:—

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind,

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally, and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

ARTICLE 3.

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 4.

Article 3 shall not apply :

(*a*) In cases of *force majeure*, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee and which is not of a recurring character.

(*b*) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

ARTICLE 5.

In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

ARTICLE 6.

In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

ARTICLE 7.

In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:—

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable: or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adopt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

---

*Recommendation concerning the prevention of Anthrax.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment: unhealthy processes," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference; and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10th, 1919.

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores, either in the country exporting such wool or if that is not practicable at the port of entry in the country importing such wool.

*Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's and children's employment: unhealthy processes," which is part of the third and fourth items in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that in view of the danger involved to the function of maternity and to the physical development of children, women, and young persons under the age of eighteen years be excluded from employment in the following processes:

(*a*) In furnace work in the reduction of zinc or lead ores.

(*b*) In the manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, and in the desilverizing of lead.

(*c*) In melting lead or old zinc on a large scale.

(*d*) In the manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead.

(*e*) In the manufacture of litharge, massicot, red lead, white lead, orange lead, or sulphate, chromate or silicate (frit) of lead.

(*f*) In mixing and pasting in the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators.

(*g*) In the cleaning of workrooms where the above processes are carried on.

It is further recommended that the employment of women and young persons under the age of eighteen years in processes involving the use of lead compounds be permitted only subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Locally applied exhaust ventilation, so as to remove dust and fumes at the point of origin.

(*b*) Cleanliness of tools and workrooms.

(*c*) Notification to Government authorities of all cases of lead poisoning, and compensation therefor.

(*d*) Periodic medical examination of the persons employed in such processes.

(*e*) Provision of sufficient and suitable cloakroom, washing, and mess-room accommodation, and of special protective clothing.

(*f*) Prohibition of bringing food or drink into work rooms.

It is further recommended that in industries where soluble lead compounds can be replaced by non-toxic substances, the use of soluble lead compounds should be strictly regulated.

For the purpose of this Recommendation, a lead compound should be considered as soluble if it contains more than five per cent. of its weight (estimated as metallic lead) soluble in a quarter of one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid.

---

*Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to " women's employment : unhealthy processes," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28th 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10th, 1919 :

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization which has not already done so should establish as soon as possible, not only a system of efficient factory inspection, but also in addition thereto a Government service especially charged with the duty of safe-guarding the health of the workers, which will keep in touch which the International Labour Office.

---

*Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened by the Government of the United States of America at Washington, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "employment of children : minimum age of employment," which is part of the fourth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of article 2 shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking, shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their births.

ARTICLE 5.

In connection with the application of this Convention to Japan the following modifications of article 2 may be made:

(*a*) Children over twelve years of age may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary schools;

(*b*) As regards children between the ages of twelve and fourteen already employed transitional regulations may be made.

The provision in the present Japanese law admitting children under the age of twelve years to certain light and easy employments shall be repealed.

ARTICLE 6.

The provisions of article 2 shall not apply to India, but in India children under twelve years of age shall not be employed:

(*a*) In manufactories working with power and employing more than ten persons;

(*b*) In mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*c*) In the transport of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays, and wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

ARTICLE 7.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable: or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect to each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 9.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 10.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 13.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 14.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

*Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened by the Government of the United States of America at Washington, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "employment of children: during the night" which is part of the fourth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking gas work, water work or other work of construction as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for.

Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which by reason of the nature of the process is required to be carried on continuously day and night:

(*a*) Manufacture of iron and steel; processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process.)

(*b*) Glass works.

(*c*) Manufacture of paper.

(*d*) Manufacture of raw sugar.

(*e*) Gold mining reduction work.

ARTICLE 3.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In coal and lignite mines work may be carried on in the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, if an interval of ordinarily fifteen hours, and in no case of less than thirteen hours, separates two periods of work.

Where night work in the baking industry is prohibited for all workers, the interval between nine o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning may be substituted in the baking industry for the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those tropical countries in which work is suspended during the middle of the day, the night period may be shorter than eleven hours if compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

ARTICLE 4.

The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a periodical character, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking.

ARTICLE 5.

In the application of this Convention to Japan, until 1st July 1925, Article 2 shall apply only to young persons under fifteen years of age and thereafter it shall apply only to young persons under sixteen years of age.

ARTICLE 6.

In the application of this Convention to India, the term "industrial undertakings" shall include only "factories" as defined in the Indian Factory Act, and Article 2 shall not apply to male young persons over fourteen years of age.

ARTICLE 7.

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Government, for young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the Industrial Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability

of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

---

*Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "extension and application of the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches," which is part of the fifth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization, which has not already done so should adhere to the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## Commission on Employment of Children.

### Sub-Committee on Oriental Countries.

*Statement of Mr. Joshi, Workers' Delegate, India, in regard to fixing the age of admission of Children to Industrial Employment in India.*

I. In the first place, it is necessary to define Industrial Employment as applied to oriental countries—I would include in them:—

(1) All factories working with some power and employing not less than 10 persons.
(2) Mines and quarries governed by the Indian Mines Act.
(3) Railways.
(4) Docks.

I would also like that the decisions of this conference as regards the age of children should apply to Commercial Concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act and to all Departments of Government and to Municipal Service.

II. The minimum age for the employment of children should be 12. (At present it is 9).

III. Children between 13 and 15 may be employed as half-timers, working not more than 5 hours a day. At present children between 10 and 14 are employed for a maximum number of 6 hours in textile factories and for 7 hours in other factories.

IV. As in India there is no provision, at present, for the compulsory education of children, it is desirable that this conference should include a recommendation for the provision of such education in the Convention they may agree upon.

*Dated 10th November 1919.*

*Statement by Mr. A. R. Murray, Employers' Delegate from India.*

The protection of children has been the prime motive in Indian Factory Legislation. Just as the Factory Laws of the United Kingdom began in 1802 and 1819 with Acts having particular reference to children, so the first Indian Factories Act, XV of

1881, has as its main object the protection of children working in Factories. In that Act a child was defined as a person under the age of twelve, and no child could be employed in any Factory under the age of seven, while the maximum daily employment for children was fixed at 9 hours.

Ten years later the Indian Factories Act was amended by Act XI of 1891 which *inter alia*—

(*a*) Raised the age of a child from 12 to 14 years.

(*b*) Raised the minimum age of employment from 7 to 9 years

(*c*) Reduced the maximum daily employment from 9 to 7 hours, and

(*d*) Provided that no child could be employed in any Factory before 5 A.M. or after 8 P.M., besides enacting other provisions as to intervals of rest, the prohibition of employment in dangerous work, the granting of certificates and the maintenance of registers.

In 1906 the Government of India appointed a Textile Factories Labour Committee to enquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in India. Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith, formerly Superintending Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England, was President of this Committee, and one of the questions submitted for consideration was whether the minimum age of children should be raised above 9 years. In their report, dated April 5th, 1907, the Committee said "This question has been considered from every "point of view and due weight has been given to the evidence of "competent witnesses. Were there educational facilities for "school attendance throughout the country, the Committee would "not have any hesitation in suggesting that the limit of age for "employment of children should be raised, but as this is not the "case, they have to consider whether any kindness would be done "to the children by preventing them from working at the age of 9 "in well ordered factories. If so provided, it is feared that many "of these children would be employed in places not under the "Factories Act where the conditions of labour are much worse, or "they might be employed in much more exhausting work in "general labour or if unemployed, they would possibly be idling in "the Bazaars instead of honestly earning a small sum toward the "family expenses."

Immediately after the publication of this report of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, the Government of India appointed a Commission to make further investigations in respect of all factories in India. Dr. W. A. B. Beaumont, Superintending Inspector of Factories, England, was a member of this Commission which reported against any alteration in the age limits of children but recommended that the maximum daily employment be reduced from 7 to 6 hours in any textile factory. As a result of this Commission's report, the Indian Factories Act, 1911, (Act 11 of 1911) was passed and is the law in India at the present moment According to its provisions :—

(*a*) A child means a person under the age of 14.

(*b*) No child shall be employed in any Factory unless he is in possession of a certificate showing that he is not less than 9 years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate.

(*c*) No child shall be employed in any Factory before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M.

(*d*) No child shall be employed in any Factory for more than 7 hours in any one day.

(*e*) No child shall be employed in any Textile Factory for more than 6 hours in any one day.

(*f*) No child shall be employed except during specified hours fixed in advance and duly published.

(*g*) In every Factory there shall be kept a register of the children employed and the nature of their employment.

(*h*) No child shall be employed for more than 6 days in the week.

The Draft Convention submitted by the Organizing Committee for the consideration of the International Labour Conference prohibits the employment in industrial work of children below the age of 14 years. Clause 4 of the Draft provides for modifications of this convention where the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. It is suggested that India

comes within this category and that children between the ages of 9 and 14 should continue to be allowed to work in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911. No change in Indian conditions has taken place since the Indian Textile Factories Labour Committee and the Indian Factories Commission reported against any alteration in the age limits of children. The Indian Industrial Commission of which Sir Thomas H. Holland was President and Dr. Edward Hopkinson, M.P., a member, after enquiries extending over two years, in their Report published last year, made special reference to the necessity for providing for the education of factory children before proceeding to amend the Factories Act. They say "The first thing to do is to introduce "compulsory education in areas where this is feasible, applicable "to all classes of children and not merely to those employed "in factories. Any consequential amendment of the Factories "Act may then be considered."

From the supplemental report of the Organizing Committee it appears that the Government of India is in consultation with the Local Governments on the general question of the amendment of the law. I suggest that no recommendations of any description be made regarding the age of admission of children to industrial employment in India until such time as the Government of India has had an opportunity of further considering the question in all its bearings.

*Dated Washington D. C., November 1919.*

## Limitation of Hours of Work in India.

*Statement by one of the Indian Government Delegates.*

1. The first Indian Factory Act passed in 1881, did not attempt to regulate the working hours of adults, but merely limited the hours of work of children and provided for the safety of operatives and the inspection of factories. The next Act passed in 1891, limited the working day of women to eleven hours and provided a compulsory mid-day stoppage and a weekly holiday. No restriction on the hours of work given was imposed as the Factory Commission of 1890 reported that the workers themselves did not desire any change as factories worked during daylight only, the average working day being twelve hours.

The introduction of electric light completely altered the position and although the Factory Commission of 1908 were strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours on the ground that the growth of industrial enterprise would be seriously hampered, advocating the alternative method of restricting the hours of labour of young persons, women and children only, the Government of India disregarded this advice and agreeing with the monthly report of Dr. T. M. Nair decided to limit the working hours of men in textile factories.

2. The Act of 1911, which is still in force, regulates the working of industries (other than mines, electrical generating stations and tea, coffee and indigo plantations) in which power is used and more than 49 persons are employed but the provisions of the Act can by notification be applied to factories employing 20 persons and this has been done in some cases. The Act prescribes a maximum working day of 12 hours for men in textile factories of 11 hours for women in all factories, of 6 hours for children under 14 in textile factories, and of 7 hours for children in other factories. A compulsory rest period of an hour after 6 hours work is provided; Sunday work is prohibited; women and children cannot be employed in any factory between 7-0 P. M. and 5-30 A. M., and in textile factories men cannot be employed within these hours unless under an approved system of shifts. In textile factories, unless working under an approved system of shifts machinery cannot be run for more than 12 hours. The limitation of hours and the compulsory stoppage does not apply to certain specific processes and classes of work.

3. These are the provisions of the Act in broad outline but it would be wrong to suppose that in all factories or other large industrial undertakings the working day is one of twelve hours. Thus in the jute mills of Bengal, which employ a quarter of a million operatives, the working day in the case of more than sixty per cent. of the workers varies from 8 to 9½ hours, the working day of the weavers being 11½ hours. These hours, however, are nominal only and, as will be explained later, the actual hours of work not only in jute mills but practically in all industries, are substantially less than the nominal hours. In Upper India the cotton mills now work 11 hours, and other textile factories

between 9½ and 10½ hours according to the season of the year. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works which employ 11,000 operatives, the working day is 8, 9, or 11 hours according to the nature of the work. In mines, where work is carried on to a great extent under the family system, the weekly hours worked are exceedingly low while particulars of the hours worked in ordnance factories and in certain branches of railway work are given in the supplementary report of the Organizing Committee.

4. But we are here concerned not with the hours worked in special industries or in industries manned by picked labour but with the maximum hours to be prescribed for the great mass of Indian workers. Climatic conditions are the decisive factor in determining this limit and in India the ordinary operative, owing to this cause, is incapable of intensive or continuous work; his natural tendency at present being to spread his work over a long period finishing his task in the most leisurely manner. This is the chief characteristic of Indian labour and the most striking feature of the factory system is the amount of absence from work which is permitted to take place during the working hours. In some cases regular reliefs are arranged, in others under a ticket system provision is made for the continuous absence of a certain percentage of the workers while in other cases (notably in the Bombay mills) the hands come and go as they please. The various systems will be explained in more detail to the Committee if desired but the particular result is that whatever be the nominal hours of work the actual hours worked are substantially less. It is difficult, and might be misleading to give a figure but it has been calculated that in a textile factory the complements of workers must always be from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the number of hands required to man the machinery at any one time.

5. Now, if hours be shortened these habits of leisurely and intermittent work will not thereby be removed though it may be hoped that in the course of time more intensive and continuous working may be possible, and in a mill in which operatives are required to work 12 hours daily, the working day be reduced to 11 or 10 hours a loss in production for some time would probably have to be faced.

At the same time a working day of 12 hours is excessive and the Government of India, who have as a result of the report of the Industrial Commission of 1918, adopted a progressive policy for the betterment of labour not merely in regard to working hours but in other directions, are prepared to consent to the principle of a sixty hours week and to apply that principle effectively. As in the present Act, there would necesssarily be certain exceptions in the case of specified classes of work but these are not sufficiently numerous to affect the general positions.

The question of the desirability of limiting overtime has not been sufficiently examined to enable any statement to be made but it may be pointed out that if a maximum working week of sixty hours be prescribed overtime beyond that limit could not be worked save in the case of special classes of work that may be exempted by law.

6. The definition of "industrial undertakings" suggested by the Organizing Committee could not be applied to India. Outside the factories, mines and railways there are numerous petty industries not falling within the scope of the Factory Act. No reliable statistics of these are available either as to their number or character but arrangements will be made to obtain at the census, of 1921, fuller information than is now available. With the information before them, the Government of India will be in a position to decide whether it is desirable or practicable to limit hours of work in these cases. Again, there is in India an enormous number of casual industrial labourers where hours of work would have to be regulated if the suggested definition were adopted. It would be wholly impracticable in such cases to insure the observance of any such limitation of hours even if it were desirable to legislate.

It might, however, be possible to regulate the hours of labour not only in factories but also in mines and in certain branches of railway work, applying the principle of the sixty hour week in such cases.

*Dated 12th November* 1919.

(Sd.) L. J. KERSHAW,
*Delegate for India.*

## Commission on application of 8 hours' day to Tropical Countries.

*Statement submitted by Mr. Joshi, representative of Indian Labour.*

1. My individual view is that no harm will be done to the industries in India even if the principle of 8 hours a day be introduced there immediately. But I admit this view will be supported neither by the employers, nor by the Government, nor by a large volume of public opinion in the country. Therefore, for practical considerations, I accept temporarily the position that India should be excluded for some period from the application of the principle of 8 hours a day.

2. As regards article 1 of the proposed convention I think restriction of hours of work may not for some time be applied to all industries, but shall apply to all factories worked with either electricity, steam, water or other mechanical power and where not less than 10 persons are employed. It shall apply to mines and quarries, railways and tramways; it shall also apply to all Departments of Government and Municipal Service and to the offices of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.

3. The working hours of employed persons shall not exceed 10 in one day and 60 hours a week. I am not in favour of the principle of 60 hours a week without fixing a limit for the daily hours of work. Even a day of 10 hours is too long and it will be detrimental to the health of the workers to employ them for longer hours even if they are compensated by an additional day's rest.

4. I am opposed to allowing overtime except for reasons mentioned in article (3), *viz.*, the breakdown of any machinery in which case the time of overwork will be compensated for during the course of a fortnight; the period of 10 hours is to long to admit of any overtime.

*Dated Washington, D. C., November* 1919.

# APPENDIX Z.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, 1919.

481, GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKURDWAR,
ZAOBA SHREE RAM TEMPLE,
BOMBAY, 7th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herein a copy of the letter, dated the 28th January 1919, from the Managers of Hindu Temples in Bombay to Government and a copy of reply No. 931, dated the 22nd February 1919, from Government regarding the next Ramnavami Holiday.

On perusal of the Managers' letter, it will be seen that the day which is of importance to the general Hindu public is the day on which the birth is to be celebrated in temples and not the day which is observed as a fast by one or the other of the two sects, *viz.*, Vaishnavite or Shivite. Government have been pleased to sanction both the days, *viz.*, Tuesday, the 8th April, as a Sectional holiday and Wednesday, the 9th April, under the Negotiable Instruments Act. This will enable Hindu clerks in Government Offices to attend the birthday ceremony which will actually take place on Tuesday, the 8th April. But the Hindu clerks in banks and mercantile firms will be precluded from such attendance, unless the Chamber of Commerce and the Managers of banks move in the matter and request Government to have the holiday altered to Tuesday, the 8th April.

By this kind act on the part of the Chamber and the Managers of banks not only will the Managers of Hindu Temples be under deep obligation, but the whole Hindu public in general will be extremely grateful to them.

A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India.—I have, etc.,

KEROBA RAGHOBA,
Manager to the Trustees of the
Zaoba Shree Ram Temple

BOMBAY, 28th January, 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—Government have been pleased to sanction among other public holidays for the year 1919, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Wednesday, the 9th April next, as a public holiday on account of Ramnavami.

We may state for the information of Government that this year this holiday according to the Hindu Calendar falls on Tuesday the 8th April, and not on the 9th April, as notified by Government. This day is held sacred by Hindus in celebration of the birthday of Rama, the 7th incarnation of Vishnu. On this day Hindus assemble for about two hours in the temples dedicated to Rama, half hour before noon and half an hour after noon, when a special service is held for the purpose of recanting the episode of Rama's birth which occurred at 12 noon (B.T.), observing a fast the whole day. In the evening they visit these temples again, when the idols are decked with costly ornaments and dressed in rich attire.

It need not be mentioned that if Hindus in the employ of Government and other Public Offices, such as Banks, mercantile firms, etc., are not allowed a holiday on Tuesday, the 8th April next, it will not be possible for them to observe their religious rites, but perforce they will be compelled to attend to their work, much to the chagrin of their religious feelings.

It is therefore highly desirable that the day notified be altered to Tuesday, the 8th April 1919.

In these circumstances, it is earnestly solicited that Government will be pleased to issue a fresh notification in amendment of the former one and thereby confer a great obligation on the Hindu public in general.—We have, etc.,

KEROBA RAGHOBA & others.

---

MEMORANDUM No. 931 of 1919.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd February 1919.

MEMORANDUM.—With reference to their letter, dated 28th January 1919, Messrs. Keroba Raghoba and others are informed that the 9th April 1919 has been declared a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, on account of

"Ramnavami," as it has been decided to follow the Vaishnavite calendar in fixing dates of Hindu holidays, and 8th idem has been recognized in addition as a sectional holiday for Shivites only, and that Government do not consider it necessary to alter the date of the public holiday as proposed by them.

R. B. VAKIL,
*for* Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 305/32/H of 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th March 1919.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—A copy of the letter to your Department from the Managers of the Hindu Temples in Bombay, dated 28th January last, in connection with the date fixed for the "Ramnavami" holiday, has been sent to my Committee with a request that they will support the representation which has been submitted on this subject.

2. My Committee are of opinion that the case presented by the Managers of the Hindu Temples deserves sympathetic consideration and they trust Government will accede to the request of the petitioners if possible.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 2435 of 1919.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th March 1919.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 305/32, dated 14th March 1919, I am directed to state, for the information of the Chamber, that 9th April 1919 has been declared a public holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, on account of Ramnavami, as it has been decided to follow the Vaishnavite calendar in fixing dates of Hindu holidays, and 8th idem has been recognised in addition as a sectional holiday for Shivites only, and that Government do not consider it necessary to alter the date of the public holiday as requested by the managers of certain Hindu temples in Bombay in their letter of 28th January 1919.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

# THE BUDGET.

*Extract from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council, held at Delhi, on Monday, 1st March* 1920.

## NARRATIVE OF THE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

### Introductory.

The procedure for dealing in Council with the Financial Statement will be the same as in the past two years. A general debate upon it will take place on the 8th instant; the detailed discussion will follow, ending on the 13th and I hope that the Budget will be presented in its final form on the 22nd. In this narrative describing the financial events of the current year, and our proposals for the next year, I cannot do better than follow the general sequence and arrangement adopted by my distinguished predecessor. A full explanation of the details of revenue and expenditure under the various heads will be found in the Secretary's Memorandum which will as usual be laid before Hon'ble Members.

### SECTION I.—THE YEAR 1919-20.

#### A.—General characteristics.

2. In dealing with the financial year 1918-19 Lord Meston pointed out that the year fell into two sharply divided periods, and described the change which came over business and financial conditions generally on the sudden collapse of the German resistance in November 1918. The financial year with which we have now to deal has witnessed the conclusion of the major peace negotiations, the ratification of the peace treaties with Germany

and Austria, and the inauguration of that great conception, the League of Nations, on the success or failure of which so much of the future of civilisation depends. But while the other partner nations of our Empire have been able to demobilise their armies, and to make some beginning on the uphill task of repairing the industrial and economic havoc caused by four years of war, here in India, though happily spared from many of the consequences which the war has brought to the nations of Europe, we have nevertheless had to face troubles peculiarly our own. The peace, which for a generation has existed on our borders, has been broken; and the armies of India returned home from France, Mesopotamia and Palestine only to find laid upon them the further task of defending the soil of India from a threatened invasion from Afghanistan. That peril averted, they have had to face a prolonged campaign, and in the most arduous conditions, in reducing the Mahsud and Wazir tribes. Nor need I add that the effect of these operations is written large over the financial history of the year, and has roughly disturbed the anticipations which Lord Meston felt justified in making.

3. But for this, my task to-day would have been limited to recording the history of a year, not indeed uneventful, but of fair harvests, of growing revenues, and, save for the continuance of high prices, of general prosperity. It fell to Lord Meston to record the failure of the 1918 monsoon, with the resulting scarcity which although happily less intense than had been known on many previous occasions of drought, nevertheless affected an unusually wide area. This year we are fortunately able to look back on a monsoon such as India has not enjoyed for many years past. It was, it is true, late in declaring itself. The Arabian Sea current appeared in the Peninsula at about the normal date, while the Bay current arrived in Northern India about a week before the usual time. But up to the middle of July, both currents were fitful and were deflected to an unusual extent to the Central Provinces and the adjoining districts to the east; north-western India accordingly suffered, and in that part of the country, as those who followed the movements of our troops on the frontier know only too well, intense hot weather conditions prevailed. By the end of the second week in July, however, the monsoon began

to penetrate into Northern India and before the end of the month had spread over practically the whole area. Throughout August, it was well above its average strength, and although it weakened considerably in September, it returned at the end of the month with a force which caused great destruction of life and property in Eastern Bengal. It was somewhat fitful in October, but gave good rain in November and December. Altogether the total monsoon rainfall of the year was 9 per cent. in excess of the normal.

4. The failure of the 1918 monsoon, and the widespread epidemic of the autumn, had their effect on the spring harvest of 1919, and scarcity conditions continued till late in the summer. In 1918 famine had been recognized as prevailing in certain parts of the country; the early months of 1919 saw famine declared in four districts in the Bombay Presidency, three districts in Bihar and Orissa, three districts in the Central Provinces, one district in each of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, three districts in Hyderabad, and in certain parts of Central India and Rajputana. The number of persons on relief of all kinds rose to a maximum in June of 589,535. This figure is less than one-tenth of the maximum number on relief in 1900, although the failure of the monsoon of 1918 was certainly no less widespread than that of 1899. Scarcity of fodder continued during the greater part of the year in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Bengal, and the special concession rates for its carriage by rail remained in force in the affected tracts during this period. Apart from large grants for distribution in affected areas in the shape of agricultural loans and advances, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was given to the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to assist the opening of cheap grain shops in that Province, and grants in relief of local distress aggregating Rs. 7,30,500 were made to various provinces by the Indian People's Famine Trust. As the monsoon declared itself conditions improved rapidly towards the end of the year, and at its conclusion all relief operations had practically ceased. Fortunately, the gradual cessation of famine conditions was not accompanied by any general recrudescence of the epidemic of influenza which ravaged India in the autumn of 1918. In certain cities sporadic outbreaks occurred, but they

were confined to specific localities, and the epidemic had none of that devastating effect on the rural economy of the country which marked its course in 1918.

5. I wish it were possible for me to record that the monsoon of 1919, had resulted in marked reduction in the high prices which have brought so much distress upon the labouring classes and those with fixed incomes. The autumn harvest was good, yet the price of millets, which form the staple food of the people in many parts of India, remained abnormally high; while in spite of the prospect of a good wheat crop, and of the fact that exports are rigorously restricted, the price of wheat is still in the neighbourhood of 6 seers to the rupee. The Council is already aware of the remedial measures which we have taken in this respect, and which from time to time have been described by my Hon'ble colleagues in the Revenue and Commerce Departments. I will only offer three brief reflections upon this subject, at once the most difficult and the most anxious of the problems which we have now to face. The first consideration is an obvious one—the effect upon the public expenditure. The burden of high prices has been felt in a special degree by the large number of low-paid Government servants, and both the Central and Provincial Governments, in common with other employers of labour, have been obliged to give large increases of pay, either in the form of allowances or of a general revision of emoluments. The process of revising the pay of our establishments still continues and will be responsible for a heavy increase of expenditure in the coming year. Secondly, it must be remembered, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in the interesting debate on prices which we had at the September session, that after a serious failure of the monsoon it generally takes several years of good harvests before prices approach their former level. Thirdly, and most important of all there are factors in existence, external to this country, which have operated and are still operating to keep prices high, and it is questionable whether even if there had been no failure of the monsoon in 1918, the prices of many commodities would not have risen almost to their present height. I refer to the enormous increase in world prices, which is the most striking economic effect of the great war, and has been caused, partly by the inflation of credit

and consequent depreciation of money in the belligerent countries and partly by the decrease in productive output resulting from the war. I need not weary the Council with what, after all, are only economic truisms. It is sufficient to say that, unless India were shut off from all commercial intercourse with foreign countries, prices here must have been affected by the enormous enhancement experienced in the rest of the world. Sooner or later, it was inevitable that the general decrease in the purchasing power of money elsewhere should react upon the purchasing power of the rupee. I shall return to this subject later when discussing the recently published recommendations of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee, whose report bears witness to the high importance which they attached to the necessity for mitigating for the people of India the economic evils which have fallen upon most of the nations of Europe.

6. General trade conditions have been somewhat unsettled. The upward tendency of exchange during the whole of the year induced caution among merchants engaged in foreign trade, while the shortage of tonnage during the first half was, generally speaking, adverse to business. The net result, however, has been a well-marked increase in the value of imports and exports of private merchandise, although it is of course necessary to remember that a steady rise in prices of commodities imported and exported frequently obscures an actual falling off in the volume of trade. The total value of imports during the first nine months of the year showed an increase of over Rs. 16 crores, or 13 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and the tota exports, including re-exports, increased by Rs. 53 crores, or 28 per cent. The balance of trade, so far as is shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills and similar remittances was Rs. 6,420 lakhs in favour of India as against Rs. 35,03 lakhs in 1918, while in the same period of 1917, the balance was against India to the extent of Rs. 5,00 lakhs. In imports, the principal increases in the first nine months of the financial year were in sugar, iron and steel, mineral oils, machinery and millworks, railway plant and rolling stock, all of which show a rise of over Rs. 2 crores in value. A heavy decrease occurred in the import from April to December of cotton manufactures, amounting to

nearly Rs. 11 crores. This may be partly explained by difficulties in the export of goods from Lancashire and partly by reduction in demand arising from the height of prices. Conditions have, however, altered in the last few months, which have witnessed a very marked revival. In the export trade, there has been an increase in the shipment of all staple articles, with the exception of rice and wheat which have been rigidly controlled in view of the shortage of foodstuffs in India. The increase of exports has been particularly marked in the case of raw and manufactured cotton, hides and skins, both raw and tanned, raw jute, oilseeds and tea. The tonnage available for India's trade increased gradually throughout the year. The first indication that the available tonnage was sufficient to cope with the cargoes that offered occurred about October last. During the nine months April to December 1919, the net tonnage of vessels entering ports in British India with cargoes from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to 3,632,440 tons, as against 2,730,937 tons during the corresponding period in 1918, and the tonnage cleared during the same period amounted to 4,373,975 tons, as against 3,734,651. Freight rates, which had dropped as a result of the Armistice, steadied at the opening of the year and rose gradually until December, since when they have been somewhat easier.

7. During the year it has been found possible to free trade of a number of the restrictions imposed during the war; and in July and August last all special restrictions on trade with ex-enemy countries were removed. All restrictions on the export of hides and skins, raw jute, oils and oilseeds and a number of other articles have also been removed. On the other hand, it has been found necessary, owing to the general shortage of foodstuffs to prohibit the export of a number of food-grains from India.

8. An outstanding feature of the year has been the continuance and expansion of company-promotions. During the eight months April to November 1919, 535 new companies, with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly Rs. 166½ crores, were registered in British India and Mysore. The number of companies floated during the corresponding period of the previous year amounted only to 158, with an authorised capital of about Rs. 6¾ crores.

Widely different views have been expressed regarding this remarkable increase in company flotations. Many people regard it as evidence of our financial strength and of hopeful augury for a great industrial expansion. Others of more cautious temperament are inclined to shake their heads at what they would describe as the prevalent investment mania and predict a severe reaction, accompanied by financial crises, crashes in the share markets and widespread loss. There is, I think, room for both optimism and caution. The war has indicated numerous directions in which India can profitably extend her industrial activity. Our industries generally have made large profits during the last four years and so long as war conditions continued, there was little outlet for their investment; while the difficulty of obtaining new machinery or expert labour made it practically impossible either to start new or to extend enterprises. It is only natural therefore that the conclusion of the war should have been followed by an extension of capital issues, and most people will agree that the readiness with which these have been subscribed affords encouraging evidence of India's ability to finance an era of industrial expansion. There is of course another side to the picture, although I would deprecate this side being given undue prominence. As in the case of all such booms, there is always the danger that, along with a large number of thoroughly sound and well-managed concerns, others are brought into existence which are of doubtful soundness. That is inevitable; and sooner or later there will no doubt be what Americans call a "shake-out"; it would require a greater power of prophecy than I can pretend to command to estimate its direction or extent; but there is at present no evidence to show that it is likely to be such as to embarrass the banks or to shake credit generally. Another disturbing sign is the tendency to inflate the shares of perfectly sound and well-managed companies to an extent which is not justified by their dividend-earning capacity. In part, of course, this is justifiable by the increase in the actual capital value of the plant, which could not now be replaced at pre-war prices; for the rest, it is a speculative movement the adjustment of which need not necessarily involve any widespread crisis. It is not a sound nor productive process; but its net result is a transfer of money rather than a destruction of capital.

**B.—Currency and Exchange.**

9. I now turn to those particular problems with which it is my special function to deal. We fortunately have not to record a currency crisis such as that graphically described by Lord Meston last year. In 1918-19 the total absorption of silver coin by the public amounted to no less than Rs. 45 crores; in the current year the absorption up to the middle of February has been about Rs. 22 crores. September last was the first month for two years during which, taking the whole of India together, there was not an actual outgoing of rupees. The Madras and Rangoon currency circles alone have shown an aggregate net return up to date, but there has been a marked curtailment in the absorption in the Lahore and Bombay circles. I hesitate to draw the conclusion that this result indicates an approach to saturation, though we may regard with satisfaction this substantial slackening in India's demand for silver, coupled as it has been with a very decided diminution in the discount at which currency notes have circulated in the districts. As a result of the lower absorption, our stocks of rupees steadily increased, until at the end of October they reached their maximum of Rs. 35½ crores, the highest since 1915. Here, again, it would be premature to argue that this decreased absorption indicates that we have turned the corner and that our currency troubles are over. The increase in our stocks of rupees has been due to the fact that the output of the mints was at last able to overtake the issues. This has been effected, however, at the expense of using up a great deal of our stock of bullion. As the Council knows, in 1918, we were only saved from inconvertibility by the passing of the Pittman Act, which enabled us to procure 200 million ounces of silver from the United States. The last consignment of that silver arrived in India last summer, and until we can see before us the prospect of a regular replenishment of our stocks of silver whenever necessary, the position will not be safe. It is out of the question therefore to contemplate at present any return to the free and unrestricted issue of rupees at district treasuries throughout the country. That is a conclusion which no one will regret more than Government. Sir William Meyer had done much to extend the facilities for the encashment of our notes; the maintenance and increase of those facilities is a cardinal principle of our currency policy: and

nothing, but the practical impossibility of obtaining ready supplies of silver in the present condition of the world's markets would justify our maintaining the existing restrictions.

10. While, however, there has been nothing sensational to record regarding the currency events of the year, exchange presents a different story. The history of Indian exchange and the establishment of the gold exchange standard, subsequent to the closing of the mints, has always had a fascination for economic writers and students. It seems likely that, when future text-books are written or present ones are brought up to date, the year 1919 will, like 1893, stand out as marking the close of one well-defined period and the commencement of another. At this time last year the rate for Council drafts stood at 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee for immediate telegraphic transfers. The era of a stable exchange had, temporarily at least, passed away, but the rise of exchange in its earlier stages gave little indication of the rapidity with which exchange was to soar away from its old standards during the year. Lord Meston explained last year how the rise in exchange followed the breaking away of silver from its pre-war level. That process has continued, and the further changes which have been made in the rates for Council drafts have as before been dictated by the threat of a heavy loss on coinage and the danger to our silver currency caused by the premium on the export of rupees.

11. The closing fortnight of the last financial year introduced a new factor into the problem, which few people, and certainly not we in India, had had reason to foresee, and which has rapidly grown to dominate every other feature. On March the 21st, 1919, official support of the American exchange with England, originally introduced as a war measure, was withdrawn, and the dollar exchange, weighted down by the indebtedness of Europe and the balance of trade against her, commenced to fall. England had ceased to be a free gold market and the pound sterling no longer fetched in exchange the 4 dollars and 86 cents which represent the equivalent of the gold sovereign. From 486 the dollar sterling exchange dropped to a level of about 450 at the end of June, and then steadily declined in succeeding months until now it stands in the neighbourhood of 340. The American price of silver ceased therefore to be the one dominating factor in determining the rupee

sterling exchange. The rate at which India could acquire silver for coinage no longer depended solely on the price of silver in dollars, but was adversely affected by the smaller number of dollars that could be obtained for the pound sterling. Moreover the rising price of silver itself received a new impetus early in the current year, through the removal in May of control in America. The price of silver, which then stood in the neighbourhood of 101 cents per fine ounce, at once rose by some 10 cents and, stimulated by the firm and long drawn demand of China, continued to rise until it passed the melting point of the dollar and stands now at about 130. The lower exchange value in America of the pound sterling, and the rapid rise in the price of silver in American currency, necessarily entailed the raising of the exchange value of the rupee, if we were not to see our silver coins smuggled out of the country and our currency notes made inconvertible. In May the rate for Council drafts, which had remained stationary at 1*s.* 6*d.* for over a year, advance to 1*s.* 8*d.* and this was followed by further rises of 2*d.* each in August, September, November and December till the rate stood at 2*s.* 4*d.*

12. These briefly are the causes leading to the changes made in the rates for Council drafts up to the time of the issue of the Currency Committee's report. I will turn for a moment to the effects these changes have had upon trade. The rate for Council drafts necessarily has a considerable determining influence on the rates at which export and import transactions are financed. The purchase of Councils enables the Exchange Banks to transfer back to India the funds which otherwise would accumulate in England owing to the heavy excess in normal years of exports over imports. An alternative method of so transferring funds is afforded by the import of gold and silver. During the greater part of the current year the embargo on the import of silver has remained in force. The import of gold has, however, been permitted, subject to acquisition by Government at rates notified from time to time, which were ultimately based on the rates adopted for Council drafts ; and since June last, when the embargo on the export of gold from America was removed, the banks have to some extent availed themselves of this method of putting themselves in funds in India. But, whether funds are transferred by the purchase of

Council drafts or by the import of gold, the rate at which money can be laid down in India, and consequently the rate at which export bills can be bought and outward remittances sold, has been largely governed by the rate for Council drafts. The variations in these rates, and speculation as to further probable variations, have accordingly introduced an element of instability into exchange which has at times hampered the freedom of business operations. Banks were naturally shy both of remitting to London, by the purchase of export bills in excess of their sales of sterling, funds which they might have to re-transfer to India at a higher rate of exchange, and also, on the other hand, of drawing on their balances in London, by their sales of sterling in excess of their purchases, to an extent which might necessitate their remitting funds home at a loss, should exchange fall. Throughout the year therefore their policy has been largely that of the "even keel"; when indications seemed to point to a rise in the Council rate, they were bad buyers of export bills, and when the opposite condition held, bad sellers of sterling.

13. To counteract as far as possible inconvenience to trade on this account, Council and sterling drafts have been offered for sale as freely as our resources in India or at home, as the case may be, have permitted. In April last the sale of Council drafts, which had for some months been suspended, was re-introduced to meet the demand arising from the fact that the export bills calling for finance were more than could be covered by the demand for outward remittance. During the first nine months of the year the demand for Councils persisted with varying degrees of urgency. In general, throughout the year a rise in exchange tempted out remittances and checked bills, thus reducing the demand for Councils, until the gradual decline of the dollar sterling exchange and the rise in the price of silver (suggesting that a further raising of the rate for Councils was due) had the reverse effect, and made the demand for Councils more insistent. This see-saw motion continued until January when a complete reversal of the position occurred. The Currency Committee had just completed their sittings and their conclusions were awaited. The export trade at the time was not urgently calling for finance, and the uncertainty as to the future led a number of remitters

to take advantage of the 2*s.* 4*d.* rate then prevailing. A demand for sterling drafts arose and during January Reverse Councils to the extent of £ 5·4 million were sold.

14. The above recital of the great changes which the year 1919 has witnessed in the exchange value of the rupee brings me to a consideration of the new orientation which has recently been given to our policy, with the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee. The Committee's report, and the announcement of policy made by the Secretary of State thereon, have been in the hands of the public for the past month. I shall not attempt here any repetition or paraphrase of that portion of the Report which describes with admirable lucidity the issues involved in the problem before the Committee or the considerations which led them to formulate their recommendations. The Government of India have accepted without qualification the Committee's conclusions, which are substantially on the lines which we ourselves recommended in October last, after considering the events of the preceding few months. It is possible that the Secretary of State's decisions on certain of the Committee's recommendations may be the subject of discussion or legislation in this Council. For the present, I will merely indicate the two outstanding features of the Committee's recommendations and suggest to the Council a few brief reflections thereon. These are, firstly, the linking of the rupee to gold, and secondly, the adoption of a ratio therefor equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign.

15. On the first point, I think it may fairly be said that there is a strong body of opinion that the Committee's conclusion was inevitable. The Indian currency system has hitherto been based on the axiom that the unit of British currency, namely, the pound sterling, could at all times purchase the amount of gold contained in the sovereign. But the unfortunate divergence between the pound sterling and the amount of gold contained in the sovereign, which became so marked during last summer and has subsequently still further increased, gave rise to a set of conditions which, in the opinion of most people, has rendered it imperative to give to the rupee some foundation less shifting than the sterling to which it had hitherto been linked. Otherwise, by inexorable

natural laws, result of serious consequence to this country might ensue. Linked to sterling, the rupee would share with the latter all its fluctuations of fortune. Every rise of prices in sterling-using countries would inevitably, by the mechanical linking of the rupee to the pound, communicate to this country the same shrinkage in the purchasing power of money, and until sterling regained its parity with gold, India would be saddled with an unstable and fluctuating standard of value. We should continue to share with the United Kingdom all the evils of inflated prices. It would be impossible to give any definite gold value to the rupee, or to say what amount of silver a rupee could purchase in America; while restrictions on the movements of the precious metals would have to be continued indefinitely. There is no policy that is without its disadvantages, and it must of course be admitted that the result of linking the rupee to gold is that the rupee-sterling exchange must fluctuate in the same manner as does the dollar-sterling exchange; it cannot be denied that this introduces an uncertain element into that large portion of the trade of India which is with sterling-using countries. Nevertheless, we have to look to the interests of the country as a whole rather than to those of the smaller, though highly important, section which is engaged in foreign trade; and we think that there can be no doubt that the economic interests of India's huge population will be better served by giving the rupee an absolute stability in gold—the ultimate standard of value—than by assigning to it a stability relative to a standard which is itself markedly unstable.

16. As regards the actual rate to be adopted for the ratio between the rupee and gold, fears have been expressed in some quarters that the rate of Rs. 10 to the gold content of the sovereign is too high, and may inflict injury upon our export trade. I will not repeat here the reasons, given in the Committee's Report which decided them not to yield to the influence of such fears. I will only emphasise two considerations, bearing on the choice between a high and a low rate, which seem to me to outweigh all others. The first is that, if the high prices now prevailing in most foreign countries are to be brought into relation with Indian prices on an exchange basis for the rupee at anything approaching the old level of 1*s.* 4*d.*, then the consequences to the people of this

country would be little short of disastrous ; the present level of internal prices would be stereotyped, or, as is more probable, would advance to heights even now unthought of. The interests of the many millions of consumers in India, whose margin of subsistence is at the best none too large, must come before those of any other class. Secondly, a return to a low exchange would very seriously imperil all chance of maintaining the convertibility of the note issue. If the rupee were linked on to gold at a rate of 15 rupees to the gold content of a sovereign, it would be impossible to maintain our silver currency unless the price of silver in America remained below 92 cents ; if the rate were 12 rupees to the sovereign, the corresponding silver parity would be 115 cents. At 10 rupees to the sovereign we can purchase silver and coin rupees therefrom up to an American price of 138 cents which is well above the melting point of the currency of almost every other country. I need not point the obvious moral of this important fact. Only one alternative has been suggested for staving off inconvertibility—the debasement of the rupee or the issue of a debased two rupee piece. In all the press comments on the Committee's report I have seen nowhere any support of a proposition fraught with such obvious political and economic dangers.

17. Unfortunately, at about the time that the Currency Committee's Report was published and the announcement made of the Secretary of State's acceptance of the main principles underlying the Committee's recommendations, the dollar-sterling exchange, which had already fallen heavily, took a further downward plunge. In these circumstances, the linking of the rupee to gold necessarily caused its exchange value as expressed in sterling to rise by several pence. The much greater amount of sterling that could be purchased by a given number of rupees naturally provided a great incentive to people, with accumulated funds in India, to remit these to England. The demand for reverse Councils became unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of reverse Councils which we sold during February. This fact resulted in a considerable divergence between the gold rate at which, following the Currency Committee's policy, we have been selling

reverse Councils and the actual market rate. Speculators and profiteers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. The effect of the heavy remittances made, accompanied by a sudden attempt to realise assets, was sensibly to tighten money. I ought to point out to the Council that such monetary stringency as has existed has not been due to any withdrawal by Government of funds from the market, since the proceeds of our sales of reverse Councils have up to date remained in the balances of the Presidency Banks. At the same time a word of caution is called for. The extent to which the Secretary of State's ordinary cash balances can be drawn on to meet reverse Council payments necessarily has a limit, and for the time being that limit has been reached. Further sales will be effected through the medium of the Paper Currency Reserve, but this process would, in the absence of special measures, ordinarily involve some locking up of funds withdrawn from the market. Inflation of currency and credit, as most belligerent countries are now finding to their cost, brings serious consequences in its train, but the evils of an unduly rapid deflation may quite easily be no less serious. The present situation is one that requires caution in handling, and we have been in continuous communication with the Secretary of State in the matter. The general lines of the legislative measures which with the sanction of this Council we propose to take have been explained in a public announcement made on February the 23rd. The object of these measures is to provide for the continued sale of reverse Councils with the minimum embarrassment to the market through the withdrawal of funds, and I do not think I need say any more on the subject on the present occasion, except to give a warning that a prolonged continuance of the present conditions would inevitably react upon our whole ways and means programme for next year, which, as the Council will gather when I come to speak of our financial operations in the current year, is now, by reason of its very magnitude, far more dependent than formerly upon Indian money conditions.

### C.—Gain by Exchange.

18. The foregoing account of the course of exchange, and of the measures which have now been taken to adjust our policy to the changed conditions of the time, brings me to a matter which is

of considerable importance in dealing with our revised estimates and our budget anticipations, and to which I must devote some explanation, if my subsequent remarks regarding the estimates are to be intelligible. Lord Meston mentioned last year the large credit from gain by exchange which arose from the fact that our accounts were still prepared on the basis of 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee. That was at a time when the actual exchange rate was no more than 1*s.* 6*d.* Our accounts have throughout the year continued to be kept on a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis and the Secretary of State has decided that, for the purpose of this Financial Statement, the conversion of rupees into sterling and *vice versa* should be effected at the old level. This results in a number of complications, particularly as regards our capital and remittance transactions, to which I shall refer in due course. There is, however, this advantage in still retaining the 1*s.* 4*d.* basis for the purpose of our revised estimates, namely, that it is possible to compare the actual results with the anticipations made last year. In order that the Council may judge of the aspect of our budget on the 2*s.* basis, which the Secretary of State has decided to adopt for all our accounts and statistics with effect from the 1st April next, I have had a separate statement prepared Appendix (I) showing the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year as recast on the new basis.

19. The matter with which I am more immediately concerned is the method by which we propose in the revised and budget estimates to treat our gain by exchange. We estimate that during the current year the gross gain, without taking account of certain deductions which I will explain presently, will amount to no less than Rs. 22½ crores, as compared with Rs. 13½ crores realised in 1918-19. Two months ago indeed it looked as if the figure would be very much higher, but the large sales of reverse Councils which have been and are being made have considerably reduced the total anticipated for the year.

From the gross gain of Rs. 22½ crores have to be deducted certain losses which arise from the same causes that have contributed to the higher exchange value of the rupee, *viz.*, a loss of 4½ crores on rupee coinage and another of 6¼ crores on gold purchases, acquisition and sales, the latter arising from the premium over sterling

parity at which the Secretary of State's purchases of gold have been made. After making these deductions, exchange gain in the current year will stand at $11\frac{3}{4}$ crores.

20. The first question that arises about these gains is how they actually accrue, what they actually consist of, and how far they represent a real windfall which we can devote to such objects as we think desirable. Putting the matter very broadly, the gain arises over our remittance transactions, and its unprecedented amount at the present time is due to the fact that we are still keeping our accounts on a basis which is now out of accordance with actual facts. This will be clear from a simple example. Every time that the Secretary of State draws on us, through his sales Council Bills, to the extent of a million pounds, our accounts shew that we have paid out in India Rs. 150 lakhs, although, in point of fact, with the rupee-sterling exchange at, say, 2*s.* 8*d.*, we have actually paid out only Rs. 75 lakhs; the remaining Rs. 75 lakhs accordingly appears in our accounts as gain by exchange. *Per contra*, when we are selling reverse Councils, our accounts will show a credit of Rs. 150 lakhs for every million sterling we have sold whereas the actual payments made to us by the purchasers of the reverse drafts only amount to Rs. 75 lakhs, the difference being debited as loss on exchange. In a similar way a gain or loss, as the case may be, accrues on every other transaction which effects a transfer of funds from or to India, such as the expenditure which we incur in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government and is repaid to us in London, on which there is a gain, or the issue of sterling money orders on London, on which our accounts will show a loss.

21. It will be obvious therefore to Hon'ble Members that in these "gains" there is a great element of artificiality, and that it would not be correct to assume that whenever our accounts show a gain on exchange, this represents a real accretion to our resources, for the so-called gain we obtain every time we transfer a million pounds to the Home Treasury is liable to be turned into a loss if the amount has to be retransferred to India. In illustration of this statement, I need only point to our experience in the last two months. Up to the end of December, the Secretary of State sold £29 million of Council Bills on India, on which we

realised a gain of 11½ crores; during January and February, we expect to have sold £16½ million of reverse Councils on which we will incur a loss of 12 crores. There are, however, certain of our operations, the exchange gain in respect of which we are entitled to regard as real and permanent. Most of our capital outlay on railways consists of the purchase of machinery and stores in Europe or America. For every million pounds expended on such purchases the actual cost to the Indian taxpayer is now very considerably less than previously, and it would clearly not be right to charge the capital accounts of our railways with amounts which are fictitiously inflated, and have not actually been spent thereon. We have decided therefore, in view of the large sums involved, that our capital accounts should properly get the benefit of the higher rate of exchange prevailing. Accordingly, out of our total gains by exchange of Rs. 11¾ crores, in the current year Rs. 7¼ crores will be credited to the railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts.

22. There remains, then, Rs. 4¼ crores to be dealt with, and when considering how this should be treated we are met by another fact of capital importance. The definite abandonment for accounts purposes of the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate, and the adoption therefor of a rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, will result in our accounts showing, what after all is merely an accomplished fact, a serious capital loss on our sterling holdings, more particularly on those which form the sterling portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. We hold in our Paper Currency Reserve British securities, mostly consisting of British Treasury Bills, to the value, of about £55 million. Up to the present, in the shifting exchange conditions and general uncertainty of the past year, and pending the completion of the Currency Committee's enquiry, our paper currency accounts have remained on a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis and have continued to show these sterling securities as representing 82½ crores of rupees, whereas, when valued on a 2*s.* basis, they are only worth Rs. 55 crores and the loss thereon will therefore be 27½ crores. We expect however that if the demand for reverse Councils continues, £13 million of securities will have been withdrawn by the Secretary of State before the close of this year for meeting reverse drafts, leaving still a holding of £42 million of sterling securities in the

Reserve, the loss on revaluation of which will amount to 21 crores. There will also be in due course a substantial loss in respect of the gold held in the Reserve, seeing that this is at present held at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign and will in future be held at the rate of Rs. 10. Altogether, the deficiency in our Paper Currency Reserve, assuming a revaluation on a 2*s*. basis, may ultimately amount to nearly Rs. 40 crores.

23. I wish to emphasize very strongly that the making up of this deficiency is not a matter which can be postponed indefinitely, or can be regarded as of theoretical rather than of practical importance. Quite apart from any question as to our legal responsibilities under the Paper Currency Act, the circulation of our currency notes rests ultimately upon public confidence, and we cannot contemplate with equanimity a position in which the amount of the securities held in the Reserve is patently insufficient to cover the circulation. Nor is this by any means entirely a matter of sentiment. These sterling securities consist, as I have said, mainly of British Treasury Bills, which are continually maturing and being renewed. It is on these that the Secretary of State, when he is once more able to resume purchases of silver, or has to meet from the Currency Reserve his purchases of gold or his payments of reverse Councils, will have to depend, and it is clear therefore that any serious deficiency in the amount of securities forming part of the Currency Reserve must be a matter of great concern when looked at from the point of view of the available backing to our currency notes. Ultimately the home portion of our Paper Currency Reserve must be brought back to India in the form of gold or silver, or utilised through the medium of reverse Councils, to retire notes in India. Whenever that is done, the capital loss at once becomes apparent, since the sterling part of the Reserve turns into fewer rupees than the amount at which it is held in the accounts.

24. The importance of adopting speedy measures to supply this deficiency is obvious; it is equally obvious that this object should have the first call upon the gain by exchange, seeing that they are both due to one and the same cause. After consultation with the Secretary of State, we have decided to appropriate the residue of the current year's exchange gain, amounting

to Rs. 4½ crores, for meeting this deficiency, and we are accordingly opening a suspense head in our accounts to which this amount will be credited. For next year, as I shall mention later, we may reasonably expect a higher exchange gain seeing that the rupee sterling exchange will probably stand at a much higher average than in the current year; we estimate the residue of the gain, after credit to the capital account, at 18 crores, of which we allocate 6 crores to revenue and 12 crores to suspense for application in due course to meeting the deficiency referred to above. I need not remind the Council that as soon as this deficiency in our Currency Reserve has been made up, our revenues will obtain the full benefit of the very substantial savings in our annual home charges resulting from the higher level of exchange. Such savings may not improbably amount to Rs. 11 or 12 crores a year, and it is solely because of this prospective accrual to our revenues that, as I shall mention later, we have felt justified, not only in making a very large reduction in the amount of the contribution to be taken from the provinces under the Reforms Scheme, but in contemplating its entire extinction within a measurable time.

**D.—Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1919-20.**

25. I have now cleared the way for the consideration of our actual incomings and outgoings. The Council will realise of course, from what I have said, that when I speak of a revenue or expenditure of so many millions, rupees have been converted into sterling at the old ratio of Rs. 15=£1, though whenever I can do so without inaccuracy, that is, whenever the figures relate to revenue or expenditure raised or incurred wholly in India, I shall speak only of rupees. I might further explain that I do not propose to discuss the details of the revenue and expenditure of the provinces which, as Lord Meston pointed out, are now-a-days more properly the subject of discussion and criticism in the provincial Councils, and I shall accordingly confine my remarks to the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government.

26. I will first deal with the ordinary heads of revenue and expenditure. In framing his estimate of revenue for the current year Lord Meston was faced with a very obscure situation, since it was impossible to forecast the rate at which our main heads of revenue would recover from the traffic and other restrictions

consequent on the war. He took, however, an optimistic view. Many must have felt that he had been somewhat sanguine in anticipating a Customs revenue of Rs. 20 crores in 1919-20 against a revised estimate of Rs. 18½ crores in 1918-19, and a gross traffic receipt from Railways of Rs. 80 crores which was no less than Rs.3½ crores in excess of that anticipated in the revised estimates for the previous year. But events have justified his optimism. At one time it looked as though the revenue from both Customs and Railways would fall materially short of anticipations; railway receipts in particular showed a distinct set-back, mainly on the North-Western Railway as a result of the Punjab disturbances. During the last few months, however, there has been a remarkable recovery, so much so that we now expect that the gross traffic receipts will fall short of the estimate of Rs. 80 crores by only Rs. 75 lakhs; and this small decrease in estimated receipts is more than counterbalanced by a reduction in working expenses, due to the fact that the home stores issued for expenditure on revenue account have been less than anticipated owing to slow arrivals and have also cost less in consequence of the rise in exchange. The result on the balance is that the net railway receipts will be about Rs. 45 lakhs over the estimate. We expect a much larger increase under Customs; the estimate of Rs. 20 crores will be actually exceeded by Rs. 2¾ crores. There is likely to be an increase in respect of all the more important tariff heads particularly the import duties on piece-goods and petroleum, and the export duty on jute, the only head which shows any material falling off from the figure taken in the Budget being sugar. The new export duty on hides is anticipated to bring in just under Rs. 1 crore.

In regard to direct taxation, we now expect that the ordinary income tax will bring us in Rs. 1,59 lakhs more than the budget figure, and the Excess Profits Duty just over the budget estimate of Rs. 9 crores, of which however Rs. 62 lakhs will actually be collected in 1920-21.

The heads which at present we share with the provinces show smaller variation; we estimate that Stamps will bring Imperial revenues Rs. 85 lakhs and Excise about Rs. 42 lakhs more than we expected.

The budget estimate anticipated a receipt of Rs. 1½ crores under exchange, but as I have already stated, it is now proposed to credit under a suspense head the net gain in the current year estimated at Rs. 4½ crores.

27. The net result will be that our Imperial revenue will be Rs. 1,35½ crores against an estimated total of Rs. 1,29½ crores. Our ordinary heads of expenditure (excluding for the moment the Military Services) will show a nearly corresponding excess, the largest increases occurring under interest charges on debt and refunds and drawbacks. On the other hand, Famine Relief, for which a provision of Rs. 1,62 lakhs was made, has fortunately cost us 64 lakhs less. Taking the whole ordinary expenditure (excluding Military) the total will amount to Rs. 69 crores against an anticipated total of Rs. 64⅓ crores: and the position as between revenue and expenditure is a great tribute to the accuracy of the estimates prepared last year by Lord Meston and Mr. Howard. It is when we come to take count of the figures of Military expenditure that the result assumes an aspect entirely contrary to their anticipations. They expected a surplus of about £600,000; I have to announce a deficit of £14¾ million. I shall subsequently devote a special section of this narrative to the revised and budget estimates for Military expenditure, and I need only mention here the broad results as regards the current year. The budget provided for a total expenditure of £41¼ million, made up of £32½ million for ordinary expenditure and £8¾ million representing the current year's instalment of the additional war contribution. In respect of this last item we will actually pay only £1½ million, so that there is a saving on this account of £7¼ million. On the other hand, the Afghan war and the frontier operations are estimated to have cost us £14¾ million, while the ordinary military expenditure shows an excess of £8¼ million, the net result being an excess of no less than £15·8 million.

28. All that I need say as regards the provincial estimates is that the provinces, taking them all together, had budgeted for a deficit of nearly Rs. 3 crores. In the result, the total provincial revenues are likely to coincide almost exactly with the provincial expenditure. The provinces have had to incur very large additional charges in the shape of allowances or increases of pay to

their establishments to meet the present high scale of prices, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the continued growth in their revenues.

## E.—Ways and Means, 1919-20.

29. The Financial Statements of the last few years brought out clearly the problems which we had then to face in order to find money for our disbursements in India, and both Sir William Meyer and Lord Meston explained the great difficulties caused, not so much by the shortness of our total cash resources, as by the fact that much of these were locked up in London. We had accordingly the result that, although at certain times the Secretary of State held very high resources at home, we in India were hard put to it to find the funds necessary to meet not only our own outgoings and the Secretary of State's Council drawings, but also the very heavy disbursements which we had to make during the war on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and for which we received payment in London. As Hon'ble Members know, we were forced, in order to keep our Indian treasuries in funds, to make successive increases in the fiduciary portion of the Currency Reserve and from time to time to finance ourselves by taking large advances from the Presidency Banks and by raising large sums by the issue of Indian treasury bills. With the cessation of military operations in Europe and the gradual removal of war restrictions, it has now become possible for the Secretary of State to re-transfer his surplus balances to us by means of remittances of gold, and that particular aspect of our difficulties which arose from the lock up of our resources in England is I think now at an end. The difficulties of the future are likely to arise, as I shall show when dealing with our ways and means outlook for next year, not from the *locale* of our balances, but from their total amount.

30. I will first explain briefly the liabilities we have had to meet and the resources from which we have met them, taking our sterling and rupee resources combined; and for this purpose of course our various remittance transactions, which represent a transference of our cash balances from India to England or from England to India (such as Councils and reverse Councils) will

cancel each other. The following statement shows our liabilities and assets in a condensed form :—

*Liabilities.*

| | (£ million.) | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital outlay— | | |
| Railways .. .. .. .. | 10·2 | |
| Irrigation .. .. .. .. | ·3 | |
| Delhi .. .. .. .. | ·3 | |
| | | 10·8 |
| Discharge of debt (including Railway debentures) .. | | 2·0 |
| Imperial and Provincial loans .. .. .. .. | | ·9 |
| Payment of balance of war loan proceeds to Home Government in reduction of £100 million contribution .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 8·8 |
| Imperial deficit .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 14·4 |
| Refund to War Office of amount recovered in excess in previous year .. .. .. .. .. | | 3·0 |
| | | 39·9 |

*Assets.*

| | (£ million.) |
|---|---|
| Reduction of cash balances .. .. .. .. | 4·6 |
| Rupee loan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14·2 |
| Net receipts from Treasury Bills .. .. .. | ·2 |
| Withdrawal from Special Reserve .. .. .. | 6·9 |
| Silver paid for in last year brought to account in current year .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11·2 |
| Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve .. .. .. .. .. | 3·0 |
| Miscellaneous items .. .. .. .. .. | —·2 |
| | 39·9 |

I will discuss the more important of the above items very shortly when I come to speak of our financial operations in

India; I need here, in connection with our combined position only point out that our total cash balances, in India and England together, were £26 million at the beginning of the year and we expect to close the year with balances of £21½ million. The Council will observe that the special reserve of £20 million, which we had built up during the war when our balances were locked up in London, is expected by the end of this year to have been completely used up, £7 million having been used in the current year and £13 million in 1918-19.

31. As regards the operations at the home treasury in London, it is sufficient for me to say that, excluding the Gold Standard Reserve, the Secretary of State started the year with an ordinary cash balance of £8·7 million, together with £69 million in the special reserve. We expect that at the end of the year his ordinary balance will have been entirely used up. The outgoings which he has had to meet have amounted to about £113½ million, inclusive of £32 million paid for gold purchased for shipment to India and £24¾ million for payment of reverse Councils sold in India. These he has met by drawing Councils to the extent of £31 million, by his large recoveries from the War Office of £61 million in respect of payments made by us in rupees on their behalf, by using £8 million from his cash balances and special reserve, and by disposing of investments in British Treasury Bills made on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve during the war period to the extent of £13 million. His operations are shown very briefly as follows:—

*Liabilities.*

| | (In millions of £.) |
|---|---|
| Net expenditure chargeable to revenue .. .. | 23·3 |
| Capital outlay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12·9 |
| Payments for silver .. .. .. .. .. | 6·9 |
| ,, gold .. .. .. .. .. | 32·1 |
| Payment of war loan proceeds to Home Government .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·8 |
| Sterling transfers on London .. .. .. | 24·7 |
| Miscellaneous items .. .. .. .. .. | 4·7 |
| | 113·4 |

*Assets.*

| | (In millions of £.) |
|---|---|
| Reduction of cash balances .. .. .. .. | 1·2 |
| Withdrawal from special reserve .. .. .. | 6·9 |
| Transfer to Home treasury from investments on behalf of Paper Currency Reserve .. .. | 13·1 |
| Recoveries from War Office .. .. .. .. | 61·0 |
| Council Bills .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31·2 |
| | 113·4 |

32. For ourselves the main interest naturally lies in the position in India, *i. e.*, the various calls on our rupee resources and the various financial operations in which we have been engaged in order to keep ourselves in funds. The nature of these transactions will be apparent from the following summary which shows the actual rupee transactions in India after eliminating adjustments for exchange as far as possible :—

*Liabilities.*

| | (In crores of Rs.) |
|---|---|
| Recoverable war expenditure .. .. .. | 67·3 |
| Council Bills .. .. .. .. .. .. | 34·5 |
| Transfers to Currency against withdrawals by the Secretary of State of British Treasury bills held in Reserve .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19·7 |
| Net discharge of Cash Certificates .. .. .. | 2·3 |
| Capital outlay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3·1 |
| Discharge of debt .. .. .. .. .. | 2·2 |
| Imperial and Provincial loans .. .. .. | 1·3 |
| | 130·4 |

(In crores of Rs.)

*Assets.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduction of cash balances .. .. .. .. | 5·0 |
| Credits from silver purchased by the Secretary of State.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22·7 |
| Credits from gold purchased by the Secretary of State.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38·8 |
| Carried over .. | 66·5 |

*Assets.*—(contd.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 66·5 |
| Sterling drafts on London .. .. .. .. | 18·4 |
| Excess of revenue over expenditure .. .. | 13·6 |
| Proceeds of rupee loan .. .. .. .. | 21·3 |
| Net receipts from treasury bills .. .. .. | ·3 |
| Savings Bank, etc., deposits .. .. .. .. | 3·6 |
| Miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions | 6·7 |
| | 130·4 |

It will be seen that the amount of funds which we have had to find during the year has been Rs. 130 crores, of which 67 crores represent expenditure on behalf of the Home Government incurred in India and repaid at home, 34½ crores were for payment of the Secretary of State's Council drawings and 19¾ crores for transfers to the Currency Reserve in India against withdrawals of British treasury bills from the Reserve by the Secretary of State in order to enable him to meet our sales of reverse Councils. One way in which these liabilities have been financed has been by remittances of gold and silver, amounting to 61½ crores, which the Secretary of State has sent to India, while Rs. 18½ crores will have been received by us in payment for reverse Councils. To the extent of 80 crores, therefore, our needs in India have been met by drawings against our home balances. I now turn to the means adopted to provide the further 50 crores required.

### F.—Government's Financial Operations.

33. The financial operations undertaken by us in India illustrate at once the strength which the Indian money markets have attained, and the difficulty of the problems which we have had, and shall have to face. Foremost among these operations was the rupee loan. In our estimates framed last year, we provided for the raising of a loan in India of Rs. 15 crores. During July and August we opened for subscription a 5 per cent. income-tax free loan, without limit of amount and repayable in 1945-55. The receipts amounted to Rs. 21¼ crores, of which Rs. 61½ lakhs were received through the Post Office, while over Rs. 2 crores, of the total amount was tendered in the form of War Bonds which we had agreed to accept in payment for the loan. We made no attempt

on this occasion to repeat the special propaganda associated with the two war loans ; we had in 1917 and 1918 dipped heavily into the pockets of the investing public ; and in the present year we had, competing with us, a very large number of new Company issues. The result of our loan therefore, exceeding as it did the forecast which Lord Meston felt justified in framing this time last year, is an hopeful augury for the future.

34. These figures do not include Cash Certificates. In the absence of any special loan propaganda this form of investment has not received a stimulus similar to that administered in 1918-19 by the Second Indian War Loan. Against the net payment of Rs. 69 lakhs last year, we estimate a net payment of about Rs. 225 lakhs in the current year. The monthly figure for new investments, which during the earlier months of the year stood at from 8 to 9 lakhs, may now be taken at about 6 lakhs, but that for withdrawals has shown a progressive fall during the year and we may now hope to count on these being on a smaller scale.

The number of weak holders has been reduced, and investors have a greater inducement to hold their certificates, in order to reap the benefit of the gradually improving interest earned as a certificate approaches maturity.

In the last three months of the previous financial year there had been a very marked increase in the net deposits in the Post Office savings banks. This improvement continued until the end of November last, since when there has been some excess of withdrawals over deposits, possibly due to European depositors taking advantage of the high rate of exchange to remit their deposits home. We anticipate that on the balance the net deposits during the year will amount to Rs. 1,70 lakhs, the same as last year, against the Rs. 2½ crore budget estimate for this year.

35. Lord Meston entertained the hope of being able, during the course of 1919-20, to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by about Rs. 22 crores. These hopes were defeated by the large outgoings due to the Afghan war and the frontier operations, which had to be financed mainly by fresh sale of bills ; the extent to which this was necessary will be gathered from the fact that at one period in October our outstandings had grown from 49¼ crores

on April 1st to no less than 68 crores. During April, May and June our sales had been slightly in excess of the discharges, and during July and August, while the 5 per cent. loan was open to subscription, they were of course discontinued, so that by the end of August our outstandings had been reduced to about 44 crores. In September, however, our treasury position was one of very considerable difficulty. There were heavy maturities of bills to meet, and very high military issues, while the Secretary of State was drawing on us for Councils at the rate of about a crore a week. In consequence, the receipts from the loan were used up soon after it had closed, and at the beginning of September we were obliged to re-introduce the sale of treasury bills and to give what, considering the time of the year, were very tempting rates. Even so, our balances remained so low that all possible sources of assistance had to be exploited. In the first place, as in the preceding year, the Presidency Banks were able to come to our help, and, all told, their advances amounted to 18½ crores. Secondly, we were obliged to obtain from the Council legal authority to increase our fiduciary issue of notes by 20 crores. This method of keeping ourselves in funds was admittedly undesirable, but there seemed every likelihood that we should have to resort to it.

36. Altogether, throughout the first nine months of the year, the treasury position was a difficult one, and from August onwards of continual anxiety. Our payments of Council Bills during those nine months amounted to 30 crores, and the net military expenditure to over 96 crores. The treasury bills sold in excess of those discharged came to about 5 crores only, and the result of our being forced to issue 3 months' Bills in September at favourable rates was that in December (a month in which little revenue is collected and when our treasury balances are at the best of times always low) we had no less than 26½ crores of treasury bill maturities to meet. During December it seemed from day to day that we should have to fall back on our increased powers of note issue, but events happily took a more favourable turn, and with the help of large shipments of gold made to us by the Secretary of State, we managed to turn the corner till, at the beginning of January, our revenue began to come in. Since then our position has been one of comparative ease; and we

anticipate that we shall be able to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by the end of the year to the figure at which they stood at the beginning of April last, while the whole of the ways and means advances will have been repaid to the Presidency Banks.

37. But we have been sailing very near the wind, and the moral is obvious. Anything approaching 50 crores of treasury bill outstandings, to say nothing of the 68 crores reached in October last, is a dangerous amount of floating debt for India to carry. We have learnt much during the war ; in particular we have learnt to finance ourselves in ways that previously would have been thought impossible. But the experience of the last two years has taught us that we must not count on being able throughout the year to keep "floating" an amount of treasury bills so large as has been outstanding during the current year. The slightest tightness in the money markets results in our maturities running off without being replaced by fresh sales, and we have lived continually under the apprehension that we may at any time have to inflate the currency by increasing the fiduciary issue of notes in order to repay our treasury bill maturities. It is imperative, therefore, that we should now do all in our power to reduce our floating debt to more manageable proportions. In so far as this is not effected by funding in our long term loans, we must aim at utilising any surplus arising from our ordinary revenues, to strengthen our ways and means position and to make us less dependent on the particular form of finance with which I have been dealing. I desire to apply the same remarks to the large ways and means advances which we have from time to time been obliged to take from the Presidency Banks. The financing of public expenditure by means of bank advances is, when made use of to any large extent, no less to be deprecated than a large amount of floating debt, seeing that it is represented merely by an entry in the Banks' books and is therefore in effect a direct inflation of credit. And we have a particular responsibility as regards these ways and means advances, since, unless promptly repaid, they handicap the Presidency Banks' ability to meet demands for money from the business public at a time of busy trade ; we have in consequence to be prepared to repay these

rapidly whenever a strong demand for money arises, as has been the case during the last few weeks. Lord Meston on March 1st last warned the Council of the necessity for regularizing our position in respect of our floating debt and temporary advances; the events of the year have justified that warning; and if we are to be in a position to finance the more rapid development of the country, both moral and material, and to meet the many calls on our resources to which the quickening pulse of the nation will give rise, we must endeavour to safeguard ourselves against a recurrence of the embarrassments which I have described.

## SECTION II.—THE YEAR 1920-21.

### A.—Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

38. This is the last occasion on which the budget will be framed on the existing division of revenue and expenditure between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The inauguration of the Reforms Scheme involves the abolition of the present divided heads of revenue and expenditure; and under the new financial arrangements the revenue and expenditure pertaining to each particular subject of administration will follow the administrative division. I shall deal subsequently with the broad effect which the new arrangements will have on the respective resources of the Government of India and the provinces. Meanwhile, our budget anticipations are of some importance as affording the latest available information on the manner in which the new arrangements will affect the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments. I do not propose to trouble the Council with many details of our anticipations under the various heads of revenue and expenditure. Broadly speaking, these are based upon the belief that there will be no set back in general prosperity and that our revenues will continue to show that same expansion which has been exhibited in the current year.

39. *Customs.*—I have already mentioned that during the current year we expect to realize a total Customs revenue of about Rs. 22⅔ crores. We may reasonably expect that next year freight difficulties will have largely disappeared; on the other hand, we cannot expect that the producing power of European countries will reach anything like the pre-war level, and we can

hardly count on that heavy inrush of commodities which might otherwise be expected with the full return of peace conditions. Nevertheless, there seems no reason to anticipate that the steady growth shown in our Customs returns of the current year will not continue, and we are consequently budgeting for Rs. 25½ crores representing an increase of over Rs. 3 crores on the expected revenue of the current year. This figure assumes no change in our Customs tariff other than the recently announced abolition of the import duty on silver.

*Railways.*—Under Railways we are budgeting for a continuance of that steady growth in traffic receipts which has been so marked for some years, and we have taken an increase of Rs. 4 crores over the Rs. 80 crores budgeted for the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate a considerable rise in working expenses in order to continue the renewals and replacements necessitated by the forced neglect during the war, and altogether we expect that the net receipts will be Rs. 34 crores or the same as in the current year.

*Exchange.*—I have already explained the complications arising from the large credit which we get in our accounts from gains by exchange. I will confess at once that it is difficult to frame a reliable estimate of what this figure is likely to be next year. No one can predict the extent to which the pound sterling may depreciate or appreciate during the next twelve months, and it is impossible to say what variations may take place in the rupee sterling exchange which, under the policy recently inaugurated, must rise or fall according as the pound sterling falls or recovers in terms of gold. And apart from the question of the actual rate, it is equally impossible to forecast the actual volume of our remittance transactions in either direction. From the remarks I have already made on this matter earlier in this narrative, it will be clear that a few millions more or less of Councils or Reverse Councils will make a very large difference in the total of the so-called gain. We have assumed that the average rate for the rupee sterling exchange will not be below 2*s.* 6*d.*; on the best estimate we are able to frame, our total gain during the year will amount to about Rs. 30¾ crores. Of this amount Rs. 12¾ crores will, for the reason which I have already

given, be credited to our Railway, Irrigation and Delhi capital accounts. We propose to earmark Rs. 12 crores (as against Rs. 4½ crores in the current year) towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve, leaving Rs. 6 crores to be credited to our revenue account.

If these anticipations be realised, our total Imperial revenue will be £92½ million (Rs. 1,38¾ crores). The estimate assumes the discontinuance of the Excess Profits Duty which was imposed as a temporary measure in March last.

40. On the Expenditure side, the only marked variations which we anticipate under the ordinary heads are—(1) An increase of over £1¼ million over the current year's expenditure on *Posts and Telegraphs*, due to the inclusion of large provisions for increases of pay to subordinates and for outlay on stores. (2) Payments of *civil furlough* and *superannuation* allowances are expected to rise by £¾ million. (3) Under the '*Miscellaneous*' head there is an increase of about £¼ million representing the provision which we have entered for expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and (4) Under *Public Works* there is an increase of £318,000 due to the necessity for a somewhat heavier programme of works as the result of enforced economy during the war period. Set off against these are savings of—(1) £263,000 which we anticipate under *Interest* due to a reduction in our liability to the Home Government in respect of the £100 million contribution, and (2) of £275,000 under *Political* mainly in respect of special political expenditure incurred in Persia. Altogether, our expenditure under the ordinary heads is expected in the aggregate to exceed that of the current year by £3 million. The most important item, however, is of course our military expenditure. This I am dealing with separately, and merely mention here that we are entering a total figure of £40 million, as against £41¼ million in the current year's budget and the £57 million which we are expecting will actually be incurred. The net result is that we anticipate a total expenditure of £90½ million (Rs. 1,35¾ crores), resulting in a surplus of £2 million. This is somewhat higher than that for which we usually budget, but if I have carried the Council with me in the remarks I made just now regarding the grave necessity for keeping down our

floating debt, it will appreciate our reason for going somewhat beyond the usual figure. And I hope that I shall make this still further apparent when I come to deal with the heavy ways and means liabilities which lie before us.

41. During the war we were obliged to ask the provinces not to draw on their balances and to keep their expenditure strictly within the income of the year. This restriction was relaxed for the current year, and the provinces were allowed to budget for deficits aggregating nearly Rs. 3 crores, although as I have already mentioned, their revenues have on the whole actually been equal to their expenditure. For next year, although budgeting for revenues materially larger than those of the present year, they anticipate drawing on their balances to the extent of no less than Rs. 5¾ crores. A great part of these deficits is accounted for by large schemes of non-recurring expenditure which were necessarily held up during the war, but there is also a striking increase in the budgeted recurring expenditure, due to the very large revisions of the pay of subordinate establishments necessitated by the present scale of prices.

42. We hope to attain the results outlined in the preceding forecast without any substantial addition to our Imperial taxation. In only one direction do we propose to modify our present scale of taxes. The present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms has been the subject of considerable criticism on grounds of principle. It is urged that the tax is an incentive to companies to distribute more in dividends than is justified by their real financial position, and penalises those concerns which desire to strengthen their reserves. We have been told that Government would have done better to have levied a tax at a moderate rate on the whole income of companies, instead of applying the ordinary super-tax to companies' undivided profits. In the speech which he made last year on the Excess Profits Duty Bill Lord Meston gave on behalf of Government an undertaking that the question of so readjusting our taxation on incomes as to meet these objections would be considered as soon as the excess profits duty ceased to be levied. That time has now arrived. On the best estimate we have been able to frame we conclude that

if we relieve the undivided profits of companies and firms of the super-tax at present imposed, which runs up to 3 annas in the rupee, we shall lose about Rs. 1,76 lakhs. We propose to replace this by a new form of super-tax, similar to the "corporation" or "companies" tax levied in certain other countries, which will be assessed at the flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee upon the total income of each company in excess of Rs. 50,000. This will, of course, like the present super-tax, be in addition to the ordinary income-tax, and there will be no refunds. The present super-tax on individuals will remain as at present. The new super-tax on companies is estimated to bring us in about Rs. 2,20 lakhs a year, *i.e.*, Rs. 44 lakhs more than we lose. We should have been glad to have utilized this surplus in regrading the lower stages of the ordinary income-tax in order to relieve the poorer tax-payer and to make the stages more symmetrical. But we have felt it unsafe to do so at present in view of the necessity, to which I have referred, of making provision for meeting our temporary debt and short term liabilities. We shall in any case have relieved industry of the present burden of the Excess Profits duty, and this is as far as we are justified in going at present.

43. I have one more explanation to give in connection with the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and it is an important one. The Council will notice, from the detailed information given in a later section that, in both our revised and budget estimates of military expenditure, provision has been made for the payment of certain portions of India's further contribution towards the cost of the war offered to his Majesty's Government in pursuance of the Resolution passed in this Council in September 1918. I would explain that these entries have been made provisionally; their retention will depend on the view which the Council takes as to India's liability in this matter. The Resolution contained a reservation that the offer of this further contribution should be subject to the conditions and safeguards indicated in Sir William Meyer's speech. Those conditions were that the payment would be reconsidered in the event of two contingencies occurring,—firstly, our having to fight on our own frontiers and to incur large expenditure in that connection, and, secondly, our being faced with serious financial burdens in other respects, such as a famine or a

great currency crisis. The Council will probably agree with me that the second contingency has not arisen. It cannot be said that there has been a grave currency crisis since the Resolution was passed. It is true that there was a serious failure of the monsoon in 1918, but the account which I have given of our revenue and expenditure during the current year will have shown that any loss which we have sustained on this acccount has been counterbalanced by our prosperity in other directions. But the expenditure of about £15 million involved by the Afghan war and frontier operations of 1919 clearly makes the first condition operative. Whether we should stand on that condition, or should agree to waive it, wholly or in part, is a matter which must be left to the verdict of the non-official Members of the Council. There are considerations of weight on both sides. I will not attempt to balance these here, but in order to provide Hon'ble Members with the facts regarding the amount of the additional contribution and with other material necessary for forming an opinion on the merits of the case, I have appended to this Financial Statement a note on the subject (Appendix II); in that note I have not attempted to draw any conclusions, but have merely endeavoured to set forth what appear to me to be the financial issues involved. Should the Council decide to withdraw, either wholly or partially, from the offer made to His Majesty's Government in September 1918, the necessary corrections will be made in the estimates before the Budget is finally presented.

### B.—Ways and Means, 1920-21.

44. I will now deal with the demands which we anticipate will fall on our cash resources during the coming year. The most important item is our capital outlay on railways, irrigation and Delhi. We hope to continue the progressive policy initiated last year in the matter of developing our great and profitable railway estate, and are budgeting for a railway capital expenditure of £18 million in England and 4½ crores in India as compared with the £ 18 million in England and *nil* in India budgeted for the current year. For irrigation we are budgeting for £580,000, which is all that the Public Works Department can spend until some of the large new projects now begun or under contemplation reach a

more developed stage. For Delhi we are entering £800,000, which is, however, reduced to £736,000 by a credit for gain by exchange. I shall give a further explanation shortly of our capital programme under these three heads. Meanwhile, I must draw attention to the fact that we have here one of those awkward complications which arise from the conversion of rupees into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* In the statutory statements appended hereto the figure for Railways totals £14·6 million only, in spite of the fact that we anticipate an outlay in England alone of nearly £18 million. This is one of those anomalies which are inevitable with the figures prepared on a basis which is now obsolete, the reason being, as I have already explained when dealing with the treatment of the gain by exchange, that the capital account has to receive a credit which in the case of Railways amounts to nearly 10 crores. When the rupee and sterling figures are then combined upon a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis, the result is £14·6 million. The best way of comparing the railway capital budgets for the current and next years is to say that, while the former was calculated to cost the Indian tax-payer 24 crores, the later will cost him about 19 crores at the rate of exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

45. Another very important item is the entry of £12·9 million for discharge of debt. From 1920 onwards our various series of War Bonds, issued in 1917 and 1918, will mature, and for some years their repayment will make a severe call on our resources; on August 15th next, we have to find over 19 crores for this purpose. I may mention that we are doing what we can to work out such administrative measures as will enable the holders of these War Bonds, many of whom are quite small people living in remote towns and villages, to get repayment with the minimum of formality and inconvenience to themselves, and for this purpose the Securities Bill now before the Council will, when passed into law, be of great assistance in enabling us to waive many of the formalities necessitated under the existing law.

46. I have already mentioned that in the current and next year we are placing in suspense 4½ and 12 crores, respectively, towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve. These amounts are, of course, for the time being held in our general balances, but we hope during the course of next year

actually to apply 9 crores or £6 million in making up that deficiency.

Finally, we have to meet heavy drawings by the provinces on their balances amounting to over 5½ crores. Altogether, then, we have to meet liabilities amounting to £38·6 million.

47. These are heavy liabilities, and our ability to incur the capital outlay proposed will depend to a large extent on the measure to which we can count on obtaining money through our rupee loan. We assume, however, that the Indian money market and the investing public generally will be prepared to take up our loan with something of the freedom shown in the current year. Should this not prove to be the case, we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to curtail our capital programme. I now turn to the steps by which we propose to meet the liability of £38·6 million. We have, to start with, an anticipated Imperial surplus of £2 million, while we propose to reduce our cash balances during the course of the year by £3·2 million. Next, we assume a loan of 15 crores or £10 million. We hope to receive credits, in respect of stores charged to the War Stores Suspense Account, to the extent of £7 million, and to recover £2·7 million from the War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia which will be transferred to the new administration of that country. As already stated, we hope to obtain a credit of £8 million from exchange gain, and the balance of our requirements will be found from Savings Bank deposits and other miscellaneous transactions. These transactions are summarised in the statement below:—

*Liabilities.*

| | (In millions of £) | |
|---|---|---|
| Provincial deficit | | 3·8 |
| Capital outlay:— | | |
| Railways | 14·6* | |
| Irrigation | 0·6 | |
| Delhi | 0·7 | |
| | | 15·9 |
| Discharge of debt | | 12·9 |
| Appropriation for deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve | | 6·0 |
| | | 38·6 |

* Made up of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian outlay | 4,51 lakhs. |
| Adjustment for exchange | —9,74 „ |
| Home outlay | £18,138,000 |

*Assets.*

| | (In millions of £) |
|---|---|
| Reduction of cash balances .. .. .. .. | 3·2 |
| Imperial surplus .. .. .. .. .. | 2·0 |
| Rupee loan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10·0 |
| Savings Bank, etc., deposits and cash certificates | 2·1 |
| Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve.. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·0 |
| Credits for issues of Stores charged to Suspense Account .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·0 |
| Recovery from War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia to be transferred to new Administration .. .. .. .. .. | 2·7 |
| Miscellaneous items, (appropriation from Famine Insurance grant for reduction of debt, deposits, etc.) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3·6 |
| | 38·6 |

48. I have already tried to explain the difficulty of making a reliable estimate of our probable remittance transactions between England and India during the coming year, and I do not think therefore that it will serve any useful purpose for me to go into any details here as to the probable ways and means positions in England and India separately. All I will mention is that we expect that the Secretary of State's disbursements will amount to about £46 million, and that he will be able to meet these from the recoveries which he will make from the War Office in respect of payments made by us in India on their behalf and by selling Council Bills for £ 8½ million.

## Section III.—Notes on Certain Special Heads.

### A.—Military Services.

49. The net military expenditure (*i.e.*, deducting receipts) was £44½ million in 1918-19. The budget estimate for 1919-20 was £41,195,000. This figure included a provision for the payments to His Majesty's Government of an additional war contribution of £8,695,000. In the Revised estimate a sum of £1,541,700 has been included provisionally on account of this additional war contribution, the amount being made up as follows:—£246,700 for the effective charges of the additional body of Indian troops, being the equivalent at £1=Rs. 15 of an instalment of £500,000 of the special contribution; £995,000 for war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers; £300,000 for war pensionary charges of British troops. The grounds for the reduction of the contribution for effective charges to a payment on account of £500,000 are explained in paragraph 6 of the Appendix dealing with this special contribution. Omitting these special payments the net expenditure in 1919-20 is now expected to amount to £55,475,000 against a Budget estimate of £32,500,000. The increase over the Budget estimate thus amounts to £22,975,000. The Budget, however, also included a reserve of £871,000 under the Army head to meet unforeseen expenditure. The excess over the specific provision is therefore £23,846,000. Of this £14,736,000 represents the cost of the operations against Afghanistan and the tribes on the North-West Frontier.

50. In presenting the military estimates for the current year, it was assumed that the year 1919-20 would be one of demobilisation. Unfortunately, as the Council are well aware, this anticipation has not been realised. The details of the campaigns on our frontier are known to the Council and I need not dilate on them, other than to emphasize the fact that the crisis arose at a time when the resources of India, both in men and material, had been sorely taxed by the Great War. Owing partly to deficiencies due to this cause and partly to the insistence, by present day public opinion, on a higher standard of efficiency in the military organisation, and of comfort for the fighting personnel, expenditure on a scale hitherto unprecedented in India had to be

undertaken immediately. We were compelled not only to postpone the disbandment of considerable bodies of additional troops which were raised in India in 1918, but also to adopt every expedient which economises human life at the expense of mechanical contrivances and which makes life more comfortable on field service. Our total bill of £14¾ million includes special rations and special clothing for the effective personnel of the army; special hospital equipment and diet; the provision of ice plants, electric fans and lights, mobile water filtration plants, and pure water supply; the provision of huts for troops where in previous campaigns tents sufficed; the provision of mechanical transport and their workshops, motor ambulance convoys, additional animal transport required to carry the special war material entailed by modern requirements; the construction of roads, in localities where construction is specially expensive; the provision of ambulance trains and special rolling stock for troop movements; the survey and construction of special railways; the installation of ropeways; the provision of lethal munitions of modern character, heavy guns, machine guns approximating to the scale adopted in the Western theatres of war, armoured motor batteries, aeroplanes and their fighting equipment; improved equipment for defences involving heavy expenditure on barbed wire and defensive posts. The cost of all this has been higher than it might otherwise have been. We were at the end of 5 years of war; high prices ruled everywhere and these affected not only the cost of material, but the cost of our Indian recruits, including followers. But the expenditure was unavoidable; when it is a question of war, purely financial considerations must necessarily give way.

51. Apart from special war contributions and the cost of the operations on the Frontier, the expenditure in the current year is estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £ 9,110,000. The occurrence of this excess expenditure, in addition to the direct liabilities of the Frontier operations, has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, and in November last, a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to investigate the causes contributing to the excess demand. In the result, while steps were taken to

enforce every practicable economy, extra expenditure to the amount now stated has been found to be inevitable. It is due in the main to two well-defined causes. Firstly a very large proportion, amounting to over 7 crores of rupees, consists of items which can best be described as residuary obligations arising out of the great war. Secondly, the operations on the North-West Frontier reacted directly or indirectly on the ordinary heads of expenditure. The clearest example of the former category is an item of £ 2,800,000, which is required to pay the war gratuity admissible under the Royal Warrant to our permanent complement of regular British officers and soldiers for service in India during the period of the war. This represents an element in the contribution which we make to His Majesty's Government under the arrangement whereby we undertook to bear the cost of the normal garrison in India. It is a non-recurring charge, the liability for which was not known at the time of the preparation of the budget for 1919-20. The gratuity payable to our Indian soldiers for their service overseas in the great war has been provided for, but it does not appear in the present account, since the cost is chargeable to His Majesty's Government. Then, again, we had to face an all round increase in the pay of the personnel of the army. The process was initiated by His Majesty's Government at home with effect from 1st July 1919, and we, as a necessary consequence, have conceded a similar increase in the pay and furlough pay of British officers and soldiers serving in India. The cost of this will amount to about £ 2 million inclusive of medical services and miscellaneous British personnel. As a corollary to this, we have found it necessary to continue the grant to Indian troops of the increase of pay represented by the six-monthly bonus sanctioned in 1918. For the present, the increase is a temporary measure which will require to be considered in the light of the proposals which may be put forward by the Army in India Committee for the future organisation of our Indian Army. So long as the six-monthly bonus was paid for the specific purpose for which it was first granted, namely, the stimulation of recruitment for overseas forces, its cost was chargeable to His Majesty's Government, but its continuance in the circumstances which I have stated will now involve an expenditure of £ 270,000 from Indian

revenues. We have also granted rewards consisting of cash grants and grants of land to Indian officers and men who have rendered distinguished service during the war, and have sanctioned increases of pay to various Indian establishments including followers. The cost of these measures will amount to £ 130,000. We have also had to meet obligations entailed by the higher standard of military equipment necessitated by the experience gained during the great war. We have added permanently to our establishment 6 Ford Van companies, together with workshops for repairing motor vehicles. It has been necessary to provide more animal transport units, and to make certain additions to the cadre of the Supply and Transport Corps, consequential on the grant of free rations to Indian troops and the development of transport services, and in the Army Veterinary Services and other administrative establishments. These various undertakings are estimated to cost about £ 460,000. Food charges account for an increase of £ 550,000 owing to continued high prices; the cost of the Aden Operations will exceed the budget estimates by £ 110,000; the expenditure on certain services, *e.g.*, Port defences, Coastal patrol service, etc., by £ 150,000; the railway charges for military traffic and the hire of bullock transport by £ 280,000; and the expenditure on the purchase of stores in India for the Royal Air Force and for mechanical transport by £70,000. An additional sum of £600,000 will also have to be paid to the War Office in respect of the non-effective charges of British troops serving in India, partly owing to a rise in the rates of pensions and partly in connection with the settlement of certain claims which the War Office has against us on account of the ordinary charges of British troops with previous Indian service whose ordinary pensions did not mature owing to death or disability in the Great War.

52. The expenditure on Military Works will exceed the budget estimates by £ 1,315,300. The excess consists very largely of items which, though adjustable for accounting reasons against the ordinary estimates, are more or less directly attributable to the Afghan war. Thus, the increase of Air Force establishment involved the provision of buildings for the accommodation of the

extra personnel and for housing the valuable equipment which an Air Force requires. The works will, however, be of permanent utility and accordingly it would not be correct to charge their cost to the operations. The same is the case with the expenditure on Frontier roads (£ 180,000) and mechanical transport workshops (£ 133,000). Apart from this quasi-war expenditure, we have been compelled to provide accommodation on an enhanced scale for families of British units arriving from England at a cost of £ 140,000. This measure has been taken under the direct advice of His Majesty's Government. At the same time considerable expenditure has been incurred on reconstructing and improving the lines of Indian troops and on providing the buildings necessitated by the provision by Government of free rations for Indian troops.

53. The budget provision for next year has been taken at £ 40 million. Out of this sum £ 1·45 million has been provisionally earmarked for payment of instalments of the additional contribution to His Majesty's Government, namely, £·25 million being the equivalent at Rs. 15=£ 1 of a second instalment of £·5 million for effective charges and £ 1·2 million for non-effective charges and the balance of £ 38·55 million will be available for the services of the army. The detailed grants working up to this figure have not yet been definitely settled, the reason for this being that the disturbed conditions which still prevail in India and the Middle East have rendered it equally impossible to obtain any clear assessment of our normal military liabilities in the future or to guarantee immediate reduction to any peace standard it may be decided to adopt. This matter also is being specially examined by the Sub-Committee of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to which reference has previously been made and the problem with which they have to deal is one of unusual difficulty. But I may say at once that, if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of her frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future be much in excess of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose. In dealing with the revised estimates I have mentioned a number of the new permanent liabilities which have been brought upon us

by the European war and the only point which I desire once more to emphasize is that we obviously cannot revert to the pre-war standard of equipment, since it would be neither right nor humane to deny to our soldiers the advantage which an improved equipment ensures: and the new equipment of which aeroplanes, improved artillery and mechanical transport may be taken as the most conspicuous examples, is extremely expensive both in initial cost and cost of maintenance. It is recognised, on the other hand, that the extended employment of up-to-date weapons and war material generally should render feasible certain reductions of personnel and every possible economy of this kind is being carefully studied. The object in view will be the possession of an army of the minimum strength compatible with safety, but fully mobile and equipped with all the requisites of war, well paid, well housed, and well clothed. But much still remains to be done to establish our army on this basis and in the ensuing year our expenditure will be specially high owing to the fact that we must incur a certain amount of initial outlay on the purchase of new equipment of various kinds, on the construction of hospitals and barracks and other important military requirements. Initial outlay of this character will so far as possible be spread over more than one year, but the extent of this process is limited by certain vital considerations, and it will be clear that until we can feel greater confidence in regard to possible dangers threatening us from the Middle East, our military expenditure will necessarily represent more than the cost of the army we hope to maintain in settled peace conditions. The very full data collected by the Army authorities have been exhaustively scrutinised; every feasible economy has been effected, and the provision of £40 million is the least which can safely be inserted in the budget. And I must warn the Council that if the operations on the frontier should continue into the ensuing year, even the provision now proposed will not suffice.

**B.—Railways (Capital Outlay).**

54. The Railway Capital Expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway Progamme, including both open lines and lines under construction, amounted to £1,978,700 in 1916-17, £2,529,306 in 1917-18 and £4,154,500 in 1918-19. In

the Budget for the current year provision was made for £17·7 millions which, owing to failure of English supplies, it has not been possible to utilize fully. The latest estimate of expenditure is placed at £14·5 millions, which will be reduced to £10,211,000 by gains on exchange.

55. I have already mentioned that next year it is proposed to raise the provision to £18 millions for home and 4½ crores for Indian expenditure. The major portion of this sum will be devoted to works of improvement on existing lines and specially to provision of traffic facilities to enable railways to meet the increased demand on their resources which has followed the revival of trade. It is also hoped to make a beginning in replacement of the lines which it was necessary to dismantle during the war, and a sum of £212,000 has been allotted for this purpose. Progress in this respect is, however, directly dependent on the supply of materials, unfortunately still limited. In view of the pressing necessities of open lines it is not possible to provide at present for any considerable amount of new construction, but a sum of £630,000 has been allotted to enable a start to be made on some of the more urgent projects held in abeyance during the war.

56. Detailed figures showing the Capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1916-17, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges will be found in the Secretary's memorandum. The return on railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's Budget at 5·51 per cent. We now estimate it at 5·68 per cent. in consequence of the small increase in net railway earnings resulting from the gain by exchange creditable to the railway revenue account. For next year we put it at 5·51 per cent. The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·82 and 3·85 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways is 1·86 and 1·66 per cent. respectively. These interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go towards the discharge of debt.

### C.—Irrigation (Capital Outlay).

57. Details regarding the financial position of our great irrigation undertakings will be given in the Secretary's memorandum, which will bring up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The percentage of net profit on productive works was 6·08 in 1918-19, and is calculated at 7 in 1919-20. In the coming year we calculate it as 7·17.

58. The total length of main and branch canals and distributaries of State irrigation works of all classes in operation during the year 1918-19 was 66,120 miles which was 644 miles greater than the mileage in operation in 1917-18. It is expected that an additional length of 425 miles will have come into operation before the close of the year 1919-20. The total culturable area commanded by these canals amounted to nearly 52 million acres of which nearly 25 million acres were irrigated in 1918-19, and it is anticipated that during the current year the canal irrigated area will aggregate 26¾ million acres. During 1918-19 no new works of any importance were opened for irrigation. Irrigation on the Punjab triple canal system, *i. e.*, the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals has developed satisfactorily. The area irrigated during the current year is estimated at 1·7 million acres which is 360,000 acres in excess of that irrigated in 1918-19. The total irrigable area contemplated in the project estimate is 1¾ million acres, and it will thus be seen that this acreage has practically been attained. Besides the canals actually in operation, there are 35 schemes which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the technical experts. It is estimated that if all schemes under consideration or projected are eventually carried out, they will extend the benefits of canal irrigation to an additional area of about 10 million acres; their estimated cost amounts approximately to £ 40 millions sterling, from which a return of about 7 per cent. is anticipated.

59. Progress of work on canals under construction has been maintained satisfactorily, though it has been limited by shortage of officers, large numbers of whom were absent on military duty and have only recently returned. It is anticipated that the new

permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal will be completed during the ensuing year. Of the more important schemes, that for the Sarda Kichha Feeder has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the local Government is now making arrangements for the execution of the work. A modified project for the Sarda canal for Oudh, of which the Sarda Kichha Feeder forms a part, is under preparation by the Local Government. The Grand Trunk canal project in Bengal which is designed to connect Calcutta with Eastern Bengal and Assam has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. It is proposed to finance this work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,09 lakhs from capital funds. A detailed project for the irrigation of the Sind Sagar Doab is now under consideration; as now designed, the scheme will provide for an annual irrigation of about 2 million acres; the total cost of the project is estimated at 9,28 lakhs and the net revenue, after deducting working expenses, is estimated at Rs. 91½ lakhs a year. This scheme, if carried out, will bring prosperity to a desert tract with a very low rainfall, and it is believed that it will at the same time bring in a return of nearly 10 per cent. to the State. Of the other large schemes described last year as under investigation, those for the Sukkur barrage and the Bhakra dam are still under investigation and projects are being framed by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. The Sutlej Valley project referred to last year has moved a stage forward; the scheme was discussed by representatives of all parties concerned in December last, and a detailed project is now being prepared.

### D.—New Delhi.

60. The outlay for the year 1919-20 under this head, after allowing for a credit of Rs. 1 lakh for a gain by exchange, is expected to amount to Rs. 50 lakhs as compared with a budget grant of Rs. 45 lakhs, an additional sum of 6 lakhs having been allotted in order to push on with the preparation for next year's work. It was pointed out last year that the recurring expenses of the present make-shifts were adding appreciably to the cost of the New Capital of India. Fortunately it is now possible to contemplate a programme which will enable the main buildings in the New City to be completed by the end of 1924, and in pursuance of this

programme the grant for 1920-21 has been fixed at Rs. 1,10 lakhs, after allowing for a credit of Rs. 10 lakhs for gain by exchange. Sir E. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker came out from England towards the end of 1919 and have been busy in connection with the scheme. Among the more prominent projects on which they have been employed are the Chambers for the new Legislative Councils, the Medical Research Institute, the War Museum and the proposed memorial arch to the soldiers of the Indian Army who fell in the Great War.

**Conclusion.**

61. As I have said before, this is the last occasion on which we shall present a budget based on the combined accounts of the Provincial and Central Governments; and next year will see the introduction to the new Legislative Assembly of a purely Imperial budget. We are now engaged in working out the many changes in rule which will be required in order to give the provinces the financial independence which the new order of things demands. If the supervision of finance and the control of expenditure by the Central Government have seemed at times to have been unduly rigid, too careful of the established rule and canon, I would ask our critics to cast their memory back to the days, not so long past, when our resources were inelastic, when a single season's scarcity could produce a financial crisis, when Indian capital came forth with reluctance to support our loans. We have succeeded to days of gradually swelling revenues, of somewhat easier ways and means; but I think that the Standing Committees of the new Councils and their new Finance Members will do well if they exercise their powers with something of the caution which has marked our expenditure control of the past. There is no truer canon of finance than the old axiom, sanctified by the experience of ages, *magnum vectigal est parsimonia*. The extent of the finances which will be at the disposal of the reformed governments is, I know, a subject of live interest to this Council. The Joint Report of 1918, anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13½ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the provinces. This would have left the provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of about 2 crores. We have reconsidered the position in the light of the probable gains from exchange, and

have done so in only one spirit, the genuine desire to reduce the contributions to the lowest possible figure consistent with safeguarding the requirements of the country as a whole. There is no question of Government of India finance against provincial finance; the provinces are no less interested than is the Central Government in the maintenance of our great Imperial services; the Central Government is equally concerned that provincial reform and Provincial development should not be strangled by inadequate finance. After considering the effect of the present budget as arranged on a 2 shilling basis, we think that we are justfied in assuming for the present a reduction of the Imperial deficit to 6 crores, and we have provisionally indicated this figure to Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations as the basis of their enquiry into the apportionment of contributions. We have further indicated that we propose to assume the liability for extinguishing these contributions within a measurable time. The result will be that, adopting the figures of the provincial budgets for next year, as at present known to us, the Local Governments will be 11 crores a year better off than under the present division of revenues between the Government of India and themselves.

62. It would indeed have been a grateful task had I been able, in presenting to the Council the revised estimates of the present year, to exhibit a result more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by Lord Meston on the 1st March last year. He looked forward to a moderate surplus, and to the extinction of some 22 crores of temporary debt. The Afghan war has involved us in a heavy deficit, and our Treasury Bill liability shows no reduction on the figure outstanding at the beginning of the year. But the picture is not entirely devoid of brighter features. Our revenue has more than fulfilled the expectations formed last March; our silver reserves stand reasonably high; and we have managed to finance ourselves up to the present without utilizing the power taken last September to increase the fiduciary note issue. For the coming year we take, and experience shows that we are justified in taking, an optimistic view of the growth of our major revenue heads. Our expenditure will be swollen by the provision which we have had to make for the revision of establishments due to the continued prevalence of high prices; but the dominant

feature on the expenditure side of our budget is the high figure which we have been obliged to insert on the Military account. I have already explained at length the circumstances under which we have made this provision. I do not desire to base it on any defined threat or menace from the Middle East; but no one cognisant of the facts can be free from apprehension of the consequences which may ensue to the peace of India from the sinister movements now on foot in that quarter; and it would be little short of criminal if, in the circumstances, we failed to provide during the coming year the finance essential to keep our Army up to the necessary standard of efficiency. The sum we have provided is, I am persuaded, the bare minimum required. But apart from the special requirements of the coming year, I would again remind the Council that modern armies, with their demands for latter day equipment, for mechanical contrivances and technical establishments, are bound to be more expensive than the armies of the pre-war era. It is unnecessary to quote European analogies; but the Council will be interested to know that Japan has made a provision for its military expenditure in 1920 which is more than three times that of 1918. We hope, however, to finance these increased demands on our resources, both civil and military, without any additional burden to the country other than that involved in the re-arrangement of the super-tax to which I have already alluded. On the capital side we contemplate a railway programme which will, we hope, satisfy those who are interested in the development of this great asset that we are not failing in our duty to repair the deficiencies of the years of war; and we look forward to meeting the first of the heavy liabilities involved by our short-term loans, namely, the repayment of the 19 crores of War Bonds which fall due in August next. As I have already reminded the Council this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.

63. As for the future, the revenues of India are steadily and surely expanding, and their expansion affords a guarantee of their adequacy to meet such problems of development as immediately confront the administration of the country. Our pre-occupations lie rather in the provision of ways and means to meet our capital

liabilities. The provinces will be drawing on their accumulated balances; and they will before long be asking for a share in the Imperial loans, or raising loans themselves. Our outstanding liabilities are not light. We have to meet twenty-five crores of war bonds in 1921, eleven crores in 1922, over two in 1923, and our terminable loan of five crores also falls due in that year. We have a breathing space in 1924, but in 1925 we have further payments to make of four crores and in 1928 we have to face a heavy maturity of twenty-five crores. Meanwhile our railways will not cease to demand fresh provisions of capital money, and we have heavy irrigation projects in view. The solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the Indian money market evinces in our loan issues. We had evidence during the war of what India could invest under the inspiration of patriotic motives; the response to our last year's issue afforded a proof that business India accepted our loan as a sound and profitable security. With such proofs before us, and in the belief that the social and material development of the country will carry with it an increased sense of reponsibility for the economic use of its expanding resources, we need not hesitate to look on the future with a full measure of confidence and trust.

W. M. HAILEY.

*The 1st March 1920.*

---

## RESOLUTION *RE* CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES, ETC., ON CONCLUSION OF A VICTORIOUS PEACE.

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th September* 1919.

**The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton** :—" Mr. President, I would ask your permission to request the mover to accept a slight amendment to his Resolution. In part (*b*) of the Resolution I would suggest the inclusion of the words 'and the members of the Mercantile Marine, British and Indian.' I do not think the suggestion requires any words of mine to commend it to the Council. I think it is recognised on all sides that the results

which we have attained would never have been achieved withou the magnificent devotion to duty of the members of the Mercantile Marine."

**The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—"I certainly accept the suggestion if the Council will permit me to do so."

The Resolution as originally moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma read as follows:—

This Council requests the Governor-General in Council—

(*a*) to convey to the King-Emperor the humble message of the people of India assuring him of their enthusiastic and loyal devotion and allegiance to His Majesty's person and throne, and tendering their warm congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace ;

(*b*) to convey to His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces, British and Indian including the Royal Indian Marine, the grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks of India's citizens for their pre-eminently valuable services and heroic deeds of daring, endurance, skill and cheerful sacrifice which have enabled the British Empire and its Allies to crush Prussian militarism and autocracy and inaugurate an era of orderly progressive self-government on a truly democratic basis under the guidance and protection of a League of Nations ;

(*c*) to convey to His Majesty's civil services, especially to the officers and men employed in the Munitions, Railway and Post and Telegraph Departments, the sincere thanks of the country for their untiring energy and zeal and supreme devotion to duty during a prolonged and trying period of more than four years of active warfare.

## THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Simla, on Thursday, the 11th September* 1919.

**The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton** :—"My Lord, on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I desire to support this Bill. It is

a most welcome departure and if accepted, as I have no doubt it will be, it will prove a landmark in the economic history of India. I look upon it as the first fruits of the labours of the Industries Commission; the first instalment of the support and encouragement which I hope and believe Government will extend in future to the indigenous industries of the country. I trust it is the forerunner of many measures having for their object the industrial regeneration of India."

## RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO RECENT DISTURBANCES IN THE PUNJAB.

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Simla, on Friday, the 12th September* 1919.

**The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton :**—"My Lord, as the Hon'ble the Home Member has said, the object of this Commission is to arrive at the truth in regard to the very deplorable occurrences that took place in the Punjab, and I think that if the widest satisfaction is to be got from the findings of this Commission, it is necessary that the greatest possible confidence should be reposed in it from the start.

"On behalf of the non-official European community, I beg your Excellency's Government to consider the suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend Sir Dinshaw Wacha and by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha that there should be nominated on this Committee not only another Indian representative but a representative of the non-official European community as well.

## GOVERNMENT LOAN AND HOARDING OF SILVER RUPEES.

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Simla, on the 23rd September* 1919.

**The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton** asked :—

"(*a*) Is it a fact that a very small amount of new money had been invested in the recent Government Loan as compared with the very large sums subscribed and being subscribed to Joint Stock Companies?

(*b*) Are Government satisfied that the terms of their recent Loan were such as to enlist the full financial support that might otherwise have been obtained?

(*c*) Is it a fact that very large quantities of silver rupees are being hoarded throughout India?

(*d*) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of commencing issues of Premium Bonds concurrently with the issue of the next Loan, with a view to bringing into circulation these hoarded rupees?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard** replied :—

"(*a*) Government do not consider that the amount subscribed to their recent loan, namely, over 21 crores, compares unfavourably with the sums now being invested in companies.

(*b*) Government are satisfied that the terms of their loan were as liberal as the circumstances justified.

(*c*) Government have no exact information as to the amount of rupees now in hoards, but it is probable that the facts are as stated in the question.

(*d*) Suggestions for the issue of premium bonds were carefully examined two years ago. Even if the issue of such bonds were a measure free from objection *per se*, Government do not consider that it would have any material effect in bringing hoarded rupees into circulation."

---

## PREMIUM BONDS.

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Delhi on Monday, the 1st March* 1920.

**The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton** asked :—

"(*a*) Is it a fact that Parliament recently decided against Premium Bonds being issued in England, for the reason that they might *inter alia* primarily result merely in the transference of large investments in Government securities, etc., already made?

(*b*) Was it represented (1) that there are now about 20,000,000 individual holders of British Government securities, as against 343,000 before the war; (2) that £200,000,000 have been invested in War Savings Certificates; and (3) that the deposits in Post Office

and Trustee Savings Banks have increased from under £300,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £1,800,000,000 at the end of 1919?

(c) Have Government considered to what extent, if any, the arguments, which are preventing Premium Bonds in England, have application to India?

(d) Will Government be pleased to say—

(I) How many individual holders there are in India of Indian Government securities;

(II) How many of these are holders of Post Office War Certificates;

(III) What is the total sum now invested in Post Office War Certificates; and

(IV) What is the total sum now deposited in Government Savings Banks?

(e) Having regard to the Acting Finance Member's reply in Council to my question on 23rd September last, to the effect, that it was probably a fact that very large quantities of silver rupees are being hoarded throughout India have Government determined on the adoption of any measures calculated to bring into circulation this dormant wealth?

(f) Are Government now prepared to consider issues of Premium Bonds with the view that our hoards of idle money may be drawn into circulation and that an opportunity for the investment of savings may be given to persons of small means to whom the existing opportunities afford no attraction?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** replied:—

"(a) The reason mentioned by the Hon'ble Member was certainly put forward by opponents of the motion in the House of Commons on December the 1st last, but a perusal of the report of the debate

does not warrant the impression that it was the principal ground on which the House acted in negativing the motion.

(*b*) The figures quoted by the Hon'ble Member do not appear to have been put forward in the debate and Government are unaware whether any such figures were placed before the Select Committee in 1918; but figures somewhat similar to these were quoted in the press at the time.

(*c*) Government have not specially considered the application to India of the arguments adduced by opponents to the introduction of premium bonds in the United Kingdom.

(*d*) The information desired by the Hon'ble Member in respect of points (i) and (ii) is not available. As regards (iii) the balance invested in Post Office Cash Certificates on the 31st January last was 614 lakhs, and as regards (iv) the balance in the Government of India Post Office Savings Bank on the same date was 20 crores and 53 lakhs.

(*e*) The Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware of the steps taken by Government to popularize its loans and thereby encourage the investing habit.

(*f*) The Government of India are at present considering the advisability of allowing an experiment to be made in the issue of premium bonds by local bodies and considering the terms on which such issue can be allowed.

---

## LEPERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

*Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held at Delhi on Friday, the 11th March 1920.*

**The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton:**—"My Lord, I very heartily welcome the introduction of this Bill. I have had a good deal to

do with lepers, having for the last twenty-five years or more been intimately associated with the management of the Aeworth Leper Asylum in Bombay and I can with truth assure the Council that there is a very real need for this Bill, and I think I can also assure the Council that the general population of the country stand in a greater danger of infection from leprosy than is generally understood.

"In my humble opinion I do not think the Bill goes as far as it should, but I am well aware that to endeavour to extend its scope would present very considerable and far-reaching difficulties. So far as the Bill goes, however, I trust, my Lord, that it will be passed into law at the earliest possible moment."

# FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

| NOTE ISSUE. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total Amount of Notes in circulation on the 31st December 1919 ... ... ... ... | 1,82,91,09,837 |
| Deduct withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue ... ... ... | ..... |
| Total Rs. ... | 1,82,91,09,837 |

| RESERVE. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold Coin and Bullion in India ... ... | 29,60,54,902 |
| " " " England ... ... | 4,29,00,000 |
| Silver Coin in India ... ... ... ... | 29,64,27,148 |
| " Bullion under Coinage in India ... | 14,03,08,395 |
| Gold Coin and Bullion held in the United States of America and in transit herefrom. | 92,00,000 |
| Gold Coins and Bullion in transit between India, England and His Majisty's Dominions | 4,89,51,890 |
| Securities held in India (Purchase Price) ... | (a) 17,02,99,946 |
| " " " England (Purchase Price) ... | (b & c) 82,49,87,656 |
| | 1,82,91,09,837 |
| *Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Total Rs. ... | 1,82,91,09,837 |

(a) Nominal Value Rs. 10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and Rs. 7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
(b) Nominal Value Rs. 83,95,95,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills.

| BALANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE on the 31st December 1919 in England amounted to ... ... ... ... ... | £ 36,800,773 |
|---|---|
| Total £ ... | 36,800,773 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Gold in India ... ... ... ... ... | *Nil.* |
| Cash at the Bank of England ... ... ... | 969 |
| British Government Securities (value as on 30th September 1919) ... ... ... | 29,993,826 |
| British Government Securities since purchased ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,805,978 |
| Total £ ... | 36,800,773 |

| COUNCIL BILLS. | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted to the Secretary of State during 1919-20 ... ... ... ... | 12,250,000 |

| — | £ |
|---|---|
| Remitted from 1st April 1919 to 14th February 1920—By Council Bills ... ... ... | * 31,225,208 |

* In addition Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 2,25,63,000 have been issued by the Bank of Montreal up to 14th February 1920.

| | |
|---|---|
| BALANCE IN THE RESERVE TREASURIES of the Government of India on the 31st December 1919 ... ... .. ... | Rs. 63,55,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| BALANCE HELD IN CASH IN THE CIVIL TREASURIES of the Government of India and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 31st December 1915 ... | Rs 13,02,05,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1916 ... | ,, 14,59,72,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1917 ... | ,, 16,79,48,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1918 ... | ,, 14,67,65,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1919 ... | ,, 14,05,18,300 |

| COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA—(Bombay and Calcutta Mints). | Official year, 1916-17. | Official year, 1917-18. | Official year, 1918-19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Rupees and Small Coins ... ... ... ... | Rs. 80,77,07,326 | Rs. 23,87,07,287 | Rs. 52,05,35,309 |

| NET PROFIT ON COINAGE for the year ending 31st December | 1917* | 1918* | 1919* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. ..... | Rs. ..... | Rs. ..... |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES standing on the London Registers at the end of March 1915... ... ... | 9,73,69,850 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1916... ... ... | 8,82,51,650 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1917... ... ... | 8,30,41,600 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1918... ... ... | 7,47,56,300 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1919... ... ... | 8,17,20,775 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1920 .. ... ... | 6,82,83,775 |

* Figures not available.

## COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill Consumption in the Island of Bombay.

In thousands of Bales (000's omitted). [*Years ending 30th June.*

| Years ending 30th June. | Receipts. | EXPORTS TO | | | Mill Consumption. | Total. | Years ending 30th June. | Receipts. | EXPORTS TO | | | Mill Consumption. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europe. | Elsewhere. | Total. | | | | | Europe. | Elsewhere. | Total. | | |
| 1864 ... | ... | 867 | 3 | 870 | American War. In '63 & '64 Bombay imported cotton from China. | | 1888 ... | 1,472 | 893 | 58 | 951 | 500 | 1,451 |
| 1865 ... | ... | 1,065 | 1 | 1,066 | | | 1889 ... | 1,851 | 1,286 | 46 | 1,332 | 565 | 1,897 |
| 1866 ... | ... | 1,187 | 14 | 1,201 | 42 | 1,243 | 1890 ... | 2,235 | 1,488 | 71 | 1,559 | 636 | 2,195 |
| 1867 ... | ... | 1,277 | 5 | 1,282 | 46 | 1,328 | 1891 ... | 2,020 | 1,070 | 107 | 1,177 | 762 | 1,939 |
| 1868 ... | ... | 1,030 | 48 | 1,078 | 47 | 1,125 | 1892 ... | 1,770 | 905 | 202 | 1,107 | 728 | 1,835 |
| 1869 ... | ... | 1,225 | 56 | 1,281 | 48 | 1,329 | 1893 ... | 1,738 | 816 | 169 | 985 | 724 | 1,709 |
| 1870 ... | ... | 1,115 | 50 | 1,165 | 49 | 1,214 | 1894 ... | 1,769 | 908 | 159 | 1,067 | 731 | 1,798 |
| 1871 ... | ... | 967 | 39 | 1,006 | 50 | 1,056 | 1895 ... | 1,540 | 525 | 143 | 668 | 815 | 1,483 |
| 1872 ... | 1,085 | 1,002 | 48 | 1,050 | 52 | 1,102 | 1896 ... | 2,151 | 800 | 346 | 1,146 | 849 | 1,995 |
| 1873 ... | 1,151 | 1,079 | 34 | 1,113 | 53 | 1,166 | 1897 ... | 1,612 | 603 | 405 | 1,008 | 703 | 1,711 |
| 1874 ... | 978 | 917 | 34 | 951 | 67 | 1,018 | 1898 ... | 1,730 | 424 | 409 | 833 | 817 | 1,650 |
| 1875 ... | 1,311 | 1,192 | 25 | 1,217 | 83 | 1,300 | 1899 ... | 2,033 | 578 | 520 | 1,098 | 951 | 2,049 |
| 1876 ... | 1,345 | 1,285 | 20 | 1,305 | 135 | 1,440 | 1900 ... | 988 | 117 | 444 | 561 | 745 | 1,306 |
| 1877 ... | 1,073 | 980 | 35 | 1,015 | 147 | 1,162 | 1901 ... | 1,896 | 620 | 340 | 960 | 696 | 1,656 |
| 1878 ... | 1,141 | 920 | 38 | 958 | 161 | 1,119 | 1902 ... | 2,142 | 525 | 732 | 1,257 | 987 | 2,244 |
| 1879 ... | 961 | 800 | 46 | 846 | 204 | 1,050 | 1903 ... | 2,454 | 921 | 349 | 1,270 | 986 | 2,256 |
| 1880 ... | 832 | 652 | 64 | 716 | 181 | 897 | 1904 ... | 2,151 | 1,036 | 423 | 1,459 | 973 | 2,432 |
| 1881 ... | 1,171 | 874 | 34 | 908 | 220 | 1,128 | 1905 ... | 2,609 | 384 | 664 | 1,048 | 1,072 | 2,120 |
| 1882 ... | 1,832 | 1,521 | 87 | 1,608 | 277 | 1,885 | 1906 ... | 2,663 | 1,017 | 477 | 1,494 | 1,141 | 2,635 |
| 1883 ... | 1,770 | 1,335 | 95 | 1,430 | 313 | 1,743 | 1907 ... | 2,949 | 1,169 | 747 | 1,916 | 1,115 | 3,031 |
| 1884 ... | 1,759 | 1,295 | 100 | 1,395 | 348 | 1,743 | 1908 ... | 2,123 | 731 | 454 | 1,185 | 1,079 | 2,264 |
| 1885 ... | 1,139 | 791 | 70 | 861 | 392 | 1,253 | 1909 ... | 2,166 | 643 | 723 | 1,366 | 1,099 | 2,465 |
| 1886 ... | 1,480 | 1,009 | 61 | 1,070 | 391 | 1,461 | 1910 ... | 3,152 | 1,054 | 968 | 2,022 | 984 | 3,006 |
| 1887 ... | 1,703 | 1,147 | 40 | 1,187 | 454 | 1,641 | 1911 ... | 2,467 | 1,014 | 668 | 1,682 | 953 | 2,635 |
| | | | | | | | 1912 ... | 2,540 | 383 | 923 | 1,306 | 1,078 | 2,384 |

## RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill Consumption in the Island of Bombay.

In thousands of Bales (000's omitted). [*Years ending 31st August.*

| Years ending 31st August. | Receipts. | | Total Receipts. | Exports. | | | Total Exports. | Mill Consumption. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India. | Foreign Countries. | | Europe. | China and Japan. | Elsewhere. | | | |
| 1913 | 2,733 | 46 | 2,779 | 534 | 1,023 | 30 | 1,587 | * 1,072 | 2,659 |
| 1914 | 3,733 | 6 | 3,739 | 1,301 | 1,245 | 24 | 2,570 | 1,078 | 3,648 |
| 1915 | 2,683 | 5 | 2,688 | 405 | 1,441 | 15 | 1,861 | 1,026 | 2,887 |
| 1916 | 3,133 | 6 | 3,139 | 294 | 1,691 | 8 | 1,993 | 1,096 | 3,089 |
| 1917 | 3,103 | 17 | 3,120 | 302 | 1,321 | 7 | 1,630 | 1,135 | 2,765 |
| 1918 | 2,279 | 27 | 2,306 | 293 | 1,213 | 7 | 1,513 | 1,068 | 2,581 |
| 1919 | 2,525 | 18 | 2,543 | 195 | 885 | 11 | 1,091 | 993 | 2,084 |

*N.B.*—As noted in the Chamber's Report for 1913, the figures shown above represent the volume of trade in cotton from 1st September to 31st August, instead of for the year ending 30th June as was previously the case. *Year ending 30th June.

*STATEMENT showing the Annual Value of the Import Trade of India, and the Total Miles of Railway opened.*

| Calendar Year. | Total Miles of Railway opened. | Official Year. | Merchandise. | Treasure. | Total Merchandise and Treasure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1871 ... | 5074 | 1870-71 ... | 33,41,39,060 | 5,44,48,231 | 38,85,87,291 |
| 1872 ... | 5369 | 1871-72 ... | 31,08,37,470 | 11,57,38,129 | 42,65,75,599 |
| 1873 ... | 5697 | 1872-73 ... | 31,26,05,610 | 4,55,65,850 | 35,81,71,460 |
| 1874 ... | 6226 | 1873-74 ... | 32,59,58,730 | 5,79,25,336 | 38,38,84,066 |
| 1875 ... | 6543 | 1874-75 ... | 36,22,21,130 | 8,14,10,466 | 44,36,31,596 |
| 1876 ... | 6862 | 1875-76 ... | 38,88,73,403 | 5,30,07,224 | 44,18,80,627 |
| 1877 ... | 7322 | 1876-77 ... | 37,44,06,308 | 11,43,61,197 | 48,87,67,505 |
| 1878 ... | 8223 | 1877-78 ... | 41,46,41,851 | 17,35,54,596 | 58,81,96,447 |
| 1879 ... | 8498 | 1878-79 ... | 37,80,09,835 | 7,05,67,486 | 44,85,77,321 |
| 1880 ... | 9166 | 1879-80 ... | 41,17,25,671 | 11,65,48,948 | 52,82,74,619 |
| 1881 ... | 9894 | 1880-81 ... | 53,08,68,074 | 8,99,72,139 | 62,08,40,213 |
| 1882 ... | 10153 | 1881-82 ... | 49,11,38,724 | 11,32,27,804 | 60,43,56,528 |
| 1883 ... | 10462 | 1882-83 ... | 52,09,86,720 | 13,45,33,642 | 65,55,20,362 |
| 1884 ... | 11635 | 1883-84 ... | 55,29,89,907 | 12,87,79,633 | 68,17,69,540 |
| 1885 ... | 12287 | 1884-85 ... | 55,70,16,804 | 13,88,81,918 | 69,58,98,722 |
| 1886 ... | 12896 | 1885-86 ... | 55,65,19,552 | 15,46,70,808 | 71,11,90,360 |
| 1887 ... | 14109 | 1886-87 ... | 61,81,19,608 | 11,04,83,224 | 72,86,02,832 |
| 1888 ... | 14582 | 1887-88 ... | 65,00,45,881 | 13,81,25,456 | 78,81,71,337 |
| 1889 ... | 15893 | 1888-89 ... | 69,43,77,531 | 13,84,49,249 | 83,28,26,780 |
| 1890 ... | 16407 | 1889-90 ... | 69,19,93,762 | 17,45,45,037 | 86,65,38,799 |
| 1891 ... | 17314 | 1890-91 ... | 71,97,57,754 | 21,93,44,876 | 93,91,02,630 |
| 1892 ... | 17894 | 1891-92 ... | 69,42,75,659 | 14,72,26,621 | 84,15,02,280 |
| 1893 ... | 18510 | 1892-93 ... | 66,27,86,222 | 17,00,98,101 | 83,28,84,323 |
| 1894 ... | 18906 | 1893-94 ... | 77,02,60,944 | 18,46,12,564 | 95,48 73,508 |
| 1895 ... | 19555 | 1894-95 .. | 73,51,65,042 | 9,58,12,084 | 83,09'47,126 |
| 1896 ... | 20262 | 1895-96 ... | 72,93,61,344 | 13,36,79,854 | 86,30'71,198 |
| 1897 ... | 21123 | 1896-97 ... | 76,21,58,352 | 13,08,45,635 | 89,30'03,987 |
| 1898 ... | 22048 | 1897-98 ... | 73,63,43,159 | 20,53,06,170 | 94,16,49,329 |
| 1899 ... | 23528 | 1898-99 ... | 72,11,07,161 | 17,89,56,127 | 90,00,63,288 |
| 1900 ... | 24760 | 1899-1900... | 75,30,44,785 | 20,97,36,851 | 96,27,81,636 |
| 1901 ... | 25373 | 1900-1901... | 80,89,40,873 | 24,57,61,818 | 1,05,47,02,691 |
| 1902 ... | 25931 | 1901-1902... | 88,74,24,199 | 20,87,13,352 | 1,09,61,37,551 |
| 1903 ... | 26956 | 1902-1903... | 85,86,60,829 | 25,31,83,178 | 1,11,18,44,007 |
| 1904 ... | 27565 | 1903-1904... | 92,59,22,723 | 38,52,61,072 | 1,31,11,83,795 |
| 1905 ... | 28295 | 1904-1905... | 1,04,41,27,454 | 39,50,81,750 | 1,43,92,09,204 |
| 1906 ... | 29097 | 1905-1906.. | 1,12,07,09,822 | 31,65,14,438 | 1,43,72,24,260 |
| 1907 ... | 30010 | 1906-1907.. | 1,17,24,15,294 | 44,57,98,114 | 1,61,82,13,408 |
| 1908 ... | 30576 | 1907-1908... | 1,36,53,80,464 | 42,28,44,977 | 1,78,82,25,441 |
| 1909 .. | 31490 | 1908-1909... | 1,28,77,81,788 | 22,74,41,677 | 1,51,52,23,465 |
| 1910 ... | 32099 | 1909-1910. | 1,22,64,97,224 | 37,52,34,734 | 1,60,17,31,958 |
| 1911 ... | 32839 | 1910-1911 . | 1,33,70,57,458 | 39,77,35,730 | 1,73,47,93,188 |
| 1912 ... | 33484 | 1911-1912.. | 1,44,05,54,383 | 53,47,08,480 | 1,97,52,62,863 |
| 1913 ... | 34656 | 1912-1913.. | 1,66,62,96,807 | 61,83,17,536 | 2,28,46,14,343 |
| *1913-14. | 34656 | 1913-1914.. | 1,91,30,79,586 | 43,43,96,503 | 2,34,74,76,089 |
| *1914-15. | 35285 | 1914-1915.. | 1,44,93,07,207 | 21,80,83,236 | 1,66,73,90,443 |
| *1915-16. | 35833 | 1915-1916.. | 1,38,16,93,032 | 11,94,62,390 | 1,50,11,55,422 |
| *1916-17. | 36286 | 1916-1917.. | 1,60,24,89,599 | 37,71,08,121 | 1,97,95,97,720 |
| *1917-18. | 36333 | 1917-1918.. | 1,64,35,48,949 | †..... | ..... |
| *1918-19. | 36616 | 1918-1919.. | 1,88,56,13,506 | †..... | ..... |

* Official year ending 31st March.
† Figures not available.

*STATEMENT showing the Annual Value of the Export Trade of India, and the Total Miles of Railway opened.*

| Calendar Year. | Total Miles of Railway opened. | Official Year. | Merchandise. | Treasure. | Total Merchandise and Treasure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1871 ... | 5074 | 1870-71 ... | 55,33,18,252 | 2,22,07,646 | 57,55,25,898 |
| 1872 ... | 5369 | 1871-72 ... | 63,18,58,474 | 1,47,60,935 | 64,66,19,409 |
| 1873 ... | 5697 | 1872-73 ... | 55,23,62,953 | 1,29,80,790 | 56,53,43,743 |
| 1874 ... | 6226 | 1873-74 ... | 54,96,07,865 | 1,91,40,711 | 56,87,48,576 |
| 1875 ... | 6543 | 1874-75 ... | 56,35,92,404 | 1,62,53,091 | 57,98,45,495 |
| 1876 ... | 6862 | 1875-76 ... | 58,09,14,946 | 2,20,02,363 | 60,29,17,309 |
| 1877 ... | 7322 | 1876-77 ... | 61,01,38,912 | 4,02,98,978 | 65,04,37,890 |
| 1878 ... | 8223 | 1877-78 ... | 65,22,23,282 | 2,21,09,956 | 67,43,33,238 |
| 1879 ... | 8498 | 1878-79 ... | 60,93,68,769 | 3,98,22,283 | 64,91,91,052 |
| 1880 ... | 9160 | 1879-80 ... | 67,21,07,406 | 2,03,51,479 | 69,24,58,885 |
| 1881 ... | 9394 | 1880-81 ... | 74,54,09,072 | 1,44,04,408 | 75,98,13,480 |
| 1882 ... | 10153 | 1881-82 ... | 81,96,64,102 | 1,09,97,468 | 83,06,61,570 |
| 1883 ... | 10462 | 1882-83 ... | 83,48,49,372 | 1,04,18,488 | 84,52,67,860 |
| 1884 ... | 11635 | 1883-84 ... | 88,07,64,315 | 1,00,84,937 | 89,08,49,252 |
| 1885 ... | 12287 | 1884-85 ... | 83,17,01,507 | 1,96,89,796 | 85,13,91,303 |
| 1886 ... | 12896 | 1885-86 ... | 83,86,11,693 | 1,10,82,310 | 84,96,94,003 |
| 1887 ... | 14109 | 1886-87 ... | 88,48,10,354 | 1,72,04,261 | 90,20,14,615 |
| 1888 ... | 14582 | 1887-88 ... | 90,54,36,458 | 1,60,46,242 | 92,14,82,700 |
| 1889 ... | 15893 | 1888-89 ... | 97,06,02,386 | 1,78,43,819 | 98,84,46,205 |
| 1890 ... | 16407 | 1889-90 ... | 1,03,44,87,052 | 1,90,63,218 | 1,05,35,50,270 |
| 1891 ... | 17314 | 1890-91 ... | 1,00,21,50,575 | 2,12,31,785 | 1,02,33,82,360 |
| 1892 ... | 17894 | 1891-92 ... | 1,08,17,79,873 | 3,28,66,858 | 1,11,46,46,731 |
| 1893 ... | 18510 | 1892-93 ... | 1,06,57,46,715 | 6,95,89,237 | 1,13,53,35,952 |
| 1894 ... | 18906 | 1893-94 ... | 1,06 51,48,540 | 4,10,01,921 | 1,10,61,50,461 |
| 1895 ... | 19555 | 1894-95 ... | 1,08,92,91,101 | 8,22,60,717 | 1,17,15,51,818 |
| 1896 ... | 20262 | 1895-96 ... | 1,14,34,59,341 | 4,25,98,105 | 1,18,60,57,446 |
| 1897 ... | 21123 | 1896-97 ... | 1,03,98,36,184 | 4,93,74,955 | 1,08,92,11,139 |
| 1898 ... | 22048 | 1897-98 ... | 97,63,51,802 | 7,14,86,470 | 1,04,78,38,272 |
| 1899 ... | 23528 | 1898-99 ... | 1,12,80,11,811 | 7,41,14,207 | 1,20,21,26,018 |
| 1900 ... | 24760 | 1899-1900... | 1,09,11,36,448 | 7,95,63,876 | 1,17,07,00,324 |
| 1901 ... | 25373 | 1900-1901... | 1,07,76,44,143 | 14,22,73,646 | 1,21,99,17,789 |
| 1902 ... | 25931 | 1901-1902... | 1,24,52,48,571 | 11,47,08,603 | 1,35,99,57,174 |
| 1903 ... | 26956 | 1902-1903... | 1,29,40,79,337 | 9,65,76,370 | 1,39,06,55,707 |
| 1904 ... | 27565 | 1903-1904... | 1,53,51,71,599 | 15,04,38,811 | 1,68,56,10,410 |
| 1905 ... | 28295 | 1904-1905.. | 1,57,70,83,029 | 16,42,88,167 | 1,74,13,71,196 |
| 1906 ... | 29097 | 1905-1906.. | 1,61,85,53,960 | 15,47,00,054 | 1,77,32,54,014 |
| 1907 ... | 30010 | 1906-1907.. | 1,76,66,94,270 | 5,71,82,526 | 1,82,38,76,796 |
| 1908 ... | 30576 | 1907-1908.. | 1,77,37,29 392 | 5,44,85,001 | 1,82,82,14,393 |
| 1909 ... | 31490 | 1908-1909.. | 1,53,14,31,953 | 6,32,02,465 | 1,59,46,34,418 |
| 1910 ... | 32099 | 1909-1910.. | 1,87,83,04,410 | 6,39,90,403 | 1,94,22,94,813 |
| 1911 ... | 32839 | 1910-1911. | 2,10,15,16,030 | 7,12,69,254 | 2,17,27,85,284 |
| 1912 ... | 33484 | 1911-1912.. | 2,27,98,82,325 | 10,37,39,063 | 2 38,36,21,388 |
| 1913 ... | 34656 | 1912-1913.. | 2,46,21,83,342 | 10,63,17,656 | 2,56,85,00,998 |
| *1913-14. | 34656 | 1913-1914.. | 2,49,00,74,896 | 7,08,28,850 | 2,56,09,03,746 |
| *1914-15. | 35285 | 1914-1915.. | 1,82,17,60,256 | 5,28,94,370 | 1,87,46,54,626 |
| *1915-16. | 35833 | 1915-1916. | 1,99,48,03,975 | 8,32,57,819 | 2,07,70,61,794 |
| *1916-17. | 36286 | 1916-1917.. | 2,47,31,10,343 | 6,29,72,057 | 2,53,60,82,400 |
| *1917-18. | 36333 | 1917-1918.. | 2,44,89,47,835 | †..... | ..... |
| *1918-19. | 36616 | 1918-1919.. | 2,55,27,75,049 | †..... | ..... |

* Official year ending 31st March.
† Figures not available.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

*Summary of Imports and Exports in the Official Years* 1913-1914 *to* 1918-1919.

| — | 1913-1914. | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPORTS— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Merchandise, Private. | | | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 72,08,09,323 | 57,16,38,550 | 52,92,92,142 | 56,54,00,521 | 58,39,22,492 | 64,04,55,393 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 62,53,38,780 | 46,10,18,379 | 44,24,21,927 | 55,36,27,249 | 56,84,34,102 | 71,10,09,428 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,27,71,741 | 11,59,30,514 | 12,51,67,050 | 13,02,01,560 | 13,13,82,135 | 11,52,85,283 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,35,46,288 | 12,52,30,108 | 11,53,20,382 | 12,85,58,826 | 12,20,10,804 | 11,76,93,512 |
| Burmah ... ... ... ... ... | 16,00,13,192 | 10,54,72,110 | 10,76,60,942 | 11,85,64,491 | 9,85,01,572 | 10,59,06,994 |
| Total ... | 1,83,24,79,324 | 1,37,92,89,661 | 1,31,98,62,443 | 1,49,63,52,647 | 1,50,42,51,105 | 1,69,03,30,610 |
| Ditto Government Stores ... ... ... | 8,06,00,262 | 7,00,17,546 | 6,18,30,589 | 10,61,36,952 | 13,92,97,844 | 19,52,82,896 |
| Total Merchandise ... | 1,91,30,79,586 | 1,44,93,07,207 | 1,38,16,93,032 | 1,60,24,89,599 | 1,64,35,48,949 | 1,88,56,13,506 |
| Treasure, Private. | | | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,82,63,578 | 2,82,16,387 | 3,00,45,727 | 1,68,39,426 | Figures not available. | Figures not available. |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31,67,05,077 | 18,35,31,137 | 8,67,21,049 | 12,42,07,953 | | |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,10,641 | 25,56,338 | 12,84,580 | 2,12,837 | | |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,21,956 | 18,87,933 | 2,87,236 | 1,99,583 | | |
| Burmah ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78,63,204 | 15,11,972 | 2,13,481 | 80,222 | | |
| Total ... | 36,62,04,456 | 21,77,03,767 | 11,85,52,073 | 14,15,40,021 | ..... | ..... |
| Ditto Government ... ... ... ... | 6,81,92,047 | 3,79,469 | 9,10,317 | 23,55,68,100 | Figures not available. | |
| Total Treasure ... | 43,43,96,503 | 21,80,83,236 | 11,94,62,390 | 37,71,08,121 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total of Imports ... | 2,34,74,76,089 | 1,66,73,90,443 | 1,50,11,55,422 | 1,97,95,97,720 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPORTS— | | | | | | | |
| Merchandise, Private. | | | | | | | |
| (Foreign Goods) | | | | | | | |
| Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 33,40,626 | 53,94,463 | 21,72,629 | 46,28,895 | 31,80,981 | 70,68,014 | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,38,24,578 | 2,28,75,944 | 3,05,89,609 | 5,86,00,965 | 6,58,75,719 | 10,49,99,156 | |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65,68,766 | 1,07,36,829 | 1,30,61,180 | 1,47,55279 | 1,90,51,281 | 2,76,56,926 | |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,61,455 | 15,14,466 | 21,58,526 | 21,68,676 | 25,13,452 | 40,30,498 | |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... | 9,77,881 | 5,45,222 | 4,77,392 | 6,16,662 | 5,88,229 | 17,76,649 | |
| Total ... | 4,67,73,306 | 4,10,66,924 | 4,84,59,336 | 8,07,70,477 | 9,12,09,662 | 14,55,31,243 | |
| Indian Produce and Manufactures. | | | | | | | |
| Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 1,02,71,58,286 | 73,98,21,457 | 91,40,72,529 | 96,05,69,664 | 86,68,55,988 | 1,05,01,16,770 | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | 66,09,31,315 | 46,82,69,460 | 44,33,76,022 | 71,48,73,495 | 76,15,07,309 | 66,11,13,879 | |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,87,94,082 | 19,00,67,726 | 17,51,52,630 | 22,57,14,071 | 28,95,73,530 | 19,53,82,290 | |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,70,31,313 | 21,46,04,567 | 24,36,68,590 | 27,48,21,397 | 20,97,94,646 | 23,84,02,441 | |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... | 23,81,00,071 | 16,20,86,539 | 14,90,73,088 | 19,47,57,168 | 20,66,13,066 | 24,79,47,338 | |
| Total ... | 2,44,20,14,967 | 1,77,48,49,749 | 1,92,53,42,859 | 2,37,07,35,795 | 2,33,43,44,539 | 2,39,29,62,718 | |

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

*Summary of Imports and Exports in the Official Years* 1913-14 *to* 1918-19—(continued.)

| — | 1913-1914. | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fgn. and Indian Merchandise exported. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 1,03,04,98,912 | 74,52,15,920 | 91,62,45,158 | 96,51,98,559 | 87,00,36,969 | 1,05,71,84,784 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 69,47,55,793 | 49,11,45,404 | 47,39,65,631 | 77,34,74,460 | 82,73,83,028 | 76,61,13,035 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 26,53,62,848 | 20,08,04,555 | 13,82,13,810 | 24,04,69,350 | 30,86,24,811 | 22,30,39,216 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,90,92,768 | 21,61,19,033 | 24,58,27,116 | 27,69,90,073 | 21,23,08,098 | 24,24,32,939 |
| Burmah ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,90,77,952 | 16,26,31,761 | 14,95,50,480 | 19,53,73,330 | 20,72,01,295 | 24,97,23,987 |
| Total ... | 2,48,87,88,273 | 1,81,59,16,673 | 1,97,38,02,195 | 2,45,15,06,272 | 2,42,55,54,201 | 2,53,84,93,961 |
| Ditto Government Stores ... ... | 12,86,623 | 58,43,583 | 2,10,01,780 | 2,16,04,071 | 2,33,93,634 | 1,42,81,088 |
| Total Merchandise ... | 2,49,00,74,896 | 1,82,17,60,256 | 1,99,48,03,975 | 2,47,31,10,343 | 2,44,89,47,835 | 2,55,27,75,049 |
| Treasure, Private. | | | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60,04,872 | 43,93,370 | 24,71,861 | 3,93,818 | Figures not available. | Figures not available. |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,99,05,958 | 2,05,19,172 | 6,66,31,461 | 3,45,56,280 | | |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,50,515 | 3,82,836 | 16,17,052 | 42,01,072 | | |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 97,44,724 | 67,56,757 | 34,56,152 | 89,98,165 | | |
| Burmah ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,14,785 | 9,81,110 | 81,793 | 67,243 | | |
| Total ... | 7,05,20,854 | 3,30,33,245 | 7,42,59,319 | 4,82,16,578 | ..... | ..... |
| Ditto Government ... ... ... ... | 3,07,996 | 1,98,61,125 | 79,99,500 | 1,47,55,479 | Figures not available. | |
| Total Treasure ... | 7,08,28,850 | 5,28,94,370 | 8,22,57,819 | 6,29,72,057 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total of Exports ... | 2,56,09,03,746 | 1,87,46,54,626 | 2,07,70,61,794 | 2,53,60,82,400 | ..... | ..... |

*STATEMENT showing the Exports from Bombay by Sea of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns since* 1893.

| Years ending 31st Dec. | Grey and White Piece-Goods. | | | Coloured Piece-Goods. | | Total Piece-Goods. | | | Yarns. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Packages. | Yards. | lbs. | Packages. | Yards. | Packages. | Yards. | lbs.* | Bales. | lbs. |
| 1893..... | 66,389 | 97,366,292 | 23,169,762 | 3,661 | 6,561,214 | 70,050 | 103,927,506 | 24,001,733 | 412,584 | 159,960,286 |
| 1894..... | 82,151 | 118,960,211 | 29,105,588 | 4,057 | 6,360,875 | 86,208 | 125,321,086 | 29,696,940 | 468,995 | 182,123.551 |
| 1895..... | 92,353 | 128,463,625 | 31,723,691 | 5,726 | 8,809.449 | 98,079 | 137,273,074 | 32,529,164 | 496,421 | 192,602,163 |
| 1896..... | 87,364 | 122,974,132 | 31,520,976 | 6,411 | 9,854,183 | 93,775 | 132,828,315 | 33,207,079 | 584.599 | 229,346,959 |
| 1897..... | 69,718 | 101,126,083 | 25,162,666 | 5,619 | 8,422,451 | 75,337 | 109,548,534 | 27,387,133 | 461.260 | 181,184,351 |
| 1898..... | 69,026 | 99,268,706 | 24,763,678 | 6,177 | 9,072.326 | 75,203 | 108,341,032 | 27,085,258 | 553,681 | 218,724.607 |
| 1899..... | 84,238 | 122,807,108 | 29,819,677 | 8,513 | 12,842,538 | 92,751 | 135,649.646 | 33,912.411 | 681,039 | 269.569,281 |
| 1900..... | 74,415 | 116,955,481 | 28,168,912 | 9,516 | 15,602,237 | 83,931 | 132,557,718 | 33,139,429 | 346,503 | 136,571,588 |
| 1901..... | 84,525 | 136,300,064 | 33,585,159 | 12,623 | 19,963,669 | 97,148 | 156,263,733 | 39,065,933 | 642,032 | 254,317,562 |
| 1902..... | 89,216 | 141,252,169 | 34,907,243 | 15,944 | 24,606,384 | 105,160 | 165,858,553 | 41,464,638 | 674,450 | 266,6[illegible]8,930 |
| 1903..... | 86,838 | 143,054,079 | 34,798,444 | 20,340 | 32,436,521 | 107,178 | 175,490,600 | 43,872,650 | 725,338 | 286.970,007 |
| 1904..... | 103,730 | 171,027,232 | 42,941,062 | 24,328 | 37,864.072 | 128,058 | 208,891,304 | 52,222,851 | 580,847 | 229,480,205 |
| 1905..... | 113,474 | 189,298,879 | 49,406,422 | 24,847 | 41,285,870 | 138,321 | 230,584,749 | 57,646,187 | 750,639 | 297,389,194 |
| 1906..... | 107,675 | 186.018,348 | 48,719,629 | 24,545 | 42,635,922 | 132,220 | 228,654,270 | 57,163,567 | 703,006 | 278,821,792 |
| 1907..... | 123,967 | 222,306,983 | 60,617,174 | 31,486 | 51,605,269 | 155,453 | 273,912,252 | 68,478,063 | 608,980 | 241,085,783 |
| 1908..... | 120,300 | 215,698,687 | 60,862,003 | 30,997 | 50,792,342 | 151,297 | 266,491,029 | 66.622,757 | 598,621 | 244,484,640 |
| 1909..... | 141,929 | 252,992,500 | 70,093.139 | 39,326 | 66,751.717 | 181,246 | 319,744,217 | 79,936,054 | 636,329 | 252,460,745 |
| 1910..... | 136,972 | 250,489,940 | 68,312,314 | 45,333 | 75,673,845 | 182,305 | 326,163.785 | 81,540,946 | 565,999 | 223,758,970 |
| 1911..... | 122,601 | 224,438,698 | 63,524,949 | 54,000 | 89,411,376 | 176,601 | 313,850,074 | 78,462,518 | 403,214 | 158 582,640 |
| 1912..... | 126,681 | 231,976,527 | 66,009,051 | 64,169 | 107,289,928 | 190,850 | 339,266,455 | 84,816,614 | 579,281 | 228,759,617 |
| 1913..... | 97,005 | 177,239,570 | 50,527,978 | 55,071 | 92,467,657 | 152,076 | 269,707,227 | 67,426,327 | 518,280 | 205,207,962 |
| 1914..... | 91,537 | 169,515,937 | 49,361,518 | 42,084 | 72,602,270 | 133,921 | 242,118,207 | 60,529,552 | 437,159 | 173,172.953 |
| 1915..... | 108,956 | 199,968,079 | 58,350,926 | 61,045 | 103,038,333 | 170,001 | 303,006.412 | 75,751.603 | 471,895 | 186 585,698 |
| 1916..... | 175,923 | 248,328,445 | 70,956,464 | 82,818 | 139,616,532 | 258,741 | 387.942,977 | 96,985.744 | 410,972 | 162.627,300 |
| 1917..... | 111,845 | 176,934,869 | 46,119,953 | 86,909 | 148,290,803 | 198 754 | 325,225,672 | 81,306,418 | 373,187 | 147,167,250 |
| 1918..... | 94,071 | 153,463,774 | 40,025,958 | 71,424 | 126,063,308 | 165,495 | 279,527,082 | 69,881,770 | 193,275 | 75,599,959 |
| 1919..... | 132,112 | 219,343,388 | 56,536,165 | 116,313 | 202,286,577 | 248,425 | 421,629,965 | 105,407,491 | 372,212 | 146,852,081 |

*The weights have been arrived at by dividing the length in yards, by 4·33, the average weight of the Grey and Bleached Cloths exported up to 1893, in 1894 and 1895 by 4·22 and in 1896 to 1919 by 4·00 lbs.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.—IMPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles imported in the years ending 31st December 1917, 1918 and 1919.*

| Articles. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Animals—Living ... ... ... ... No. | 11,358 | 12,471 | 2,934 | 51,32,970 | 61,50,165 | 14,24,190 |
| Apparel, including Lamettas ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,41,64,380 | 1,42,77,885 | 1,75,00,275 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96,20,865 | 90,76,755 | 99,71,685 |
| Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,56,870 | 29,72,910 | 42,29,595 |
| Articles imported by Post... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,31,02,345 | 4,36,82,685 | 3,63,01,260 |
| Brushes and Brooms ... ... ... doz. | 320,043 | 258,923 | 304,811 | 8,46,645 | 6,67,290 | 9,13,155 |
| Books and Printed Matters ... ... cwts. | 28,266 | 25,866 | 22,752 | 44,82,195 | 46,18,860 | 48,68,745 |
| Buttons of all sorts ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,77,675 | 16,05,300 | 14,58,165 |
| Building and Engineering Materials :— | | | | | | |
| Cement ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 1,941,964 | 630,625 | 1,195,601 | 84,01,275 | 41,56,980 | 67,69,395 |
| Asphalt ... ... ... ... ... „ | 70,146 | 33,317 | 69,915 | 3,61,980 | 2,57,115 | 6,77,910 |
| Tiles, Bricks and other Materials ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,45,930 | 38,66,295 | 25,71,105 |
| Cabinetware and Furniture ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,26,720 | 13,10,535 | 11,89,530 |
| Coir Unmanufactured and manufactured. cwts. | 7,115 | 4,781 | 17,442 | 85,070 | 63,825 | 1,93,050 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cork manufactures ... ... ... ... cwts. | 3,771 | 3,172 | 3,306 | 4,02,765 | 4,07,220 | 4,66,560 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 13,763 | 11,82- | 16,710 | 5,68,995 | 4,97,940 | 8,65,680 |
| Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ... ... tons. | 44,818 | 54,346 | 48,675 | 13,18,155 | 20,20,830 | 14,16,645 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... cwts. | 36,218 | 101,254 | 59,911 | 28,14,225 | 1,24,43,325 | 65,21,535 |
| ,, Waste ... ... ... ... ,, | 624 | 709 | 238 | 18,615 | 25,530 | 7,575 |
| ,, Twist and Yarn ... ... ... lbs. | 18,890,768 | 37,219,611 | 16,433,806 | 3,66,55,080 | 8,65,76,595 | 4,44,82,245 |
| ,, Grey Piece Goods ... ... yds. | 663,399,916 | 573,709,801 | 522,914,413 | 17,32,60,845 | 22,56,52,020 | 21,40,03,575 |
| ,, White ,, ,, ... ... ,, | 537,921,563 | 329,728,324 | 248,034,187 | 14,19,42,675 | 13,69,24,845 | 11,97,02,?35 |
| ,, Coloured Piece Goods ... ... ,, | 445,099,471 | 265,031,366 | 147,948,072 | 17,34,18,130 | 13,08,75,735 | 8,63,40,585 |
| ,, Fents of all descriptions ... ,, | 32,042,784 | 29,727,761 | 14,811,506 | 89,22,390 | 1,03,19,700 | 40,64,895 |
| ,, Handkerchiefs and Shawls ... No. | 6,658,923 | 5,012,942 | 3,256,862 | 16,18,890 | 21,16,32 | 11,80,680 |
| ,, Hosiery ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,24,37,475 | 78,60,225 | 1,32,19,110 |
| ,, Thread ... ... ... ... lbs. | 1,730,841 | 1,661,596 | 873,059 | 55,73,835 | 65,06,955 | 43,50,780 |
| ,, Manufactures, Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72,08,670 | 56,55,585 | 82,91,655 |
| Artificial Silk— | | | | | | |
| Artificial Silk Yarn ... ... ... lbs. | ..... | *46,570 | 138,515 | ..... | *3,52,530 | 12,74,100 |
| Piece-Goods of Cotton and Artificial Silk. yds. | 2,216,336 | 473,987 | 3,912,986 | 26,78,820 | 6,54,345 | 36,59,985 |
| Corals ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 35,935 | 9,929 | 23,680 | 47,115 | 18,030 | 70,875 |
| Chemicals and Chemical preparations ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,47,24,905 | 2,53,37,535 | 1,86,03,405 |
| Clocks and Watches and parts thereof ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,08,770 | 21,03,300 | 17,44,680 |
| Candles ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 294,954 | 295,342 | 232,808 | 1,65,750 | 1,53,165 | 1,69,740 |
| Cycles (other than Motor Cycles) and parts thereof and Accessories ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,41,620 | 19,28,640 | 22,89,060 |
| Canes and Rattans ... ... ... cwts. | 53,540 | 38,957 | 49,782 | 5,12,490 | 4,34,850 | 5,68,260 |
| Carriages and Carts and parts thereof ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,91,390 | 8,74,425 | 23,24,580 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute and Cotton) ... ... cwts. | 22,022 | 23,758 | 17,888 | 15,22,335 | 19,40,130 | 15,58,080 |
| Cutlery ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,49,085 | 18,02,480 | 28,90,035 |

* Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Silk Yarn, Noils and Warps.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics) | | | | | | |
| Camphor ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 1,702,816 | 947,613 | 420,173 | 35,26,275 | 21,08,505 | 11,26,020 |
| Cassia Lignia ... ... ... ... cwts. | 30,870 | 40,006 | 45,924 | 7,16,655 | 12,62,325 | 15,23,910 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82,75,020 | 99,01,755 | 1,46,62,095 |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances:— | | | | | | |
| Alizarine ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 166,282 | 1,089,507 | 2,185,931 | 10 68,840 | 20,37,075 | 24,00,495 |
| Aniline ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,446,914 | 2,403,446 | 2,870,030 | 78,90,765 | 1,03,48,005 | 96,44,790 |
| Cutch and Gambier ... ... ... cwts. | 28,904 | 23,955 | 36,265 | 11,56,200 | 13,94,780 | 13,65,225 |
| Saffron ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 59,442 | 25,553 | 89,980 | 12,25,875 | 9,17,190 | 26,01,705 |
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... cwts. | 1,543 | 1,841 | 1,291 | 3,83,520 | 4,10,085 | 2,44,095 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 134,096 | 42,230 | 79,417 | 25,28,445 | 6,74,835 | 9,03,135 |
| Earthenware and Porcelain ... .. value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,31,040 | 48,05,625 | 65,92,440 |
| China Clay ... ... ... ... cwts. | 414,902 | 441,005 | 239,260 | 19,63,515 | 29,72,970 | 15,11,880 |
| Fireworks ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,57,095 | 5,37,090 | 7,08,480 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... cwts. | 97,635 | 81,686 | 114,494 | 14,57,940 | 14,57,535 | 15,08,745 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh) ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,22,449 | 4,73,085 | 5,55,075 |
| Fruits and Vegetables. (Dry.) — | | | | | | |
| Almonds ... ... ... ... ... cwts | 48,813 | 26,001 | 110,896 | 23,41,800 | 13,11,120 | 65,77,185 |
| Dates ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,179,837 | 7,40,045 | 975,811 | 81,74,715 | 63,02,145 | 87,48,975 |
| Other Sorts... ... ... ... ... „ | 49,312 | 17,534 | 52,154 | 6,91,830 | 4,39,770 | 12,73,425 |
| Fodder, Bran and Pollards ... ... „ | 91,503 | 149,484 | 36,293 | 2,41,515 | 3,57,330 | 94,815 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flax—Canvas ... ... ... ... yds. | 1,581,878 | 8,20,820 | 9,22,673 | 29,92,290 | 18,16,425 | 23,99,400 |
| „ Piece Goods... ... ... ... „ | 869,665 | 2,41,852 | 2,02,903 | 6,00,810 | 2,41,425 | 2,71,485 |
| „ Manufactures other sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,33,185 | 5,24,080 | 11,72,340 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... cwts. | 96,546 | 85,644 | 123,241 | 23,43,255 | 26,18,235 | 35,32,770 |
| Glass and Glassware ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,57,31,280 | 1,33,65,280 | 1,61,63,745 |
| Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | |
| Rice not in the husk ... ... ... cwts. | 91,340 | 8,600 | 2,649 | 6,77,415 | 73,905 | 30,240 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... „ | 11,419 | 6,458 | 242,191 | 77,100 | 56,370 | 37,48,950 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... „ | 101 | 35,647 | 40,70,326 | 690 | 4,15,305 | 3,59,02,200 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 2,484 | 10,819 | 1,66,396 | 25,455 | 1,58,625 | 16,62,885 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... „ | 12,283 | 6,496 | 6,387 | 9,22,665 | 4,42,890 | 5,86,665 |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... „ | 24,465 | 21,045 | 22,355 | 26,99,805 | 28,85,010 | 24,52,245 |
| Hemp—Raw ... ... ... ... „ | 53,577 | 45,888 | 14,043 | 19,78,110 | 24,67,020 | 5,38,395 |
| „ Manufactures (excldg. Cordage). value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,480 | 3,29,880 | 4,42,080 |
| Hops ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 2,998 | 4,752 | 4,283 | 3,35,385 | 5,93,850 | 6,39,630 |
| Hardware, excluding Cutlery ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,75,01,255 | 2,85,77,265 | 4,15,05,270 |
| Electroplatedware ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,25,215 | 2,84,370 | 5,58,000 |
| Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof :— | | | | | | |
| Electrical ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,10,53,365 | 1,25,80,080 | 1,64,09,775 |
| Photographic ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,13,555 | 17,69,235 | 16,21,875 |
| Musical ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,86,060 | 12,16,530 | 12,36,735 |
| Optical ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,25,600 | 5,65,020 | 6,81,750 |
| Scientific and Philosophical ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,71,910 | 16,93,260 | 21,75,540 |
| Surgical ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,89,075 | 7,82,820 | 13,20,435 |
| Other kinds ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,12,700 | 2,18,130 | 3,56,350 |
| Telephones, Materials for construction and Accessories ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,37,135 | 1,86,015 | 1,85,070 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... ... lbs. | 323,086 | 266,583 | 5,67,471 | 26,47,740 | 20,26,050 | 44,75,880 |
| „ manufactured ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,79,460 | 1,00,275 | 2,61,960 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver (excluding Imitation Jewellery and Precious Stones and Pearls unset.) ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,40,570 | 5,36,085 | 10,33,770 |
| Precious Stones and Pearls, unset .. „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,39,385 | 30,96,690 | 58,71,030 |
| Jute—Raw ... ... ... ... ... tons. | 1,186 | ..... | 2 | 2,76,990 | ... ... | 360 |
| „ Manufactures (including Twist and Yarn)... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,28,130 | 30,80,115 | 25,93,710 |
| Liquors—Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter gallons. | 1,842,146 | 2,003,696 | 1,909,690 | 47,95,905 | 70,75,950 | 64,88,760 |
| „ Spirits—Brandy ... ... ... „ | 240,986 | 232,279 | 209,779 | 33,76,110 | 46,82,820 | 43,55,925 |
| „ „ Whisky ... ... ... „ | 641,497 | 511,928 | 555,001 | 83 64,315 | 90,52,500 | 1,01,49,690 |
| „ „ Rum ... ... ... „ | 1,03,852 | 203,909 | 159,294 | 2 17,260 | 4,38,455 | 3,23,505 |
| „ „ Other kinds ... ... „ | 394,293 | 429,973 | 502,355 | 41,70,690 | 49,81,935 | 71,38,065 |
| „ Wines ... ... ... ... „ | 237,878 | 213,409 | 321,366 | 26,02,185 | 27,03,240 | 45,34,995 |
| „ Cider, Liqueurs, &c. ... ... „ | 28,717 | 18,383 | 25,263 | 3,45,570 | 3,44,085 | 5,09,265 |
| Leather—Unwrought ... ... ... cwts. | 1,502 | 1,201 | 1,365 | 5,11,590 | 3,86,640 | 5,40,195 |
| „ —Harness and Saddlery... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,83,720 | 1,99,065 | 2,53,950 |
| „ —Manufactures, Other Sorts ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,93,115 | 11,39,610 | 27,09,780 |
| Lac ... ... ... .. ... ... cwts. | 15,162 | 3,499 | 7,044 | 6,44,430 | 2,30,370 | 6,01,560 |
| Belting for Machinery* ... ... ... value. | ..... | ... .. | ..... | 71,78,475 | 85,63,500 | 58,87,500 |
| Boots and Shoes * ... ... ... ... pairs | 829,717 | 559,056 | 695,378 | 31,66,890 | 24,54,675 | 40,91,370 |
| Mats and Mattings ... ... ...sq.yds. | 16,49,634 | 1,908,210 | 1,075,972 | 3,33,150 | 4,07,100 | 4,81,020 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metals ... ... ... ... ... tons. | 1,93,363 | 174,524 | 361,512 | 10,40,00,220 | 13,83,17,595 | 20,02,59 960 |
| Ores ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 179 | 18 | 541 | 1,14,930 | 21,780 | 2,71,500 |
| Matches ... ... ... gross of boxes | 14,975,799 | 14,613,489 | 11,452,575 | 1,90,30,620 | 2,14,14,795 | 1,59,07,680 |
| Manures ... ... ... ... ... tons. | 2,456 | 59 | 2,482 | 3,33,150 | 4,07,100 | 5,69,415 |
| Bobbins ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | †25,80,150 | 40,98,879 |
| Machinery and Millwork ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,83,89,185 | 3,82,14,150 | 8,07,82,445 |
| Sewing and Knitting Machines and parts thereof ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,65,580 | 20,31,900 | 45,14,130 |
| Typewriters, parts of and Accessories ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,25,170 | 14,02,995 | 21,91,920 |
| Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Motor waggons and parts thereof ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,19,74,890 | 30,33,900 | 2,26,02,030 |
| Oil Cloth and Floor Cloth ... ...sq. yds. | 769,306 | 460,185 | 3,23,334 | 7,08,090 | 8,45,895 | 8,09,565 |
| Oils:— | | | | | | |
| Animal ... ... ... ... gallons | 361,957 | 1,437 | 67,643 | 9,56,160 | 7,575 | 1,51,515 |
| Essential ... ... ... ... ... „ | 26,372 | 19,656 | 32,333 | 5,16,945 | 3,99,675 | 7,29 435 |
| Mineral Fuel ... ... ... ... „ | 20,332,819 | 23,799,811 | 35,314,734 | 32,36,445 | 41,28,600 | 74,04,345 |
| „ Kerosine ... ... ... „ | 33,348,222 | 21,768,176 | 74,213,992 | 1,91,87,730 | 1,63,30,315 | 5,26,49,070 |
| „ Lubricating ... ... ... „ | 17,837,715 | 13,892,064 | 20,538,611 | 1,52,85,660 | 1,29,69,795 | 2,37 51,255 |
| „ other kinds ... ... ... „ | 900,530 | 316,240 | 1,733,972 | 14,72,610 | 5,36,295 | 14,08,890 |
| All Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 521,336 | 211,924 | 141,611 | 1,254,915 | 4,74,255 | 6,55,140 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 175 | 158 | 147 | 29,235 | 39,315 | 23,250 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... cwts. | 3,350 | 2,362 | 156 | 1,35,270 | 65,565 | 4,620 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores ... .. value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,78,93,170 | 1,84,57,395 | 2,40,44,310 |
| Paints and Colours ... ... ... cwts. | 197,565 | 209,117 | 257,627 | 77,66,190 | 1,00,48,950 | 1,04,21,895 |
| Painters' Materials ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,12,095 | 10,78,650 | 33,26,385 |
| Paper and Pasteboard .. ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,03,28,390 | 2,66,90,445 | 2,38,40,130 |
| Perfumery ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,73,375 | 2,53,170 | 3,60,120 |
| Pitch, Tar and Damar ... ... ... cwts. | 181,434 | 145,164 | 136,819 | 10,71,285 | 11,54,085 | 10,88,565 |

* Of Leather and other Materials.

† Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Machinery and Mill work.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Packing—Engine and Boiler of all kinds including Asbestos ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,34,575 | 8,80,725 | 11,50,740 |
| Paper making Materials ... ... ... cwts. | 63,417 | 29,403 | 83,629 | 14,43,270 | 7,80,015 | 16,26,555 |
| Polishes ... ... ... ... ... value | ... ... | ..... | ..... | 15,57,150 | 13,53,330 | 20,32,440 |
| Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ... ... | 6,17,955 | 6,08,835 | 9,30,570 |
| Rubber, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 875 | 4,890 | 25,723 | 1,680 | 3,075 | 50,955 |
| ,, Tyres and Tubes ... ... ... No. | 172,478 | 173,453 | 207,812 | 65,67,510 | 67,32,615 | 1,06,14,375 |
| ,, Other Manufactures ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ... ... | 37,34,835 | 47,33,665 | 49,68,690 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53,06,145 | 79,14,900 | 3,47,29,815 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | |
| Essential ... ... ... ... cwts. | 4,322 | 3,165 | 12,816 | 1,58,760 | 1,64,220 | 4,41,600 |
| Copra or Cocoanut Kernel ... ... ,, | 619,711 | 915,614 | 571,931 | 70,10,130 | 1,22,56,545 | 1,10,78,550 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... Cwts. | 14,305 | 37,599 | 44,223 | 2,67,525 | 4,73,625 | 9,59,235 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... .. . tons. | 341,986 | 388,559 | 481,749 | 2,04,01,395 | 2,39,89,230 | 2,31,11,685 |
| Shells and Cowries ... ... ... cwts. | 38,655 | 31,032 | 23,496 | 3,70,800 | 2,74,770 | 3,23,310 |
| Ships, parts of (including Launches and Boats) ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,03,270 | 22,79,970 | 27,88,050 |
| Silk, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 1,763,116 | 1,601,763 | 2,150,273 | 1,08,77,580 | 1,14,52,965 | 1,59,32,970 |
| „ Waste ... ... ... ... ... „ | 63,178 | 83,583 | 50,720 | 94,440 | 1,67,955 | 1,34,325 |
| „ Piece-Goods (including goods mixed with other materials) ... ... yards. | 20,955,410 | 20,601,643 | 25,011,519 | 2,38,53,320 | 3,08,53,185 | 4,29,82,950 |
| „ Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... lbs. | 735,412 | 744,191 | 549,747 | 43,10,550 | 57,79,830 | 37,25,655 |
| „ Manufactures Other Sorts ... ... „ | 41,548 | 48,712 | 95,490 | 4,64,565 | 6,81,045 | 16,54,320 |
| Smoker's Requisites (excluding Tobacco). value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,04,620 | 4,23,240 | 8,82,240 |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 362,869 | 235,695 | 261,443 | 1,06,15,440 | 1,05,30,525 | 1,10,34,990 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper) ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,54,255 | 63,63,315 | 78,46,566 |
| Stone and Marble ... ... ... ... cwts. | 179,517 | 131,023 | 106,207 | 4,81,680 | 3,10,350 | 5,35,725 |
| Spices :— | | | | | | |
| Betelnuts ... ... ... ... lbs. | 122,409,725 | 133,128,457 | 139,945,570 | 1,23,88,740 | 1,56,40,050 | 1,71,49,935 |
| Cloves ... ... ... ... ... „ | 9,176,624 | 9,160,286 | 12,952,290 | 37,75,545 | 41,21,430 | 72,10,110 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—IMPORTS—(*concluded.*)

| ARTICLES. | | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 2,145,468 | 610,631 | 224,748 | 3,95,325 | 1,46,835 | 64,515 |
| Nutmegs ... ... ... ... | „ | 1,338,710 | 1,207,798 | 1,632,698 | 3,84,240 | 4,00,485 | 5,68,845 |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 3,342,853 | 1,696,201 | 1,185,580 | 12,87,885 | 7,75,215 | 6,05,865 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | „ | 484,879 | 702,338 | 618,155 | 3,78,405 | 5,03,355 | 4,14,120 |
| Starch and Farina .. ... ... ... | cwts. | 186,341 | 73,778 | 146,813 | 28,45,230 | 11,30,115 | 24,92,955 |
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ... | „ | 8,283,900 | 10,612,714 | 8,387,673 | 13,90,36,455 | 15,73,82,580 | 18,26,72,730 |
| Sugar, 15 Dutch Standard and below ... | „ | 3,272 | 85 | 6,910 | 32,070 | 1,035 | 1,56,315 |
| Molasses ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 1,208,217 | 396,193 | 1,145,021 | 31,05,510 | 17,27,895 | 70,64,925 |
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... | „ | 8,554 | 3,770 | 17,027 | 7,50,050 | 4,06,530 | 14,65,185 |
| Saccharin ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 3 | 6 | 194 | 18,585 | 19,290 | 2,42,940 |
| Tallow and Stearine ... ... ... | „ | 29,826 | 18,490 | 42,583 | 13,06,650 | 13,90,275 | 14,67,300 |
| Tobacco:— | | | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 716,171 | 364,101 | 804,749 | 5,63,880 | 5,15,055 | 10,49,415 |
| Manufactured ... ... ... ... | „ | 3,781,904 | 4,476,701 | 4,732,272 | 1,43 25,165 | 1,85,72,040 | 1,90,15,530 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black and Green ... ... ... | lbs. | 7,271,092 | 11,417,241 | 9,308,065 | 44,08,280 | 84,65,835 | 70,90,785 |
| Toys and Requisites for Games & Sports. | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,27,685 | 32,86,695 | 50,33,745 |
| Toilet Requisites ... ... ... ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,55,520 | 36,98,655 | 40,47,135 |
| Tea chests, entire or in sections ... ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,12,965 | 1,00,02,345 | 88,57,995 |
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... | No. | 694,904 | 332,397 | 269,981 | 13,17,825 | 7,37,100 | 6,16,995 |
| Umbrella fittings ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,14,665 | 10,64,35. | 8,78,340 |
| Wax of all kinds other than Parrafin wax | cwts. | 2,525 | 7,033 | 2,532 | 1,06,050 | 2,78,580 | 1,00,470 |
| Wood Timber ... ... ... | cubic tons. | 97,346 | 37,874 | 59,940 | 1,32,16,785 | 62,16,345 | 1,10,85,375 |
| „ Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,53,425 | 4,10,175 | 2,72,565 |
| „ Manufactures other than Cabinetware and Furniture. | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,37,740 | 23,28,795 | 37,81,620 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 2,919,960 | 3,208,995 | 1,810,173 | 15,03,975 | 12,68,505 | 8,84,445 |
| „ Shawls ... ... ... ... | No. | 27,289 | 5,353 | 16,593 | 78,060 | 27,240 | 99,285 |
| „ Braids ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 5,347 | 3,200 | 2,813 | 20,235 | 8,055 | 13,530 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... | yards. | 10,588,746 | 5,942,916 | 3,273,218 | 1,85,32,080 | 1,67,62,875 | 1,15,59,690 |
| „ Yarn and Knitting ... ... | lbs. | 310,437 | 254,639 | 111,931 | 11,51,505 | 17,28,015 | 7,45,080 |
| „ Carpets and Rugs ... ... | „ | 427,511 | 217,363 | 344,549 | 9,95,265 | 6,44,805 | 9,78,975 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... | „ | 270,424 | 200,825 | 145,386 | 13,72,620 | 11,29,935 | 9,16,845 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... | „ | 493,219 | 204,867 | 225,813 | 6,50,160 | 2,91,930 | 4,33,140 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,14,425 | 42,15,905 | 46,26,310 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,48,22,01,510 | 1,62,45,56,820 | 1,85,34,39,750 |

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.—EXPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles exported in the years ending 31st December 1917, 1918 and 1919.*

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES. | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Animals living ... ... ... ... No. | 274,291 | 198,714 | 218,172 | 23,48,205 | 20,91,120 | 33,38.415 |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,26,195 | 10,87,560 | 14,14,500 |
| Articles of Food and Drink (other than Grain, Pulse and Flour)— | | | | | | |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 254,454 | 164,381 | 328,502 | 1,38,41,315 | 83,16,645 | 2,00,88,225 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... „ | 238,981 | 252,994 | 225,286 | 42,08,250 | 46,17,255 | 48,85,170 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh) ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,50,260 | 33,63,060 | 38,53,290 |
| „ „ „ (Dry) ... cwts. | 164,298 | 212,680 | 230,732 | 19,48,530 | 21,50,640 | 37,47,160 |
| Liquors ... ... ... ...gallons | 1,081 | 122 | 878 | 1,245 | 120 | 12,780 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74,65,140 | 66,05,760 | 63,30,825 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... tons. | 3,004 | 1,800 | 2,505 | 1,05,975 | 1,23,675 | 1,69,740 |
| Spices— | | | | | | |
| Cardamons ... ... ... ... lbs. | 598,573 | 767,278 | 1,935,720 | 8,67,255 | 9,32,190 | 27,03,555 |
| Chillies ... ... ... ... ... „ | 13,817,654 | 10,833,722 | 10,822,750 | 24,77,865 | 28,04,115 | 37,99,590 |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... „ | 6,494,596 | 4,801,266 | 7,237,772 | 14,55,330 | 12,19,125 | 20,05,500 |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... „ | 15,127,769 | 11,329,156 | 14,825,275 | 70,09,035 | 52,66,500 | 72,35,205 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 690,998 | 620,717 | 802,470 | 2,11,170 | 1,25,960 | 2,75,295 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above. | cwts. | 44,100 | 142,925 | 54,304 | 10,23,630 | 36,52,485 | 13,88,610 |
| „ 15 „ „ and below. | „ | 70,054 | 82,875 | 173,717 | 6,34,290 | 7,71,645 | 20,84,430 |
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... | „ | 2,096 | 869 | 2,085 | 63,705 | 53,975 | 1,13,190 |
| Tea (Black and Green) ... ... | lbs. | 297,368,359 | 375,204,434 | 371,464,116 | 15,07,47,060 | 20,18,22,200 | 20,01,97,125 |
| Books Printed and Printed matter ... | cwts. | 5,685 | 3 056 | 3,066 | 3,71,100 | 3,12,189 | 3,14.070 |
| Boots and shoes ... ... ... ... | pairs. | 24,394 | 110,808 | 322,804 | 82,020 | 3,12,030 | 11,15,040 |
| Building and Engineering Materials ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,74,295 | 3,50,955 | 9,71,460 |
| *Bristles ... ... .. ... ...* | *cwts.* | *3,039* | *2,354* | *2,199* | *15,55,155* | 15,19,455 | 11,61,630 |
| *Candles ... ... .. ... ...* | *lbs.* | *8,582,502* | *8,510,506* | *12,957,615* | *24,57,540* | 26,27,565 | 39,91,665 |
| *Chemicals—Saltpetre ... ... ...* | cwts. | 516,374 | 468,580 | 344,414 | 1,01,88,345 | 92,16,825 | 55,40,760 |
| Other sorts ... ... ... | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,26,195 | 27,08,070 | 6,57,315 |
| *Coal,* Coke and Patent Fuel ... ... | tons. | 408,117 | 74,466 | 508,537 | 37,38,370 | 7,85,160 | 60,38,115 |
| *Cotton* Raw ... ... ... | cwts. | 7,876,356 | 3,911,151 | 6,501,758 | 41,33,17,395 | 31,36,25,910 | 45,82,11,225 |
| | *bales. | =2,205,380 | =1,095,122 | =1,820,487 | | | |
| „ Waste ... ... ... ... | cwts. | ..... | 21 | 202,217 | ..... | 630 | 60,58,230 |
| „ Kapok ... ... ... ... | „ | 9,712 | 4,392 | 13,015 | 3,66,165 | 1,86,840 | 5,86,530 |
| „ Twist and Yarn ... ... ... | lbs. | 40,591,184 | 62,234,859 | 143,599,226 | 7,96,09,560 | 6,25,42,620 | 16,73,46,975 |
| „ Grey Piece-Goods ... ... | yards. | 95,717,239 | 65,978,621 | 71,181,139 | 1,89,85,320 | 2,06,75,685 | 2,73,43,680 |
| „ White „ ... ... ... | „ | 1,808,208 | 4,318,542 | 1,929,026 | 5,13 870 | 17,95,485 | 8,09,070 |
| „ Coloured „ ... ... ... | „ | 110,298,680 | 97,475,421 | 128,830,810 | 3,32,95,395 | 4,34,96,940 | 5,98,54,530 |
| „ Handkerchiefs and Shawls ... | No. | 1,179,575 | 403,946 | 2,128,198 | 4,76,115 | 3,23,115 | 19,62,450 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 174,872 | 111,001 | 221,696 | 1,88,250 | 1,64,340 | 2,54,375 |
| Manufactures, Other Sorts ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,07,935 | 30,66,690 | 16,07,340 |
| Coir, Unmanufactured ... ... ... | cwts. | 3,208 | 2,348 | 9,044 | 31,275 | 25,665 | 98,340 |
| „ Manufactured (excluding Rope) ... | „ | 480,973 | 201,422 | 707,575 | 54,98,460 | 26,09,565 | 93,37,005 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre ... | „ | 62,429 | 58,753 | 58,479 | 11,82,105 | 12,76,650 | 12,30,585 |
| Drugs and Medicines excluding Chemicals and Narcotics— | | | | | | | |
| Nux Vomica (strychnia) ... ... | cwts. | 45,242 | 59,060 | 56,519 | 4,07,295 | 7,75,635 | 9,07,185 |
| Senna ... ... ... ... | „ | 57,018 | 17,867 | 48,342 | 11,21,430 | 3,22,245 | 16,25,055 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,62,840 | 24,35,760 | 15,53,325 |

* Bales of 400 lbs.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—EXPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1917 | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances— | | | | | | | |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 30,841 | 40,313 | 24,285 | 1,80,24,255 | 1,53,45,405 | 97,62,870 |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... ... | ,, | 930,173 | 818,285 | 1,542,831 | 52,31,100 | 47,55,600 | 85,40,565 |
| Cutch and Gambier ... ... ... | ,, | 37,371 | 64,739 | 41,549 | 6,24,150 | 12,21,270 | 9,94,500 |
| Turmeric ... ... ... ... | ,, | 54,301 | 90,159 | 76,762 | 9,35,025 | 18,65,415 | 14,81,700 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | ,, | 9,962 | 9,775 | 20,73 | 1,73,130 | 2,29,740 | 3,74,415 |
| Fibre for Brushes and Brooms ... ... | ,, | 50,982 | 59,134 | 169,538 | 10,69,680 | 12,56,475 | 40,60,485 |
| Fodder, Bran and Pollards excluding Oil-cakes ... ... ... ... ... | tons. | 48,419 | 27,366 | 188,874 | 16,71,690 | 7,70,250 | 89,12,040 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... | cwts. | 28,620 | 24,604 | 39,443 | 10,51,470 | 11,89,620 | 17,39,745 |
| Grain Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | | |
| Rice in the Husk ... ... ... ... | ,, | 788,353 | 561,112 | 785,201 | 25,14,105 | 15,43,275 | 25,90,485 |
| ,, not in the Husk ... ... ... | ,, | 94,051,942 | 48,711,168 | 13,371,486 | 19,02,71,430 | 26,34,39,060 | 9,48,30,105 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 29,060,462 | 11,793,983 | 177,396 | 18,73,53,485 | 8,44,90,620 | 21,02,355 |
| Wheat Flour ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,594,446 | 759,368 | 797,846 | 1,65,48,990 | 90,37,575 | 1,22,18,445 |
| Rice Flour ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,380 | 1,012 | 70,121 | 8,280 | 7,470 | 7,94,445 |
| Barley ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 6,236,948 | 6,362,732 | 256,458 | 3,46,91,460 | 3,79,61,100 | 19,32,900 |
| Beans ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | †1,519,908 | 1,386,535 | ..... | †1,72,42,170 | 1,32,98,190 |
| Gram ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 5,495,700 | 6,938,532 | 337,008 | 2,87,55,180 | 4,04,83,770 | 26,28,750 |
| Jawar and Bajree ... ... ... | ,, | 428,721 | 188,024 | 102,299 | 22,81,035 | 13,50,330 | 11,15,820 |
| Lentils ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | †418,774 | 277,751 | ..... | †31,67,655 | 29,11,890 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 3,913,621 | 2,447,273 | 279,603 | 3,22,58,480 | 1,68,66,660 | 29,27,250 |
| Maize ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,361,564 | 1,194,927 | 1,349 | 67,67,680 | 65,69,625 | 10,485 |
| Other Sorts, including Rice Flour ... | ,, | 37,242 | 15,927 | 23,315 | 2,55,390 | 142,710 | 2,64,105 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hides | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwts. | 1,033,656 | 749,910 | 1,546,338 | 10,51,45,575 | 8,03,58,960 | 16,65,06,030 |
| Skins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 536,635 | 448,948 | 892,385 | 8,78,08,845 | 5,84,32,985 | 21,33,88,455 |
| Cuttings of Hides and Skins | | | | | ... | ... | ,, | 8,081 | 8,630 | 28,982 | 1,02,150 | 56,700 | 2,56,875 |
| Hemp, Raw | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 536,227 | 287,051 | 854,779 | 1,39,91,685 | 79,22,610 | 2,32,80,265 |
| Horn Tips, Horn Meal and pieces of Horn | | | | | | ... | ,, | 26,425 | 14,372 | 77,272 | 7,83,150 | 2,51,670 | 21,73,140 |
| Jadestone | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 3,951 | 4,026 | 2,977 | 10,12,530 | 18,61,695 | 8,71,020 |
| Jute—Raw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | tons. | 328,614 | 393,413 | 564,343 | 8,90,62,800 | 10,58,65,815 | 24,06,31,365 |
| ,, Twist-Yarn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | lbs. | 3,848,098 | 4,853,760 | 2,754,904 | 9,10,845 | 18,31,262 | 9,56,235 |
| ,, Rope and Twine | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwts. | 76,026 | 86,895 | 56,018 | 18,24,015 | 37,17,525 | 18,04,500 |
| Jute Gunny Bags | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No. | 763,627,913 | 673,962,620 | 361,995,913 | 18,64,02,990 | 22,87,66,210 | 18,99,19,740 |
| | | | | | | tons. | ..... | 397,812 | 317,445 | | | |
| ,, ,, Cloth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | yds. | 1,160,204,019 | 1,205,021,156 | 1,178,492,497 | 18,85,40,760 | 33,46,18,530 | 28,12,79,130 |
| | | | | | | tons. | ..... | ..... | 314,310 | | | |
| ,, Manufactures—Other Sorts | | | | ... | ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,000 | 2,66,175 | 56,160 |
| Lac— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Button | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwts. | 1,021 | 4,183 | 12,638 | 1,38,210 | 6,74,985 | 22,51,575 |
| Seed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 14,453 | 3,525 | 3,524 | 13,70,880 | 4,17,210 | 4,73,190 |
| Shell | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 277,153 | 276,033 | 295,352 | 3,25,34,655 | 3,48,40,410 | 5,10,71,835 |
| Other Sorts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 18,816 | 12,611 | 15,754 | 6,68,715 | 3,32,925 | 6,68,700 |
| Metals and Ores— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | tons. | 83,045 | 14,487 | 50,550 | 1,03,83,660 | 51,58,635 | 94,47,480 |
| Manganese Ore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 514,424 | 350,826 | 370,45 | 95,94,210 | 72,78,730 | 69,77,325 |
| Wolfram ore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 4,839 | 4,872 | 3,933 | 1,10,26,215 | 1,10,75,520 | 78,04,335 |
| Ores, Other Sorts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 11,253 | 50,926 | 15,611 | 12,14,145 | 58,45,170 | 29,28,465 |
| Manures— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bones | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 23,109 | 17,050 | 61,964 | 16,54,305 | 13,15,830 | 51,99,780 |
| Other kinds | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 16,178 | 28,446 | 34,809 | 24,86,550 | 48,87,075 | 52,85,130 |
| Mica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwts. | 62,555 | 59,954 | 59,098 | 76,29,655 | 93,79,075 | 86,34,480 |
| Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | chests | 7,693 | 10,496 | 7,691 | 2,10,89,280 | 3,12,37,590 | 2,36,98,620 |
| Oil-cakes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwts. | 1,832,611 | 1,706,291 | 2,722,488 | 72,44,750 | 78,01,155 | 1,66,69,710 |

† Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are included under Pulse.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—EXPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Castor ... ... ... ... gallons. | 1,614,804 | 2,240,500 | 360,173 | 27,98,220 | 52,58,910 | 13,84,155 |
| Cocoanut ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,671,994 | 7,125,488 | 5,793,807 | 54,75,810 | 1,39,68,450 | 1,66,35,195 |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 322,657 | 1,719,529 | 581,063 | 10,51,230 | 64,43,880 | 26,04,760 |
| Mineral (Benzine Petrol, etc.)... ... ,, | 21,620,651 | 23,395,922 | 35,566,743 | 21,48,225 | 23,64,090 | 37,00,380 |
| Sandalwood ... ... ... ... lbs. | ..... | 94,412 | 147,631 | ..... | 22,76,145 | 34,57,005 |
| Animal ... ... ... ... gallons. | 57,399 | 171,397 | 293,544 | 47,820 | 1,85,025 | 2,74,545 |
| Essential excluding Sandalwood oil ... ,, | 56,041 | 86,308 | 45,979 | 31,20,270 | 14,33,605 | 14,90,790 |
| Mustard ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 482,263 | 333,942 | 348,625 | 8,64,630 | 7,89,135 | 12,56,190 |
| Gingelly ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 238,927 | 180,227 | 119 218 | 4,73,280 | 4,36,515 | 3,67,035 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,519,047 | 724,943 | 911,533 | 27,03,900 | 15,28,995 | 30,41,820 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... cwts. | 488,900 | 508,952 | 532,479 | 1,00,42,305 | 1,16,39,430 | 1,21,62,525 |
| Rubber—Raw ... ... ... ... lbs. | 8,942,852 | 9,804,594 | 14,681,395 | 1,74,52,335 | 1,73,57,460 | 2,52,26,460 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... cwts | 3,719,741 | 4,433,389 | 6,670,328 | 3,56,03,985 | 4,57,95,540 | 12,42,58,818 |
| Rape ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,626,809 | 1,709,403 | 2,371,476 | 1,20,50,880 | 1,48,29,495 | 3,78,37,650 |
| Gingelly ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,097,027 | 79,821 | 402,859 | 1,13,38,035 | 9,48,720 | 85,11,975 |
| Poppy ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 107,746 | 49,653 | 158,129 | 14,11,585 | 6,92,505 | 36,93,900 |
| Castor ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,866,428 | 2,066,325 | 209,509 | 1,59,32,370 | 2,67,37,965 | 31,13.595 |
| Groundnut ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,590,832 | 995,044 | 1,154,853 | 2,27,81,340 | 74,68,770 | 2,31,50,100 |
| Cotton ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 141,773 | 29,279 | 3,928,269 | 5,51,826 | 1,67,760 | 3,00,63,735 |
| Copra or Cocoanut Kernel ... ... ,, | 204,171 | 12,774 | 214,585 | 37,18,215 | 2,28,150 | 50,50,920 |
| Mustard ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 40,895 | 39,766 | 66,186 | 6,36,250 | 6,83,880 | 17,84,235 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mowra ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 2,001 | 3 | 35,109 | 9,030 | 30 | 3,56,850 |
| Essential ... ... ... ... ... „ | 217,646 | 166,916 | 137,767 | 33,15,855 | 24,24,615 | 23,9[illegible],290 |
| Other Seeds ... ... ... ... „ | 27,375 | 5,167 | 19,125 | 6,21,570 | 2,41,470 | 5,13,435 |
| Silk Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 894,607 | 821,093 | 1,455,692 | 45,47,100 | 59,35,065 | 55,64,325 |
| „ Piece-Goods (including Silk mixed with other Materials) ... ... yds. | 245,488 | 508,991 | 687,324 | 3,13,995 | 7,09,665 | 10,54,320 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... lbs. | 310 | 45,496 | 2,840 | 1,860 | 1,30,125 | 12,050 |
| Tea Waste for manufacture of Caffeine ... „ | 5,110,555 | 4,792,643 | 6,318,781 | 9,54,645 | 12,07,440 | 13,25,970 |
| Tallow and Stearine ... ... ... cwts. | 9,480 | 8,633 | 12,584 | 3,65,700 | 2,89,410 | 5,47,755 |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured ... ... ... lbs. | 19,868,058 | 20,878,860 | 35,464,485 | 32,77,755 | 56,83 230 | 88 18,680 |
| „ Manufactured ... ... ... „ | 1,416,505 | 1,704,754 | 1,680,323 | 12,07,050 | 16,60,215 | 16,99,275 |
| Wax of all kinds (excluding Paraffin Wax and Candles) ... ... ... cwts. | 6,640 | 3,752 | 4,677 | 6,77,790 | 3,96,000 | 4,99,815 |
| Wood and Timber— | | | | | | |
| Wood, Teak ... ... ... cubic tons. | 15,531 | 20,714 | 47,493 | 31,98,465 | 40,46,595 | 1,13,97,735 |
| „ —Other Timber ... ... „ | 2,251 | 2,460 | 5,896 | 1,54,185 | 2,33,550 | 4,43,695 |
| „ —Sandalwood ... ... ... tons. | ..... | 112 | 354 | 16,96,770 | 1,59,195 | 6,77,640 |
| „ —Other Sorts ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,990 | 17,550 | 1,39,665 |
| „ Manufactures of, excluding Furniture and Cabinetware ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80,490 | 3,73,890 | 5,08,635 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 47,675,987 | 47,536,619 | 36,095,036 | 4,24,36,785 | 5,40,07,200 | 3,97,23,405 |
| „ Carpets and Rugs ... ... ... „ | 1,161,365 | 615,681 | 2,314,735 | 19,10,145 | 11,43,060 | 53,31,000 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,43,060 | 1,69,200 | 4,73,235 |
| Articles exported by Post ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,40,32,020 | 1,70,69,895 | 1,81,78,875 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,36,092 | 55,32,528 | 96,45,107 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,32,36,40,235 | 2,42,64,17,646 | 2,87,53,21,470 |

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—EXPORTS—(*concluded.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.** | | | | | | |
| Animals Living ... ... ... ... No. | 131 | 18 | 55 | 2,26,650 | 57,750 | 1,54,755 |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,32,945 | 17,95,335 | 41,20,110 |
| Boats and Shoes ... ... ... ... pairs. | 10,627 | 13,867 | 64,002 | 48,720 | 1,10,325 | 4,59,735 |
| Chemicals and Chemical Preparations ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,99,885 | 6,96,690 | 9,17,295 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... cwts. | 8,001 | 6,176 | 12,229 | 3,95,810 | 3,32,895 | 6,85,290 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... „ | 3,234 | 275 | 35 | 2,64,675 | 28,005 | 1,950 |
| „ Twist and Yarn ... ... ... lbs. | 1,031,140 | 896,628 | 3,648,071 | 9,92,445 | 19,05,495 | 49,72,635 |
| „ Grey Piece-Goods ... ... yds. | 25,873,467 | 46,786,774 | 46,772,610 | 71,77,590 | 2,03,84,460 | 2,37,21,735 |
| „ White „ ... ... „ | 13,731,464 | 19,404,409 | 26,567,981 | 38,57,055 | 83,22,330 | 1,39,52,355 |
| „ Coloured „ ... ... „ | 38,567,775 | 41,546,567 | 48,002,265 | 1,42,16,505 | 2,14,89,380 | 2,64,74,925 |
| „ Fents of all descriptions ... „ | 17,675 | 75,008 | 68,762 | 6,575 | 22,845 | 49,665 |
| „ Handkerchiefs and Shawls ... No. | 1,279,887 | 701,280 | 1,187,902 | 5,39,940 | 5,31,000 | 9,50,250 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... lbs. | 174,725 | 168,334 | 281,555 | 2,75,280 | 3,36,465 | 6,48,540 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,93,140 | 16,46,070 | 22,44,270 |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances ... cwts. | 1,467 | 811 | 3,835 | 1,45,485 | 1,17,000 | 5,68,305 |
| Drugs and Medicines ... ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,37,595 | 16,27,980 | 25,48,050 |
| Fruits and vegetables ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,18,410 | 39,31,980 | 48,96,015 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... cwts. | 7,406 | 4,787 | 5,805 | 7,64,625 | 5,83,500 | 9,47,700 |
| Glass and Glassware ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,15,980 | 9,71,895 | 14,92,740 |
| Grain, Pulse and Flour ... ... ... cwts. | 60,379 | 98,978 | 153,785 | 5,36,385 | 9,21,795 | 15,17,385 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... „ | 51,304 | 32,690 | 44,416 | 16,78 845 | 16,22,640 | 29,69,680 |
| Hardware ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,94,350 | 11,98,800 | 29,80 605 |
| Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,19,280 | 4,32,870 | 10,31,285 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cutlery ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,290 | 1,56,495 | 3,92,985 |
| Electroplatedware ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ... ... | 2,040 | 3,585 | 54,495 |
| Machinery and Mill work... ... ... ... „ | ... | ..... | ..... | 4,52,640 | 4,74,225 | 11,86,065 |
| Matches ... ... ... gross of boxes. | 151,105 | 508,595 | 565,951 | 2,04,945 | 9,96,225 | 10,45,440 |
| Haberdashery & Millinery ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,69,430 | 3,98,100 | 8,16,225 |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured ... ... ... lbs. | 87,470 | 96,414 | 151,795 | 4,13,850 | 6,18,765 | 9,48,555 |
| Metals and Ores ... ... ... ... tons. | 1,697 | 1,219 | 3,145 | 13,80,180 | 10,08,8.5 | 38,60,715 |
| Liquors ... ... ... ... ... gals. | 79,104 | 100,808 | 97,849 | 3,02,835 | 4.82,805 | 9,80,535 |
| Paper and Pasteboard ... ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,42,340 | 10,68,345 | 5,71,950 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,01,490 | 5,33,550 | 5,36.295 |
| Provision and Oilmanstores ... ... cwts. | 19,066 | 21,625 | 24,221 | 9,63,420 | 13,16,280 | 15,07,395 |
| Oils ... ... ... ... ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ... | 3,27,555 | 4,11,990 | 7,52,715 |
| Silk, Raw ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 12,792 | 34,613 | 139,482 | 75,570 | 2,50,785 | 10,03,635 |
| „ Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... lbs. | 29,313 | 17,840 | 19,372 | 47,220 | 27,195 | 45,435 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... ...yards. | 470,824 | 1,248,141 | 2,437,113 | 5,68,575 | 19,75,950 | 42,89,775 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... { „ / lbs. | 93,713 / 300 | 189,919 / 9,045 | 548,978 / 13,296 | 1,12,200 | 3,91,110 | 9,76,830 |
| Spices ... ... ... ... ... „ | 3,362,211 | 4,004,259 | 4,454,370 | 14,11,035 | 18,70,815 | 30,44,520 |
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ... cwts. | 611,193 | 981,997 | 1,368,160 | 1,19,11,620 | 1,95,57,240 | 3,31,84,695 |
| Sugar, 15 Dutch Standard and below ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... „ | 9,889 | 15,649 | 29,641 | 2,93,910 | 5,31,540 | 12,30,510 |
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... „ | 660 | 260 | 1,109 | 49,665 | 18,180 | 1,07,355 |
| Tea, Black and Green ... ... ... lbs. | 337,759 | 1,441,243 | 1,396,711 | 2,66,550 | 12,92,685 | 12,15,195 |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured ... ... ... ... „ | 122,194 | 59,373 | 427,626 | 21,945 | 31,950 | 4,22,715 |
| Manufactured ... ... ... ... „ | 278,223 | 171,890 | 246,380 | 7,24,110 | 6,44,310 | 9,27,945 |
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... Nos. | 41,059 | 34,630 | 44,305 | 65,625 | 74,925 | 1,23,555 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 14,774,520 | 14,335,166 | 14,616,464 | 1,19,06,160 | 1,35,20,505 | 1,39,61,085 |
| „ Manufactures, All Sorts ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,95,6.0 | 12,20,040 | 32,81,040 |
| Wood and Timber ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,63,505 | 1,45,830 | 6,33,870 |
| Articles re-exported by Post ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,23,155 | 47,34,930 | 60,37,815 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,75,310 | 57,33,630 | 77,73,060 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,06,62,200 | 12,85,58,280 | 18,92,17,530 |
| Grand Total Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,40,43,02,435 | 2,55,49,75,920 | 3,06,45,39,000 |

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—IMPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles imported in the years ending 31st December 1917, 1918 and 1919.*

| ARTICLE. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Animals, Living ... ... ... ... No. | 7,294 | 9,069 | 1,839 | 34,44,306 | 44,98,591 | 8,23,476 |
| Apparel (including Lamettas) ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,22,459 | 1,00,41,041 | 1,19,35,850 |
| Brushes and Brooms ... ... ... doz. | 122,166 | 110,121 | 127,848 | 4,09,137 | 3,58,370 | 4,18,516 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,42,502 | 51,08,449 | 56,00,610 |
| Arms, Ammunition, &c. ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,70,130 | 6,00,263 | 8,36,335 |
| Articles imported by Post ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,28,03,692 | 3,32,98,545 | 2,17,75,843 |
| Books and Matters Printed ... ... cwts. | 213,647 | 14,386 | 10,196 | 21,43,769 | 22,98,915 | 20,56,130 |
| Building and Engineering Materials— | | | | | | |
| Cement ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 409,772 | 48,404 | 228,550 | 15,85,715 | 3,24,857 | 13,19,932 |
| Bricks, Tiles, Clay and Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,16,542 | 11,05,953 | 12,81,823 |
| Buttons of all sorts ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,61,058 | 8,61,275 | 7,44,759 |
| Candles ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 123,885 | 221,183 | 51,509 | 72,825 | 1,05,012 | 44,695 |
| Cabinetware and Furniture ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,05,033 | 7,60,603 | 5,54,338 |
| Canes and Rattans ... ... ... cwts. | 13,519 | 16,001 | 21,627 | 2,93,156 | 1,73,148 | 2,86,494 |
| Carriages and Parts of ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,91,249 | 1,94,588 | 8,97,714 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 17,031 | 11,630 | 15,029 | 5,08,485 | 4,91,703 | 7,81,056 |
| Clocks and Watches ... ... ... No. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 176,870 | 10,19,048 | 14,97,512 | 10,22,167 |
| Do. parts of ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | 1,03,986 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ... ... ... | tons. | 21,582 | 37,633 | 37,303 | 6,19,711 | 10,78,507 | 10,74,238 |
| Cotton, Raw ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 33,651 | 100,829 | 59,830 | 26,58,231 | 1,24,20,064 | 65,16,528 |
| „ Waste ... ... ... ... | „ | 10 | 7 | 12 | 178 | 133 | 228 |
| „ Twist and Yarn ... ... | lbs. | 4,737,237 | 21,730,178 | 7,641,817 | 89,40,755 | 4,44,58,219 | 1,87,07,319 |
| „ Grey Piece-Goods ... ... | yards. | 99,668,956 | 1,58,153,292 | 100,502,188 | 2,36,86,703 | 6,26,35,272 | 4,25,93,518 |
| „ White „ „ ... ... ... | „ | 128,443,610 | 98,985,034 | 76,683,157 | 3,31,70,207 | 4,36,63,176 | 3,75,29,488 |
| „ Coloured „ „ ... ... ... | „ | 174,777,088 | 123,383,857 | 58,302,664 | 7,09,72,783 | 6,31,45,558 | 3,53,80,795 |
| „ Fents ... ... ... ... | „ | 22,634,969 | 25,484,695 | 11,765,094 | 65,55,908 | 87,01,362 | 30,25,444 |
| „ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... | No. | 5,248,425 | 4,447,497 | 2,321,748 | 12,12,523 | 19,12,107 | 8,46,173 |
| „ Canvas ... ... ... ... | yards. | 1,483,571 | 178,210 | 165,447 | 7,16,252 | 2,77,741 | 6,07,078 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,87,974 | 22,46,169 | 30,42,679 |
| „ Lace and Patent Nets ... ... | yards. | 2,041,540 | 1,142,899 | 908,568 | 18,64,620 | 10,83,054 | 9,20,239 |
| „ Blankets ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 98,512 | 130,833 | 160,626 | 92,939 | 1,53,364 | 1,68,001 |
| „ Rope ... ... ... ... | „ | 309,702 | 284,086 | 182,380 | 5,18,170 | 5,70,946 | 3,34,968 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... | „ | 888,487 | 841,930 | 364,143 | 23,43,376 | 29,67,832 | 17,15,166 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,71,732 | 11,28,031 | 7,78,299 |
| Chemical Products and Preparations ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,04 92,456 | 99,47,331 | 60,98,564 |
| Flax Canvas ... ... ... ... ... | yards. | 725,664 | 159,346 | 263,440 | 13,73,735 | 3,93,154 | 6,35,966 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... | „ | 730,758 | 172,057 | 85,710 | 4,69,331 | 1,88,332 | 1,17,907 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 88,812 | 63,702 | 79,460 | 2,67,291 | 1,56,849 | 4,16,398 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,02,401 | 1,56,030 | 2,33,055 |
| Jute Canvas ... ... ... ... ... | yards. | 1,505,205 | 294,696 | 239,386 | 22,16,641 | 7,66,457 | 5,29,171 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,06,250 | 67,270 | 70,716 |
| Drugs and Medicines— | | | | | | | |
| Camphor ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 1,085,803 | 446,948 | 168,865 | 26,98,917 | 13,31,086 | 7,74,052 |
| Cassia Lignia ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 19,524 | 28,623 | 30,163 | 4,56,320 | 9,38,834 | 10,36,721 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,67,140 | 52,08,633 | 69,55,342 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 50 | 47 | 85 | 13,512 | 16,327 | 10,843 |
| Saccharine ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 300 | 656 | 12,772 | 16,437 | 14,215 | 1,54,979 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances— | | | | | | |
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | | | 1,284 | | | 2,42,319 |
| Cutch and Gambier ... ... ... ,, | | | 1,671 | | | 57,234 |
| Aniline ... ... ... ... lbs. | | | 2,632,052 | | | 88,39,582 |
| Alizarine ... ... ... ... ,, | *76,249 | *48,179 | 1,448,685 | 1,14,61,991 | 1,28,64,394 | 14,33,030 |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | | | 128 | | | 25,680 |
| Saffron ... ... ... ... . lbs. | | | 89,9-0 | | | 26,01,703 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 16,924 | | | 3,74,531 |
| Earthenware and Porcelain ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,06,543 | 22,14,916 | 35,18,986 |
| China Clay ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 329,455 | 371,261 | 186,299 | 16,35,361 | 25,52,654 | 12,04,546 |
| Fireworks ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,80,203 | 4,18,099 | 5,11,142 |
| Glass and Glassware ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,65,043 | 69,90,746 | 89,36,147 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... cwts. | 66,197 | 62,058 | 85,879 | 15,36,578 | 19,31,712 | 28,65,260 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... No. | Figures not available. | 11,228 | 11,398 | 2,31,655 | 82,509 | 1,24,729 |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 3,658 | 1,160 | 1,071 | | | |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... No. | Figures not available. | 1,076,628 | 814,901 | 18,49,747 | 23,30,361 | 9,08,918 |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 14,382 | 14,545 | 9,081 | | | |
| Instruments and Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof— | | | | | | |
| Electrical ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,77,254 | 60,25,242 | 55,84,145 |
| Photographic ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,60,688 | 13,79,067 | 11,80,666 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scientific ... ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,11,747 | 9,70,181 | 11,70,373 |
| Musical ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,28,374 | 5,17,513 | 2,63,400 |
| Surgical ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,62,292 | 2,76,394 | 5,59,984 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,66,757 | 3,18,823 | 4,12,197 |
| Telephone Materials for Construction and Accessories ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,96,078 | 1,43,690 | 66,390 |
| Typewriters and Parts of and Accessories. | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,96,764 | 5,24,851 | 7,60,481 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... ... | lbs. | 322,937 | 266,215 | 561,360 | 26,46,756 | 20,23,894 | 44,74,957 |
| ,, manufactured ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,55,179 | 89,970 | 2,42,856 |
| Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,96,490 | 2,80,316 | 4,96,879 |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,70,535 | 30,14,211 | 57,86,004 |
| Leather Harness, Saddlery, &c. ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,60,052 | 6,59,445 | 16,81,965 |
| ,, Unwrought ... ... ... | cwts. | 160 | 210 | 450 | 30,686 | 58,800 | 1,89,478 |
| Beltings for Machinery (*b*) ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,03,645 | 42,86,242 | 20,88,828 |
| Boots and Shoes (*b*) ... ... ... | pairs. | 257,118 | 227,097 | 264,738 | 12,31,956 | 11,66,697 | 18,20,839 |
| Wines & Spirits— | | | | | | | |
| Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... | gallons. | 764,585 | 910,374 | 808,132 | 18,68,755 | 31,40,230 | 25,77,824 |
| Spirits— | | | | | | | |
| Brandy ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 94,619 | 88,682 | 101,902 | 12,28,423 | 16,78,324 | 19,98,809 |
| Whisky ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 208,573 | 185,699 | 223,904 | 24,95,642 | 28,80,143 | 40,27,170 |
| Spirits, Other Sorts ... ... ... | ,, | 131,233 | 120,732 | 178,042 | 16,59,088 | 19,52,902 | 28,99,548 |
| Wines, all Sorts ... ... ... | ,, | 98,484 | 109,919 | 140,109 | 12,18,960 | 14,10,963 | 20,94,987 |
| Cider and other Liquors ... ... | ,, | 3,979 | 6,270 | 4,370 | 18,042 | 34,713 | 25,326 |
| Bobbins ... ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,45,17,925 | ‡20,43,963 | 33,83,035 |
| Machinery and Millwork ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | | 1,71,21,228 | 2,40,99,805 |
| Matches, Safety and Other Sorts. | Gross of Boxes | 8,190,563 | 7,420,765 | 5,258,730 | 1,02,02,571 | 1,03,56,683 | 69,14,963 |
| Mats and Mattings ... ... ... | square yards. | 488,485 | 542,269 | 643,565 | 1,63,413 | 2,57,821 | 3,44,723 |

* Cwts. (*b*) Of Leather and other Materials.

‡ Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are included under Machinery and Mill-work.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—IMPORTS—(*continued.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Metals and Ores ... ... ... ...tons. | 57,150 | 47,113 | 95,259 | 3,30,22,877 | 3,86,57,571 | 5,80,39,203 |
| Hardware ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,05,63,131 | 1,18,54,560 | 1,46,39,087 |
| Cutlery ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,79,486 | 8,00,746 | 12,72,380 |
| Electroplatedware ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,02,320 | 1,02,528 | 1,84,355 |
| Sewing and Knitting Machines and Parts thereof ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,06,900 | 4,71,006 | 13,50,836 |
| Motor Cars and Motor Cycles and Parts thereof ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,47,884 | 14,91,533 | 91,70,733 |
| Cycles (other than motor cycles) and Parts thereof and Accessories ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,37,227 | 4,35,964 | 5,04,362 |
| Oil Cloth and Floor Cloth ...square yards. | 306,579 | 236,101 | 171,635 | 3,15,043 | 4,44,072 | 3,33,042 |
| Oil, Mineral—Kerosine ... ... ...gallons. | 127,725,524 | 10,026,008 | 33,485,864 | 79,42,082 | 75,92,679 | 1,82 05,209 |
| „ „ Fuel ... ... ... „ | 5,527,990 | 17,819,783 | 21,569,471 | 8,67,059 | 31,81,856 | 38,07,465 |
| „ „ Lubricating ... ... ... „ | 4,207,638 | 1,558,110 | 4,213,127 | 42,92,633 | 23,46,054 | 58,48,525 |
| „ „ Other sorts ... ... ... „ | | | 767,939 | | | 5,31,798 |
| „ All Other Sorts ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,19,822 | 3,07,628 | 8,07,159 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... cwts. | 21 | 2,312 | ..... | 590 | 64,750 | 115 |
| Packing, Engine and Boiler, of all kinds. value | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,90,470 | 1,84,519 | 1,47,027 |
| Paints and Colours (excluding Painters' Materials) ... ... ... ... cwts. | 90,879 | 90,915 | 109,892 | 33,22,192 | 39,49,926 | 41,98,055 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Painters' Materials ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,38,988 | 4,72,913 | 14,40,862 |
| Pitch, Tar and Damar ... ... ... cwts. | 57,869 | 54,003 | 41,241 | 3,28,512 | 4,28,632 | 2,59,001 |
| Paper and Pasteboard ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91,22,171 | 1,14,33,009 | 1,05,74,144 |
| Perfumery ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,56,786 | 1,39,470 | 1,79,094 |
| Polishes ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,48,525 | 4,23,937 | 6,13,990 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,61,794 | 62,63,027 | 70,84,191 |
| Dry Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... cwts. | 30,273 | 35,204 | 44,854 | 2,58,431 | 4,24,982 | 3,77,958 |
| Fodder, Bran, Cattle Food (excluding Oil-Cakes) ... ... ... ... ... „ | 23,828 | 47,188 | 23,601 | 57,897 | 1,32,675 | 65,893 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Dry)— | | | | | | |
| Almonds ... ... ... ... ... „ | 47,997 | 25,290 | 108,317 | 23,07,280 | 12,81,073 | 64,53,209 |
| Dates ... ... ... ... ... „ | 703,847 | 496,573 | 638,619 | 52,83,306 | 41,94,324 | 55,42,308 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 35,648 | 6,203 | 35,929 | 4,38,222 | 1,98,084 | 9,27,444 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh) ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74,293 | 38,754 | 1,86,819 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 22 | 2 | *2,811,140 | 146 | 26 | 2,61,84,930 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... „ | 964 | 1,552 | 205,375 | 5,205 | 24,256 | 32,02,995 |
| Rubber, Raw ... ... ... ... lbs. | 333 | 4,452 | 435 | 737 | 2,694 | 700 |
| „ Tyres and Tubes ... ... ... No. | 82,809 | 56,667 | 86,622 | 30,76,936 | 25,82,953 | 43,81,720 |
| „ Other Manufactures ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,11,995 | 22,54,032 | 23,09,379 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,77,302 | 31,93,697 | 1,16,05,327 |
| Rice not in the husk ... ... ... cwts. | 57,655 | 5,285 | 1,461 | 4,94,522 | 50,876 | 21,511 |
| Seeds—Copra ... ... ... ... „ | 123,929 | 157,025 | 136,556 | 15,92,360 | 21,23,581 | 26,99,661 |
| Silk, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 1,623,006 | 1,404,278 | 1,880,848 | 97,91,219 | 97,21,863 | 1,37,54,414 |
| „ Waste ... ... ... ... ... „ | 63,178 | 83,583 | 50,720 | 94,443 | 1,67,948 | 1,34,354 |
| „ Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... „ | 729,294 | 739,958 | 548,018 | 42,50,302 | 57,31,165 | 36,98,857 |
| „ Piece-goods (including Silk mixed with other Materials) ... ... yards. | 15,528,417 | 14,005,214 | 19,861,149 | 1,88,55,762 | 2,45,64,515 | 3,65,19,895 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,34,539 | 4,09,492 | 10,85,934 |

* Australian Wheat.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—IMPORTS—(*concluded.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantity. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Artificial Silk— | | | | | | |
| Artificial silk yarn ... ... ... lbs. | ..... | *43,370 | 138,515 | ..... | *3,63,234 | 12,74,101 |
| Piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk yards. | 1,528,976 | 299,023 | 2,674,654 | 18,60,325 | 4,21,338 | 25,94,138 |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 147,666 | 105,181 | 136,660 | 40,33,505 | 44,75,473 | 49,86,150 |
| Spices— | | | | | | |
| Betelnuts ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 10,633,385 | 12,829,836 | 13,416 660 | 8,79,984 | 14,65,451 | 17,23,586 |
| Cloves ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 8,620,041 | 9,066,598 | 12,673,999 | 35,58.039 | 40,13,420 | 70,15,623 |
| Nutmegs ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 809,588 | 451,976 | 799,961 | 2,31,886 | 1,42,535 | 2,83,988 |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 630,401 | 532,453 | 368,818 | 2,67,490 | 2,75,438 | 2,04,444 |
| Cardamoms ... ... ... ... ,, | 87,796 | 2,107 | 7,683 | 73.958 | 1,150 | 7,857 |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,458,639 | 392,255 | 185,020 | 2,66,845 | 87,834 | 52,442 |
| Chillies ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 620 | 7,224 | 165,871 | 81 | 880 | 67 407 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | 188,868 | 375,923 | 504,603 | 1,66,936 | 2,81,807 | 2,12,625 |
| Smokers' requisites... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,37,134 | 1,29,505 | 2,86,402 |
| Stone and marble ... ... ... ... cwts. | 61,907 | 70,047 | 42,208 | 1,77,280 | 1,06,009 | 1,80,777 |
| Starch and Farina ... ... ... ,, | 181,547 | 58,600 | 138,737 | 27,46,455 | 9,86,006 | 23,26,501 |
| Sugar 16 Dutch Standard and above ... ,, | 2,541,919 | 2,818,081 | 2,514,136 | 4,52,67,786 | 4,68,46,138 | 6,08,18,069 |
| Sugar 15 Dutch Standard and below ... ,, | 3,162 | ..... | ..... | 30,767 | ..... | ..... |
| Molasses ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 64,440 | ..... | 89,033 | 1,49,988 | ..... | 3,55,900 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... cwts. | 2,595 | 1,587 | 5,711 | 1,99,066 | 1,73,159 | 4,45,301 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,75,881 | 31,87,205 | 40,92,253 |
| Tallow and Stearine ... ... ... cwts. | 23,497 | 3,846 | 11,346 | 10,04,349 | 1,79,935 | 5,47,431 |
| Toys and Requisites for games ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,47,647 | 20,37,381 | 28,94,125 |
| Toilet Requisites ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,94,153 | 18,40,755 | 15,50,063 |
| Tea, Black and Green ... ... ... lbs. | 5,911,232 | 8,614,598 | 7,631,520 | 35,75,486 | 64,66,613 | 60,37,232 |
| Tobacco—Manufactured ... ... ... ,, | 915,617 | 1,062,315 | 1,422,119 | 42,90,150 | 51,28,215 | 61,01,148 |
| ,, Unmanufactured ... ... ,, | 255,940 | 223,947 | 663,352 | 1,53,188 | 2,56,893 | 7,84,853 |
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... No. | 157,339 | 120,186 | 57,448 | 3,80,002 | 5,74,583 | 2,29,160 |
| Umbrella Fittings ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,90,496 | 5,03,670 | 2,09,528 |
| Wax, all sorts other than Paraffin Wax... cwts. | 444 | 1,895 | 295 | 21,475 | 88,220 | 20,154 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 2,011,683 | 1,226,890 | 982,126 | 11,12,079 | 8,03,937 | 6,46,204 |
| ,, Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... yards. | 7,730,855 | 4,266,570 | 2,385,865 | 1,33,36,237 | 1,28,47,459 | 85,70,499 |
| ,, Yarn and Knitting ... ... lbs. | 138,340 | 182,766 | 40,005 | 6,85,801 | 12,76,196 | 2,96,082 |
| ,, Carpets and Rugs ... ... ... ,, | 200,732 | 115,805 | 163,483 | 5,76,090 | 3,81,119 | 5,97,062 |
| ,, Manufactures, Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,01,971 | 6,65,819 | 8,12,111 |
| Wood—Deal and Pine ... ... cubic tons. | 28,254 | 4,020 | 4,487 | 45,82,137 | 8,80,394 | 11,43,717 |
| ,, Teak ... ... ... ,, | 22,193 | 7,402 | 30,371 | 34,29,853 | 18,76,450 | 64,20,783 |
| ,, Other timber ... ... ,, | 20,454 | 10,352 | 7,734 | 27,53,811 | 16,17,472 | 10,59,313 |
| ,, Other sorts and Manufactures of wood ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,43,584 | 5,02,880 | 5,75,651 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,11,401 | 63,90,164 | 56,57,774 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,53,91,527 | 67,45,59,467 | 71,69,70,733 |

* Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Silk Yarn, Noils and Warps.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—EXPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the principal Articles exported in the years ending 31st December 1917, 1918 and 1919.*

| Articles. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| **Indian Produce and Manufactures.** | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,43,345 | 3,10,151 | 4,07,562 |
| Animals, living ... ... ... ... Nos. | 107 | 21 | 1,681 | 5,200 | 650 | 3,44,263 |
| Articles of Food and Drink other than Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 49,728 | | | 30,96,739 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ,, | | | 6,491 | | | 4,03,004 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Dry)... ... ,, | | | 71,871 | | | 13,36,324 |
| ,, (Fresh) ... value. | | | ..... | | | 5,53,430 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores— | | | | | | |
| Butter ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | | | 685,232 | | | 7,81,956 |
| Ghi ... ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 651,046 | | | 6,67,737 |
| Condiments and Chutney ... ... cwts. | | | 15,437 | | | 3,84,461 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 9,792 | | | 4,00,555 |
| Spices :— | | | | | | |
| Betelnuts ... ... ... ... lbs. | | | 237,416 | 1,92,42,238 | 2,98,88,923 | 84,433 |
| Cardamoms ... ... ... ,, | | | 1,491,937 | | | 19,19,955 |
| Chillies ... ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 590,020 | | | 1,89,729 |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 6,434,199 | | | 17,89,937 |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 6,536,093 | | | 32,74,750 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 47,778 | | | 17,849 |
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above... cwts. | | | 27,857 | | | 7,77,188 |
| Sugar 15 ,, and below. ,, | | | 2,773 | | | 51,159 |
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 1,055 | | | 57,609 |
| Tea (Black and Green) ... .. lbs. | | | 9,554,723 | | | 86,39,111 |
| Liquors ... ... ... ... gallons. | | | 62 | | | 1,510 |
| Hardware ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,467 | 20,817 | 3,28,012 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles exported by Post ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66,31,626 | 83,77,444 | 79,91,749 |
| Bristles ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 1,732 | 725 | 500 | 8,37,145 | 4,30,485 | 3,11,232 |
| Coir, manufactured and unmanufactured (excluding Ropes) ... ... ... | ,, | 6,690 | 27,476 | 41,952 | 1,01,044 | 3,90,247 | 6,15,492 |
| Candles ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 393,477 | 1,081,355 | 1,403,966 | 1,39,061 | 4,96,451 | 6,83,859 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 6,259,782 | 3,859,958 | 5,356,256 | 32,12,10,149 | 29,60,59,657 | 37,59,19,766 |
| ,, Waste ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 199,627 | | | 60,20,096 |
| ,, Kapok ... ... ... ... | ,, | 6,505 | 3,298 | 3,786 | 2,20,461 | 1,47,686 | 1,61,198 |
| ,, Twist and Yarn ... ... ... | lbs. | 132,729,897 | 59,485,260 | 132,874,789 | 7,40,77,918 | 5,88,72,696 | 15,32,15,808 |
| ,, Hosiery ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93,931 | 2,53,682 | 1,87,529 |
| ,, Thread ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 132,594 | 101,247 | 217,447 | 1,40,759 | 1,45,789 | 3,46,080 |
| ,, Handkerchiefs and Shawls ... | No. | 496,485 | 313,588 | 759,139 | 1,80,621 | 2,52,798 | 5,16,540 |
| ,, Grey Piece-Goods ... ... | yards. | 87,397,605 | 58,087,934 | 68,725,919 | 1,68,66,199 | 1,75,63,135 | 2,61,84,057 |
| ,, White ,, ,, ... ... | ,, | 1,531,096 | 2,964,675 | 1,734,239 | 4,15,955 | 12,43,106 | 7,13,484 |
| ,, Coloured ,, ,, ... ... | ,, | 74,555,530 | 62,857,935 | 94,941,487 | 1,87,62,780 | 2,45,36,686 | 3,92,85,799 |
| ,, Manufactures, Other Sorts ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,60,390 | 22,00,812 | 11,59,098 |
| Chemicals—Saltpetre ... ... ... | cwts. | 32,798 | 1,000 | 1,155 | 5,26,503 | 20,500 | 28,223 |
| ,, Other Sorts ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,07,857 | 51,662 | 1,54,635 |
| Drugs and Medicines ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,89,548 | 9,57,805 | 8,66,654 |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances— | | | | | | | |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 423,386 | 306,350 | 558,072 | 24,91,619 | 17,04,373 | 33,36,131 |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 8,013 | 6,359 | 4,479 | 43,84,621 | 30,10,515 | 19,21,062 |
| Turmeric ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 26,181 | 52,430 | 39,373 | 4,65,454 | 11,57,053 | 8,80,682 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | ,, | 68 | 673 | 1,768 | 2,177 | 36,488 | 40,964 |
| Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | | |
| Barley ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 14,996 | | | 1,62,318 |
| Gram ... ... .. ... ... | ,, | | | 32,972 | | | 3,72,959 |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 98,193 | | | 10,86,505 |
| Lentils ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 222,944 | | | 24,26,286 |
| Maize ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 675 | | | 6,100 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 26,958 | | | 2,34,930 |
| Rice, not in the husk ... ... ... | ,, | | | 982,346 | 5,95,64,056 | 5,92,64,607 | 1,15,85,396 |
| ,, Ground and Rice Flour ... ... | ,, | | | 68,967 | | | 7,82,097 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 49,120 | | | 7,28,089 |
| Wheat Flour ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 614,146 | | | 1,02,84,080 |
| Beans ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 1,428 | | | 18,613 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... | ,, | | | 8,913 | | | 1,06,901 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—EXPORTS—(*continued.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Fodder, Bran and Pollards ... ... tons. | 2,900 | 2,063 | 3,171 | 3,08,580 | 2,43,374 | 3,32,928 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... cwts. | 28,255 | 22,349 | 37,746 | 10,23,938 | 11,08,202 | 16,80,018 |
| Hemp (Raw) ... ... ... ... „ | 306,157 | 89,058 | 257,331 | 88,39,012 | 43,25,395 | 99,47,737 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... No. | Figures not available. | 872,997 | 1,113,439 | 1,47,75,694 | *78,50,672 | 1,88,82,886 |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 129,303 | 71,092 | 85,948 | | | |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... No. | Figures not available. | 5,086,102 | 12,079,422 | 3,09,71,152 | 1,14,90,187 | 4,09,72,952 |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 232,841 | 106,528 | 201,050 | | | |
| Horn Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal „ | 13,851 | 3,168 | 32,699 | 4,03,255 | 1,24,027 | 10,99,015 |
| Mica ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 3,640 | 361 | 1,616 | 93,417 | 37,050 | 2,70,380 |
| Manures (Bones and other kinds) ... tons. | 3,235 | 4,853 | 5,544 | 3,49,177 | 5,78,926 | 6,08,211 |
| Metals and Ores— | | | | | | |
| Manganese ore ... ... ... ... „ | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 239,175 | 47,20,670 | 30,85,316 | 43,14,541 |
| Ores, Other Sorts... ... ... ... „ | | | 180 | 12,649 | | 74,933 |
| Metals ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,600 | 210 | 469 | 7,20,892 | 2,03,675 | 5,99,986 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oils :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teelseed ... ... ... ... | gallons. | 135,371 | 115,926 | Figures not available. | 2,53,991 | 2,77,488 | 1,98,628 |
| Cocoanut ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 42,688 | 689,445 | | 78,062 | 18,24,908 | 25,81,986 |
| Castor ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 144,855 | 411,671 | | 3,09,087 | 9,81,235 | 5,68,764 |
| Ground nut ... ... ... ... | „ | 9,824 | 126,088 | | 27,558 | 3,30,095 | 27,340 |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 1,438 | 416,186 | | 4,070 | 16,03,209 | 4,85,595 |
| Sandalwood ... ... ... ... | „ | ..... | *8,459 | | ..... | *16,78,719 | 32,10,448 |
| Other Sorts. ... ... ... ... | „ | 26,235 | 69,870 | | 12,87,991 | 10,81,037 | 11,48,516 |
| Oil-Cakes ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 111,906 | 120,579 | 255,063 | 5,78,128 | 4,67,943 | 15,63,336 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... | „ | 159 | 29 | ..... | 4,490 | 634 | ..... |
| Tobacco unmanufactured ... ... ... | lbs. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 2,953,757 | 13,36,696 | 20,03,202 | 8,37,243 |
| Do. manufactured ... ... ... | „ | | | 253,47. | | | 5,26,136 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | | |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 2,647,481 | 2,410,601 | 2,885,488 | 2,61,54,527 | 2,57,54,676 | 5,29,80,675 |
| Cotton ... .. ... ... | „ | 101,028 | 4,754 | 2,160,20. | 3,85,118 | 30,168 | 1,59,54,070 |
| Rape ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 428,558 | 147,085 | 390,994 | 36,39,397 | 16,74,938 | 68,48,875 |
| Gingeily ... ... ... ... | „ | 910,199 | 50,261 | 324,369 | 95,15,908 | 6,20,972 | 58,90,333 |
| Poppy ... ... ... ... | „ | 106,899 | 38,012 | 83,272 | 10,03,707 | 5,43,723 | 19,55,159 |
| Groundnut ... ... ... ... | „ | 1,634,262 | 72,8°7 | 531,704 | 1,61,68,736 | 11,22,085 | 1,24,29,048 |
| Castor ... ... ... ... | „ | 1,459,136 | 1,527,802 | 136,273 | 1,22,33,026 | 1,96,92,955 | 18,07,676 |
| Mowra ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 2,000 | ..... | 35,094 | 9,000 | ..... | 3,56,645 |
| Mustard ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 37,062 | 32,292 | 56,892 | 5,87,304 | 6,18,136 | 16,19,249 |
| Niger ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 16,928 | ..... | 8,523 | 1,07,674 | ..... | 1,66,728 |

* Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Oils, other sorts.

| ARTICLES. | Quantity. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Essential ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 88,391 | 77,180 | 41,330 | 19,93,488 | 16,02,674 | 11,09,539 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 8,420 | 3,379 | 8,795 | 98,010 | 43,891 | 1,44,937 |
| Copra or Cocoanut Kernel ... ... „ | 6,009 | 9,336 | 65,457 | 1,22,419 | 1,57,916 | 18,59,041 |
| Silk, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 115,265 | 175,300 | 500,771 | 2,61,745 | 18,21,575 | 15,74,652 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... yds. | 65,191 | 206,300 | 544,315 | 90,201 | 3,12,352 | 8,46,603 |
| Tallow ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 4,881 | 3,706 | 3,825 | 1,64,610 | 1,12,218 | 1,54,400 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 25,054,594 | 36,783,387 | 24,126,958 | 2,66,27,776 | 4,72,60,014 | 2,61,69,160 |
| „ Shawls ... ... ... ... No. | 13 | 195 | 1,281 | 255 | 1,330 | 25,822 |
| „ Carpets and Rugs ... ... lbs. | 377,432 | 75,090 | 698,225 | 9,53,724 | 2,65,734 | 18,84,090 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,720 | 21,466 | 2,10,363 |
| All other articles ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72,27,176 | 1,02,15,655 | 87,06,757 |
| Total Value Rs. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70,18,97,640 | 65,85,61,990 | 90,64,67,096 |
| FOREIGN MERCHANDISE. | | | | | | |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,01,050 | 14,89,122 | 31,66,751 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... cwts. | 1,585 | 975 | 35 | 1,23,730 | 1,13,000 | 1,050 |
| „ Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs. | 967,200 | 887,785 | 3,000,299 | 9,05,683 | 18,74,712 | 39,00,390 |
| „ Grey Piece Goods ... ... yards. | 24,293,154 | 38,982,906 | 46,166,374 | 64,50,162 | 1,68 09,471 | 2,28,23,758 |
| „ White „ .. ... „ | 9,256,483 | 13,148,251 | 23,327,393 | 25,08,355 | 58,61,027 | 1,23,73,385 |
| „ Coloured „ ... ... „ | 29,511,572 | 29,891,909 | 37,025,805 | 1,06,37,460 | 1,59,82,479 | 2,07,25,118 |
| „ Fents „ ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | 47,806 | ..... | ..... | 37,786 |
| „ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... No. | 1,094,476 | 718,664 | 1,183,690 | 4,76,239 | 5,18,628 | 9,47,794 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,56,243 | 10,73,534 | 17,58,803 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... lbs. | 158,122 | 143,758 | 276,305 | 2,47,602 | 2,94,354 | 6,29,639 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,57,711 | 2,18,466 | 4,01,284 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles of Food and Drink other than Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | | |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) | cwts. | | | 5,791 | | | 9,46,452 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Dry— | | | | | | | |
| Dates | „ | | | 33,509 | | | 4,47,040 |
| Other Sorts | „ | | | 55,887 | | | 28,91,055 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh | value. | | | ... | | | 792 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores | cwts. | | | 18,354 | | | 11,32,917 |
| Sugar 16 Dutch Standard and above | „ | | | 582,346 | | | 1,55,56,836 |
| Sugar 15 „ „ „ below. | „ | | | ..... | | | ..... |
| Confectionery | „ | | | 548 | | | 41,315 |
| Spices:— | | | | | | | |
| Cloves | lbs. | Figures not available. | Figures not available | 3,908,140 | 1,68,56,810 | 2,20,47,384 | 26,70,057 |
| Betelnuts | „ | | | 17,808 | | | 4,601 |
| Cardamoms | „ | | | 19,331 | | | 24,937 |
| Pepper | „ | | | 155,641 | | | 79,997 |
| Ginger | „ | | | 4,704 | | | 2,506 |
| Nutmegs | „ | | | 150,312 | | | 1,10,961 |
| Other Sorts | „ | | | 63,977 | | | 55,135 |
| Tea, Black and Green | „ | | | 1,188,338 | | | 10,45,271 |
| Liquors:—Ale, Beer and Porter | gallons. | | | 44,177 | | | 1,70,749 |
| Do. Spirits | „ | | | 32,332 | | | 4,29,362 |
| Do. Wines | „ | | | 4,139 | | | 78,116 |
| Do. Cider and other Liquors | „ | | | 44 | | | 278 |
| Salt | cwts. | | | 7 | | | 162 |
| Chemicals | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,40,848 | 5,39,309 | 6,57,873 |
| Drugs and Medicines | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,09,698 | 14,49,606 | 23,17,399 |
| Glass and Glassware | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,69,618 | 6,43,797 | 13,18,187 |
| Gums and Resins | cwts. | 48,106 | 25,254 | 43,948 | 15,41,715 | 12,23,659 | 29,58,019 |
| Hardware | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,68,803 | 6,01,142 | 22,00,692 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | „ | ..... | ... | ..... | 1,47,094 | 1,57,539 | 6,97,774 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured | lbs. | 84,024 | 82,070 | 151,795 | 3,91,974 | 5,28,458 | 9,48,550 |
| Oils | gallons. | 174,065 | 70,372 | ..... | 1,44,550 | 2,70,383 | 3,95,920 |
| Machinery and Millwork | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,98,732 | 2,64,590 | 7,64,129 |
| Matches | gross of boxes. | 128,660 | 380,936 | 438,579 | 1,76,864 | 7,48,444 | 7,75,029 |
| Papers and Pasteboards | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,60,678 | 8,40,603 | 5,12,429 |
| Metals and Ores | Tons. | 833 | 1,053 | 2,021 | 7,36,728 | 7,89,449 | 31,47,057 |
| Stationery | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,41,671 | 4,08,906 | 4,78,497 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—EXPORTS—(*concluded.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantity. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | 1918. | 1919 | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Silk, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 6,194 | 38,704 | 138,334 | 37,154 | 2,29,657 | 9,95,554 |
| „ Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... „ | 2,663 | 44,290 | 19,372 | 15,020 | 58,190 | 45,440 |
| „ Piece-Goods (including Silk mixed with other materials) ... ... yards. | 568,264 | 1,289,369 | 2,957,862 | 6,23,220 | 20,45,698 | 51,12,394 |
| Tobacco Unmanufactured... ... ... lbs. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 427,587 | 4,01,209 | 4,12,027 | 4,22,611 |
| „ Manufacture ... ... ... „ | | | 185,667 | | | 7,60,591 |
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... No. | 39,159 | 24,432 | 43,204 | 62,354 | 54,039 | 1,20,640 |
| Wool, Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 470,808 | 358,512 | 129,024 | 4,57,170 | 4,12,905 | 1,10,894 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... ...yds. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 505,012 | 9,73,102 | 12,19,464 | 23,35,019 |
| „ Shawls ... ... ... ... No. | | | 2,449 | | | 25,181 |
| Articles re-exported by Post ... ...value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,77,596 | 18,46,558 | 20,26,814 |
| All other articles ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,21,911 | 91,04,008 | 1,20,75,025 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,21,18,754 | 9,01,29,608 | 13,31,55,955 |
| Grand Total Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,40,16,394 | 74,86,91,598 | 1,03,96,23,051 |

*Exports of Indian Manufactured Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay (Converted into Bales of 400 lbs. each) since 1892.*

| 1st January to 31st December. | To China. | To Japan. | Total to China and Japan. | Total to other Ports. | Total Exports by Sea. | Total Exports by Rail.* | Total Exports by Sea and Rail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 385,771 | 21,445 | 407,216 | 69,547 | 476,763 | 7,850 | 484,619 |
| 1893 | 297,572 | 14,198 | 311,770 | 88,130 | 399,900 | 9,139 | 409,038 |
| 1894 | 338,703 | 10,743 | 349,446 | 105,863 | 455,309 | 10,388 | 465,697 |
| 1895 | 374,119 | 2,515 | 376,634 | 104,871 | 481,505 | 7,443 | 488,948 |
| 1896 | 471,023 | 2,467 | 473,490 | 99,877 | 573,367 | 6,274 | 579,641 |
| 1897 | 361,221 | 645 | 361,866 | 91,095 | 452,961 | 5,822 | 458,783 |
| 1898 | 437,645 | 475 | 438,120 | 108,691 | 546,811 | 7,100 | 553,911 |
| 1899 | 579,619 | 250 | 579,869 | 94,029 | 673,898 | 4,408 | 678,306 |
| 1900 | 253,331 | 100 | 253,431 | 87,998 | 341,429 | 5,480 | 346,909 |
| 1901 | 536,195 | ..... | 536,195 | 99,599 | 635,794 | 6,670 | 642,464 |
| 1902 | 555,487 | ..... | 555,487 | 111,259 | 666,746 | 7,427 | 674,173 |
| 1903 | 604,044 | ..... | 604,044 | 113,256 | 717,300 | 8,348 | 725,648 |
| 1904 | 460,316 | 3 | 460,319 | 113,381 | 573,700 | 9,789 | 583,489 |
| 1905 | 651,870 | ..... | 651,870 | 91,608 | 743,478 | 8,099 | 751,572 |
| 1906 | 596,926 | 500 | 597,426 | 99,628 | 697,054 | 15,417 | 712,471 |
| 1907 | 412,127 | 200 | 412,327 | 190,387 | 602,714 | 19,218 | 621,932 |
| 1908 | 441,899 | ..... | 441,899 | 144,312 | 586,211 | 18,334 | 604,545 |
| 1909 | 510,746 | ..... | 510,746 | 120,406 | 631,152 | 19,302 | 650,454 |
| 1910 | 424,893 | ..... | 424,893 | 130,506 | 555,399 | 19,103 | 574,502 |
| 1911 | 275,087 | ..... | 275,087 | 121,369 | 396,456 | 18,927 | 415,383 |
| 1912 | 433,989 | ..... | 433,989 | 137,910 | 571,899 | 13,400 | 585,299 |
| 1913 | 405,359 | ..... | 405,359 | 107,661 | 513,020 | 15,011 | 528,031 |
| 1914 | 324,586 | ..... | 324,586 | 108,346 | 432,932 | 30,957 | 463,889 |
| 1915 | 358,777 | ..... | 358,777 | 107,687 | 466,464 | 44,192 | 510,656 |
| 1916 | 303,692 | ..... | 303,692 | 102,876 | 406,568 | 37,846 | 444,414 |
| 1917 | 286,365 | 107 | 286,472 | 81,446 | 367,918 | 48,159 | 416,077 |
| 1918 | 108,568 | ..... | 108,568 | 80,429 | 188,997 | 87,115 | 276,112 |
| 1919 | 270,058 | 389 | 270,447 | 96,633 | 367,080 | 78,892 | 445,972 |

* Compiled from Returns received from the Railway Companies.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—IMPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles imported in the Official Years* 1916-1917 *to* 1918-1919.

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Animals—Living ... ... ... ... ... No. | 9,357 | | 5,083 | 47,30,368 | 37,32,965 | 23,24,992 |
| Apparel, including Lamettas ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86,06,700 | 76,09,531 | 1,28,45,044 |
| Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Dynamite and other Explosives) ... ... .. ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,76,350 | 2,68,329 | 3,49,147 |
| Articles imported by Post ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,15,81,520 | 2,06,81,823 | 3,69,67,697 |
| *Boots and Shoes... ... ... ... ... pairs. | 525,475 | 224,081 | 299,974 | 21,27,292 | 10,65,098 | 17,15,069 |
| Building and Engineering Materials— | | | | | | |
| Asphalt .. ... ... .. ... cwts. | 10,688 | 5,249 | ..... | 54,446 | 34,452 | ..... |
| Bricks other than Fire Bricks ... ... ... No. | 371,678 | 199,200 | 33 | 76,211 | 36,075 | 35 |
| Fire Bricks .. ... ... ... ... ... ,, | | | 529,740 | | | 1,58,497 |
| Cement ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 466,762 | 261,620 | 50,165 | 16,30,329 | 10,21,326 | 3,82,271 |
| Tiles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 11,168,505 | 6,981,726 | 6,242,150 | 7,59,431 | 7,21,911 | 8,88,248 |
| Clay ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 13,709 | 14,455 | 14,897 | 33,007 | 38,041 | 70,818 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,68,904 | 3,06,532 | 1,34,066 |
| *Beltings for Machinery ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,44,227 | 47,88,333 | 35,54,764 |
| Books printed, and printed matter (including Maps and Charts) ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 14,320 | 14,477 | 15,060 | 21,19,712 | 21,15,306 | 24,60,885 |
| Brushes and Brooms ... ... ... ... Doz. | 115,137 | 123,208 | 78,062 | 3,53,147 | 4,18,114 | 3,13,729 |
| Cabinetware and Furniture ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,50,592 | 6,21,465 | 7,67,842 |
| Canes and Rattans ... .. ... ... ... cwts. | 25,261 | 32,583 | 12,385 | 2,41,221 | 3,22,281 | 1,73,763 |
| Candles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 164,177 | 328,342 | 12,506 | 85,213 | 1,68,699 | 10,308 |
| Carriages and Carts and parts thereof ... .. value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,41,321 | 2,03,063 | 3,13,828 |
| Clocks and Watches ... ... ... ... ... No. | 227,462 | 234,004 | 236,216 | 9,18,636 | 11,51,764 | 15,07,514 |
| Parts of clocks and watches ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53,604 | 35,404 | 71,408 |
| Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel ... ... ... ... tons. | 33,306 | 11,250 | 53,140 | 10,84,967 | 3,04,219 | 14,44,564 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 7,708 | 18,696 | 747 | 3,66,410 | 7,55,756 | 40,902 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coir Manufactured and unmanufactured ... ... cwts. | 11,647 | 3,002 | 1,328 | 1,29,314 | 48,895 | 52,345 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute and Cotton) ... ... ... ... ... „ | 10,155 | 11,772 | 10,670 | 5,61,691 | 7,57,944 | 9,99,042 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 31,940 | 48,758 | 93,197 | 21,20,166 | 39,39,066 | 1,20,29,377 |
| Do. Waste ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,460 | 6 | 6 | 26.698 | 73 | 246 |
| Do. Twist and Yarn ... ... ... ... lbs. | 9,861,577 | 6,054,720 | 23,100,981 | 1,31,78,472 | 1,26,66,506 | 4,82,69,795 |
| Do Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... ... No. | 6,409,555 | 5,053,112 | 4,006,361 | 11,65,340 | 12,09,637 | 19,18,473 |
| Do. Grey Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... yds. | 121,964,772 | 100,541,447 | 163,260,576 | 2,39,23,281 | 2,96,05,603 | 6,76,15,701 |
| Do. White Piece-Goods ... ... ... „ | 147,158,179 | 120,502,608 | 90,267,092 | 3,38,01,753 | 3,32,20,581 | 4,45,69,211 |
| Do. Coloured Piece-Goods ... ... ... „ | 189,894,349 | 152,672,767 | 108,997,702 | 6,58,92,512 | 6,59,56,034 | 5,77,82,586 |
| Do. Yents of all descriptions ... ... ... „ | 24,428.131 | 23,567,151 | 24,271.075 | 56,83,362 | 70,21,481 | 73,19,798 |
| Do. Blankets ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 287,017 | 121,534 | 89,028 | 2,41,341 | 1,19 663 | 1,19,343 |
| Do. Canvas ... ... ... ... ... yads. | 2,589,075 | 914,229 | 130,344 | 8,37,947 | 6,38,529 | 3,45,385 |
| Do. Hosiery ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ... | ... | 42,03,166 | 16,97,206 | 26,58,137 |
| Do. Lace and Patent net ... ... ... yards. | 2,036,367 | 2,185,115 | 1,268,480 | 12,22,677 | 21,12,542 | 12,82,980 |
| Do. Rope... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 278,228 | 345,739 | 201,205 | 2,72,636 | 5,17,809 | 4,57,446 |
| Do. Thread ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,382,579 | 906,447 | 641,620 | 26,19,563 | 29,50,451 | 24,29,120 |
| Do. Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... „ | 584,247 | 595,897 | 514,200 | 7,64,204 | 9,37,242 | 10,84,509 |
| Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... value. | ..... | ... | ..... | 76,42,837 | 1,23,10,725 | 87,89,022 |
| Cutlery ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ... | ..... | 4,55,253 | 6,22,531 | 8,99,455 |
| Cycles (other than motor cycles) and parts thereof and accessories ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ... | ..... | 3,46,113 | 3,60,737 | 4,35,409 |
| Dynamite and other Explosives ... ... ... „ | ..... | ... | ..... | 2,44,804 | 5,03,307 | 3,32,134 |
| Drugs, and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics) ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ... | ..... | 66,01,641 | 73,75,570 | 80,90,566 |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances— | | | | | | |
| Aniline ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 612,654 | 1,884,636 | 2,084,899 | 48,81,539 | 79,49,882 | 90,71,913 |
| Alizarine ... ... ... ... ... „ | 274,258 | 134,120 | 1,198,715 | 7,86,154 | 9,64,257 | 13,32,493 |
| Cutch and Gambier ... ... ... cwts. | 604 | 1,525 | 2,000 | 17,947 | 58,387 | 72,808 |
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,367 | 1,175 | 2,256 | 3,23,403 | 2,90,768 | 5,02,282 |
| Saffron ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 69,890 | 47,204 | 48,052 | 11,50,922 | 9,26,011 | 16,70,540 |
| Other Sorts (including Lac Dye) ... cwts. | 63,939 | 45,235 | 6,521 | 20,72,584 | 12,30,559 | 2,22,690 |
| Earthenware and Porcelain ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ... | ... ... | 21,32,896 | 16,81,014 | 23,32,027 |
| China Clay ... ... ... ... ... .. cwts. | 440,887 | 332,173 | 412,864 | 20,64,956 | 17,63,395 | 29,43,744 |

* Of Leather and other Materials.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Fireworks ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,85,322 | 5,92,941 | 4,30,657 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... .. cwts. | 37,250 | 31,756 | 33,446 | 3,336,863 | 3,50,747 | 3,48,257 |
| Flax—Canvas ... ... ... ... ... .. yds. | 1,240,352 | 524,816 | 172,921 | 17,79,080 | 10,89,663 | 4,59,851 |
| Do. Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 886,710 | 588,572 | 105,555 | 4,84,735 | 4,02,975 | 1,29,208 |
| Do. Thread ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 42,901 | 110,217 | 43,846 | 1,29,680 | 3,12,450 | 1,62,132 |
| Do. Manufactures, Other Sorts... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,37,356 | 4,32,597 | 1,36,268 |
| Fodder, Bran and Pollards (excluding Oil-cakes). cwts. | 50,485 | 37,153 | 37,545 | 1,14,445 | 98,955 | 1,03,653 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh) ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,63,517 | 44,872 | 56,115 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Dry— | | | | | | |
| Almonds ... ... ... ... .. cwts. | 61,981 | 35,196 | 21,052 | 26,58,652 | 18,32,419 | 15,34,270 |
| Dates... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 641,413 | 590,627 | 458,740 | 47,30,356 | 45,63,657 | 40,04,729 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 48,511 | 13,404 | 10,937 | 5,22,455 | 3,27,876 | 3,91,965 |
| Glass and Glassware ... ... ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70,15,196 | 90,45,461 | 66,18,372 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 72,885 | 64,513 | 43,936 | 15,22,163 | 15,13,884 | 17,09,746 |
| Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 36 | 1 | *966,206 | 258 | 8 | *88,16,631 |
| Rice, not in the husk ... ... ... ... ,, | 117,528 | 13,769 | 3,685 | 9,32,293 | 1,21,119 | 41,897 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 23,583 | 887 | 44,170 | 1,66,096 | 6,184 | 7,35,414 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ,, | *7,335 | 2,051 | 10,775 | 32,043 | 28,764 | 1,48,679 |
| Hemp, raw ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | *2,888 | 2,918 | 1,217* | 1,07,699 | 1,44,694 | 72,538 |
| Hardware (excluding Cutlery) ... .. ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,18,37,034 | 1,03,32,780 | 1,31,76,027 |
| Electroplated ware ... . ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,61,676 | 95,203 | 1,35,598 |
| Buttons of all Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,25,683 | 10,35,516 | 7,55,064 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66,54,664 | 46,15,992 | 59,94,091 |
| Hides .. ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 8,615 | 3,213 | 394 | 6,41,166 | 2,03,350 | 65,336 |
| Do .. ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 105,089 | 29,327 | 5,672 | | | |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 17,850 | 14,544 | 11,956 | 16,47,111 | 21,22,824 | 20,59,258 |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 1,411,419 | 1,133,490 | 1,057,340 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone Materials for Construction & Accessories ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,50,190 | 1,55,081 | 1,86,682 |
| Instruments and Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof— | | | | | | |
| Optical ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,17,038 | 2,82,460 | 3,11,176 |
| Electrical ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ... | 41,50,517 | 60,39,528 | 63,55,807 |
| Musical ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,63,664 | 4,01,275 | 5,14,031 |
| Photographic ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,33,580 | 9,09,022 | 19,04,081 |
| Scientific ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ... | 4,60,725 | 6,81,935 | 11,05,710 |
| Surgical ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,96,736 | 2,66,628 | 4,17,146 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,38,983 | 45,520 | 52,393 |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured ... ... ... ... lbs. | 332,056 | 301,637 | 2,91,522 | 27,24,993 | 24,30,124 | 22,74,656 |
| ,, Manufactured ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97,650 | 1,28,223 | 1,48,313 |
| Jewellery, and Plate of Gold and Silver (excluding Imitation Jewellery, Precious Stones and Pearls unset) ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,09,796 | 3,00,926 | 2,81,959 |
| Jute Canvas ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,348,016 | 1,137,548 | 2,80,384 | 23,94,981 | 19,15,575 | 8,06,017 |
| Do. Manufactures, other sorts ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,15,679 | 65,120 | 57·254 |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,71,620 | 64,85,425 | 36,91,696 |
| Leather, Saddlery, Harness, &c. ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,25,490 | 4,85,819 | 7,08,354 |
| ,, Unwrought ... ... ... ... cwts. | 914 | 149 | 355 | 1,52,140 | 34,740 | 1,58,650 |
| Liquors including Methylated and Perfumed Spirits.— | | | | | | |
| ,, —Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... ... gallons. | 1,161,117 | 765,002 | 8,49,333 | 19,65,364 | 21,06,299 | 31,92,243 |
| ,, Spirits— | | | | | | |
| Brandy ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 98,780 | 93,348 | 98,925 | 10,88,020 | 12,55,599 | 19,38,460 |
| Whisky ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 203,847 | 233,970 | 1,79,141 | 19,62,711 | 29,47,800 | 31,28,515 |
| Gin ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 38,002 | 20,843 | 16,305 | 2,35,900 | 2,05,882 | 3,04,795 |
| Spirit present in drugs, Medicines or Chemicals ... ... ... ,, | 27,744 | 38,225 | 29,453 | 5,35,101 | 9,41,597 | 8,41,778 |
| Spirit perfumed ... ... ... ,, | 6,596 | 4,061 | 6,102 | 3,10,804 | 2,74,988 | 4,82,498 |
| Spirit Methylated ... ... ... ,, | 79,662 | 18,791 | 70,740 | 1,55,551 | 39,236 | 2,02,634 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | 18,966 | 19,480 | 27,589 | 3,78,980 | 2,01,922 | 4,54,818 |
| ,, Wines ... ... ... ... ,, | 102,652 | 87,269 | 1,49,249 | 10,31,489 | 9,94,314 | 19,78,142 |
| ,, Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ,, | 4,747 | 4,300 | 6,142 | 18,780 | 20,498 | 34,087 |
| Bobbins ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | †28,68,982 |

* Australian Wheat.

† Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Machinery and Mill work.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—IMPORTS—(*continued.*)

| ARTICLES. | | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Machinery and Millwork | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,78,55,815 | 1,47,41,098 | 2,03,52,277 |
| Sewing and Knitting Machines and parts thereof | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,38,836 | 13,33,970 | 9,50,248 |
| Typewriters and parts of and Accessories | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,62,494 | 6,43,048 | 5,43,942 |
| Mats and Mattings (except coir and Rubber) | sq. yds. | 5,66,086 | 5,93,130 | 5,28,260 | 1,67,961 | 2,14,463 | 2,74,990 |
| Matches, Safety, and other | Gross of boxes. | 5,426,536 | 9,160,834 | 5,090,088 | 49,67,226 | 1,22,56,959 | 70,60,310 |
| Motor Cars and Motor Cycles and parts thereof | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,81,158 | 22,11,668 | 20,30,734 |
| Metals—Brass | cwts. | 16,194 | 25,280 | 54,147 | 15,99,607 | 30,50,234 | 71,04,466 |
| " Aluminium | " | 561 | 692 | 2,019 | 1,44,719 | 2,18,387 | 6,02,956 |
| " Copper Braziers and Sheets | " | 1,056 | 907 | 10,421 | 1,15,607 | 1,13,723 | 12,19,739 |
| " " other sorts | " | 8,462 | 19,964 | 13,944 | 10,11,856 | 32,64,841 | 18,25,868 |
| " Mixed or Yellow Metal | " | 2,704 | 2,895 | 1,366 | 2,85,929 | 3,48,112 | 1,27,727 |
| " Lead and Lead ore | " | 13,454 | 15,612 | 15,829 | 3,99,666 | 5,55,388 | 6,61,248 |
| " Quicksilver | lbs. | 51,844 | 88,358 | 44,825 | 1,89,154 | 3,46,785 | 2,28,552 |
| " Tin | cwts. | 10,263 | 5,394 | 1,087 | 13,73,656 | 8,35,186 | 2,02,781 |
| " Zinc or Spelter | " | 7,258 | 13,112 | 6,515 | 4,55,363 | 6,67,837 | 3,93,229 |
| " Iron | tons. | 4,705 | 1,689 | 1,483 | 11,95,708 | 6,02,652 | 7,13,342 |
| " Iron or Steel | " | 57,648 | 40,354 | 39,863 | 2,18,42,888 | 2,13,34,075 | 2,86,65,975 |
| " Steel | " | 12,102 | 3,284 | 6,288 | 27,55,942 | 11,79,223 | 39,61,007 |
| " Other Sorts | cwts. | 2,694 | 9,279 | 9,054 | 2,80,894 | 4,57,486 | 5,21,008 |
| Opium | lbs. | 130 | 47 | 114 | 30,297 | 12,769 | 20,492 |
| Oil Mineral—Kerosine | gallons. | 13,802,167 | 13,394,111 | 5,477,135 | 84,67,192 | 88,54,615 | 47,77,156 |
| " " Fuel | " | 5,660,359 | 7,369,147 | 19,346,383 | 8,74,438 | 11,68,897 | 37,76,308 |
| " " Lubricating | " | 3,159,922 | 2,757,293 | 2,496,727 | 31,52,805 | 33,70,203 | 29,30,295 |
| " " Other Sorts | " | 332,573 | 296,882 | 7,11,061 | 4,15,724 | 4,57,637 | 3,96,562 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil all other sorts ... ... ... ... ... | gallons. | 190,888 | 121,515 | 57,258 | 8,15,663 | 6,50,600 | 3,79,549 |
| Oil Cloth and Floor Cloth ... ... ... ... | sq. yds. | 953,154 | 269,589 | 2,59,278 | 7,46,758 | 2,87,306 | 5,54,802 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 21 | 2,382 | ..... | 895 | 65,285 | ... |
| Packing, Engine and Boiler of all kinds including Asbestos. | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,76,333 | 1,45,776 | 2,01,143 |
| Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials excluding paper ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,17,193 | 1,88,787 | 2,48,600 |
| Paints and Colours ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 110,987 | 86,440 | 99,344 | 47,50,522 | 31,81,895 | 43,61,953 |
| Painter's Materials ... ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,77,673 | 6,04,362 | 6,05,056 |
| Paper and Pasteboard ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,03,23,481 | 1,08,97,234 | 1,07,27,424 |
| Perfumery (excluding Perfumed Spirits) ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,09,331 | 1,52,959 | 1,32,799 |
| Pitch, Tar and Dammar ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 99,480 | 62,994 | 43,617 | 4,66,343 | 3,69,085 | 3,72,200 |
| Polishes and Compositions for application to Leather. | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,49,614 | 3,29,369 | 3,03,980 |
| ,, ,, to Metals, etc. | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,89,869 | 2,02,581 | 1,55,189 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99,33,068 | 56,35,133 | 66,52,228 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling Stock— | | | | | | | |
| Carriages and Waggons and Parts thereof .. | valae. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,88,276 | 11,09,157 | 32,16,255 |
| Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,44,074 | 3,76,475 | 12,19,555 |
| Bridge work, Rails Fish Plate, &c., and other materials for construction ... ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,88,040 | 1,02,434 | 70,330 |
| Rubber Tyres, and Tubes ... ... ... ... | No. | 83,529 | 79,813 | 66,119 | 22,42,630 | 33,33,292 | 30,84,269 |
| ,, other manufactures ... ... .. ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,57,833 | 19,68,036 | 26,05,079 |
| *Seeds* :— | | | | | | | |
| Essential ... ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 6,978 | 4,292 | 1,270 | 2,21,024 | 1,92,727 | 83,388 |
| Copra or Cocoanut Kernel... ... ... ... | ,, | 87,705 | 2,09,519 | 1,37,123 | 13,46,086 | 25,75,815 | 20,83,389 |
| Other sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 10,651 | 11,701 | 18,698 | 1,91,703 | 1,17,169 | 2,41,568 |
| Artifical Silk— | | | | | | | |
| Artificial Silk Yarn ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | ..... | ..... | *51,170 | ..... | ..... | *3,88,522 |
| Piece Goods of cotton Artificial Silk ... ... | yds. | 26,02,484 | 9,34,915 | 305,602 | 28,33,640 | 11,39,395 | 4,32,202 |
| Silk—Raw ... ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 1,727,797 | 16,83,934 | 1,249,901 | 95,30,778 | 1,04,33,648 | 86,42,399 |
| ,, Waste .. ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 80,656 | 78,076 | 64,858 | 78,726 | 1,27,698 | 1,37,196 |
| ,, Piece-Goods (including silk mixed with other materials) ... ... ... ... ... | yards. | 18,231,039 | 1,47,11,696 | 14,018,700 | 1,89,39,700 | 1,89,02,225 | 2,48,49,439 |
| ,, Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 714,704 | 7,31,401 | 7,19,655 | 38,22,356 | 43,68,942 | 56,58,566 |

* Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Silk Yarn, Noils and Warps

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—IMPORTS—(*concluded.*)

| ARTICLES. | | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Silk Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... ... | value. | ... .. | ...... | ..... | 3,22,165 | 2,30,563 | 5,32,085 |
| Ships, parts of (including Launches & Boats) ... | ,, | ..... | .. ... | ..... | 92,608 | 3,93,951 | 2,93,896 |
| Smoker's requisites (excluding Tobacco) ... ... | ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,86,050 | 1,28,641 | 1,47,184 |
| Spices— | | | | | | | |
| Betel nuts ... ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 13,172,114 | 9,472,298 | 15,173,109 | 10,70,155 | 8,56,726 | 18,77,556 |
| Cloves ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 10,454,853 | 8,050,595 | 11,605,237 | 35,56,430 | 37,93,371 | 52 84,081 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 3,023,924 | 3,894,435 | 1,263,707 | 8,69,405 | 13,25,258 | 5,64,059 |
| Starch and Farina ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 114,722 | 1,74,395 | 45,474 | 16,86,366 | 27,64,423 | 7,45,400 |
| Stone and Marble ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 67,350 | 51,594 | 58,061 | 1,39,841 | 1,66,691 | 1,38,327 |
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ... ... | ,, | 2,799,410 | 27,88,162 | 2,796,919 | 4,83,56,086 | 4,86,63,203 | 4,74,84,991 |
| Sugar, 15 Dutch Standard and below ... ... | ,, | 408 | 3,097 | ... | 4,525 | 29,975 | ..... |
| Molasses ... ... ... .. ... ... ... | ,, | 69,263 | 25,277 | ... | 1,68,158 | 54,860 | ... |
| Confectionery ... ... ... .. ... ... | ,, | 7,409 | 2,145 | 1,859 | 5,43,546 | 1,92,260 | 2,12,128 |
| Saccharin... ... ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 3,100 | 496 | 460 | 75,735 | 20,587 | 10,665 |
| Shells and Cowries ... ... ... ... ... | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,98,194 | 98,259 | 77,041 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper)... ... ... ... | ,, | ... | ..... | ..... | 33,60,666 | 28,53,726 | 35,30,614 |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 161,356 | 144,935 | 86,929 | 37,24,293 | 45,02,508 | 42,33,901 |
| Tea, Black and Green ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 3,361,820 | 7,854,123 | 8,481,348 | 20,01,251 | 49,71,424 | 69,73,771 |
| Tobacco Unmanufactured ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,32,103 | 1,64,999 | 309,402 | 82,945 | 1,32,882 | 3,50,832 |
| Do. Manufactured ... ... ... ... | ,, | 11,31,684 | 10,66,646 | 1,222,412 | 45,19,265 | 51,54,278 | 62,52,590 |
| Toilet Requisites ... .. ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | .. ... | 8,74,142 | 11,43,099 | 19,56,044 |
| Tallow and Stearine (including grease and animal fat) ... ... ... ... ... ... | cwts. | 40,986 | 14,929 | 2,359 | 16,58,536 | 6,66,366 | 1,01,282 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toys and requisites for games and sports (including Fishing Tackle) ... ... ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,01,642 | 13,46,210 | 18,26,992 |
| Umbrellas (including Parasols and Sunshades) ... | No. | 237,818 | 122,823 | 150,548 | 4,48,050 | 3,12,196 | 4,21,170 |
| Umbrella Fittings ... ... ... ... ... | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,84,919 | 4,64,728 | 5,00,054 |
| Wax of all kinds other than Paraffin Wax ... ... | cwts. | 4,093 | 1,778 | 435 | 1,67,339 | 79,284 | 25,162 |
| Wool—Raw ... ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 3,118,637 | 1,922,951 | 1,296,722 | 18,78,676 | 10,53,044 | 8,64,802 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... ... ... | lbs. | 150,406 | 106,913 | 167,019 | 5,32,769 | 4,88,337 | 7,99,889 |
| „ Yarn and Knitting Wool ... ... ... | „ | 182,381 | 55,486 | 196,023 | 8,66,797 | 2,56,836 | 13,55,493 |
| „ Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... ... | yards. | 6,249,766 | 6,549,761 | 4,115,744 | 94,65,152 | 1,27,95,488 | 1,35,44,452 |
| „ Carpets and Rugs ... ... ... ... | lbs | 239,647 | 169,754 | 105,167 | 5,94,248 | 8,42,003 | 3,80,541 |
| „ Shawls ... ... ... ... ... ... | Nos. | 8,437 | 11,204 | 1,708 | 40,795 | 33,290 | 17,547 |
| „ Manufactures Other Sorts ... ... ... | lbs. | 9,58,831 | 77,291 | 70,778 | 11,76,016 | 1,69,258 | 1,68,096 |
| Wood—Teak ... ... ... ... ... ... | c. tons. | 21,637 | 22,654 | 8,284 | 28,51,283 | 37,69,200 | 22,35,285 |
| „ Deal and Pine ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 19,730 | 21,735 | 3,543 | 25,69,645 | 36,85,817 | 7,94,110 |
| „ Other Timber ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 17,917 | 12,445 | 9,748 | 21,40,515 | 15,94,871 | 15,89,224 |
| „ Other Sorts. (Sandal, etc.) ... ... ... | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,09,592 | 1,73,920 | 3,55,513 |
| „ Manufactures of (excluding Cabinetware and Furniture) ... ... ... ... ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,21,318 | 2,86,280 | 1,72,259 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... ... | „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,75,416 | 31,93,741 | 33,60,942 |
| Total Value ... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,32,56,122 | 56,81,36,044 | 71,08,39,126 |
| Treasure—Gold (Private) ... ... ... ... | ozs. ... | 2,068,509 | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | 11,86,81,500 | Figures not available. | Figures not available. |
| „ Silver ( „ ) ... ... ... ... | „ ... | 6,254,976 | | | 1,29,60,648 | | |
| Total Treasure ozs. ... | | 8,323,485 | | | 13,16,42,148 | | |
| Grand Total Rs. ... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,48,98,270 | ..... | ..... |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—EXPORTS.

*Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles exported in the Official Years* 1916-1917 *to* 1918-1919.

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| **INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.** | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Animals, living ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 4,177 | 1 | 741 | 8,100 | 50 | 82,400 |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,81,528 | 2,70,244 | 4,07,254 |
| Articles exported by Post ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66,95,650 | 74,55,928 | 83,24,982 |
| Books, Printed and Printed matters ... ... ... cwts. | 5,669 | 3,792 | 2,337 | 3,37,168 | 2,43,579 | 2,06,467 |
| Boots and shoes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Pairs. | 24,110 | 39,010 | 110,656 | 89,280 | 75,538 | 326,926 |
| Bristles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwt. | 1,770 | 1,648 | 573 | 6,35,281 | 8,90,108 | 4,01,437 |
| Candles of all kinds ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 227,445 | 673,687 | 1,241,454 | 70,997 | 2,60,630 | 5,98,721 |
| Chemicals and chemical preparations ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,86,770 | 4,12,416 | 82,149 |
| Drugs and medicines ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,87,316 | 5,10,236 | 10,80,781 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 60,953 | 104,067 | 60,691 | 31,53,631 | 53,72,349 | 35,05,150 |
| Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured (excluding Rope) ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 9,630 | 12,571 | 36,657 | 1,44,384 | 1,58,816 | 5,37,783 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 7,588,582 | 6,672,702 | 3,211,809 | 30,69,84,228 | 38,99,63,355 | 27,24,82,227 |
| „ Waste ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | | | 70,976 | | | 28,22,430 |
| „ Kapok... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 7,223 | 8,340 | 1,366 | 2,38,699 | 2,69,586 | 97,892 |
| „ Twist and Yarn ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 165,874,877 | 117,457,100 | 62,552,331 | 7,77,65,095 | 7,23,26,417 | 7,07 65,669 |
| „ Grey Piece-Goods ... ... ... ... yards | 155,978,031 | 74,274,809 | 51,254,232 | 2,50,64,480 | 1,67,58,292 | 1,78,31,072 |
| „ White „ ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,441,887 | 2,184,808 | 3,001,463 | 339,412 | 7,42,148 | 18,02,172 |
| „ Coloured „ ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 76,877,181 | 83,012,619 | 63,611,217 | 1,71,44,094 | 2,47,82,327 | 2,79,33,319 |
| „ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... ... ... No. | 835,997 | 342,808 | 327,940 | 2,71,209 | 2,04,219 | 2,46,538 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,73,240 | 1,19,680 | 2,03,024 |
| „ Thread ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 252,586 | 111,531 | 140,347 | 2,63,306 | 1,24,081 | 2,00,988 |
| „ Manufactures, Other Sorts ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,90,441 | 14,11,218 | 22,4,9774 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances— | | | | | | |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 8,102 | 8,922 | 4,281 | 43,22,927 | 45,71,803 | 18,01,190 |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 527,122 | 384,585 | 340,890 | 36,34,424 | 23,38,603 | 19,69,348 |
| Turmeric ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 58,746 | 48,142 | 42,590 | 9,50,559 | 9,38,352 | 10,20,711 |
| Other sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 536 | 120 | 690 | 6,884 | 2,545 | 37,823 |
| Fish(excluding Canned Fish) ... ... ... ,, | 18,625 | h2,854 | 6,516 | 6,25,050 | 6,02,838 | 3,00,132 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh) ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,31,861 | 7,11,726 | 5,71,525 |
| ,, ,, (Dry) ... ... ... ... cwts. | 94,354 | 37,977 | 75,978 | 15,93,389 | 6,39,086 | 12,63,063 |
| Fodder, Bran and Pollards (excluding oil cake) ... tons. | 3,583 | 2,659 | 1,886 | 3,76,348 | 2,86,530 | 2,42,514 |
| Furniture and Cabinet ware ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,96,633 | 1,53,740 | 2,28,469 |
| Grain, Pulse and Flour— | | | | | | |
| Rice not in the Husk ... ... ... ... cwts. | 1,537,965 | 2,269,286 | 2,092,191 | 1,26,93,500 | 1,94,91,384 | 2,28,92,196 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,236,288 | 4,854,974 | 792,268 | 83,53,357 | 3,27,63,786 | 62,63,292 |
| Wheat Flour ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 567,013 | 651,353 | 416,144 | 53,87,039 | 72,17,962 | 60,80,141 |
| Barley ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 719,701 | 217,463 | 219,997 | 35,67,777 | 11,81,632 | 12,19,521 |
| Gram ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 69,566 | 166,190 | 278,725 | 4,89,871 | 10,45,334 | 17,19,608 |
| Jawar and Bajree ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 650,390 | 240,895 | 104,298 | 35,77,089 | 15,23,371 | 8,18,755 |
| Pulse ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 901,377 | 1,605,665 | 217,764 | 71,92,117 | 1,23,61,061 | 15,91,755 |
| Lentils ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | *319,675 | ..... | ..... | *32,41,751 |
| Maize ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 7,407 | 7,187 | 10,354 | 33,954 | 34,317 | 61,550 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 31,857 | 12,557 | 10,055 | 2,10,257 | 1,04,875 | 90,422 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... ,, | 30,701 | 24,361 | 22,159 | 8,48,400 | 9,97,472 | 11,56,929 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165,938 | 48,637 | 1,26,735 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 109,398 | 87,771 | 71,136 | 1,39,63,035 | 1,01,70,979 | 75,00,102 |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 1,351,477 | 1,087,479 | 913,978 | | | |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 226,091 | 175,461 | 180,671 | 2,52,52,751 | 2,11,26,685 | 3,13,13,167 |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 11,373,227 | 8,180,969 | 11,242,519 | | | |
| Jute Manufactures ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,28,172 | 13,79,506 | 13,43,465 |
| Hemp, raw ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 344,956 | 151,797 | 174,787 | 81,87,539 | 48,10,453 | 79,52,845 |

* Figures prior to 1st April 1918 are grouped under Pulse.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—EXPORTS—(*continued*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Horns, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal ... cwts. | 20,927 | 7,811 | 14,637 | 5,91,450 | 1,97,905 | 5,53,907 |
| Lac shell and others ... ... ... ... ... „ | 94 | 600 | 7,421 | 7,880 | 64,000 | 9,99,480 |
| Manures—Bones ... ... ... ... ... tons | 6,497 | 4,061 | 3,215 | 5,67,975 | 3,57,731 | 2,92,633 |
| „ others ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,060 | 997 | 693 | 1,51,592 | 2,25,708 | 1,40,734 |
| Mica ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 1,049 | 3,761 | 1,438 | 49,982 | 1,00,467 | 1,65,675 |
| Metals and Ores:— | | | | | | |
| Manganese Ore ... ... ... ... ... tons. | 394,146 | 247,608 | 180,376 | 68,55,926 | 43,10,391 | 32,73,181 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 7,775 | 1,159 | 1,456 | 17,49,699 | 3,10,823 | 3,48,452 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Essential ... ... ... ... ... gallons. | 16,884 | 26,389 | 26,310 | 6,01,458 | 21,80,691 | 33,52,374 |
| Cocoanut ... ... ... ... ... „ | 3,693 | 209,227 | 840,879 | 9,116 | 4,54,259 | 21,72,839 |
| Castor ... ... ... ... ... „ | 107,562 | 331,927 | 452,840 | 2,20,874 | 6,82,788 | 14,53,022 |
| Groundnut ... ... ... ... ... „ | 24,123 | 11,325 | 132,384 | 40,346 | 30,772 | 3,50,470 |
| Gingelly ... ... ... ... ... „ | 159,972 | 129,225 | 85,644 | 2,98,137 | 2,44,031 | 2,20,660 |
| Mineral ... ... ... ... ... „ | 778 | 14,580 | 149,461 | 739 | 11,139 | 158,537 |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,090 | 3,857 | 442,790 | 3,175 | 10,165 | 16,84,699 |
| Mustard ... ... ... ... ... „ | 5,828 | 3,558 | 12,168 | 11,605 | 8,319 | 35,060 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... „ | 20,329 | 4,884 | 17,412 | 37,977 | 10,505 | 24,889 |
| Oil Cakes ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 331,481 | 97,089 | 138,659 | 17,18,050 | 4,34,592 | 5,60,261 |
| Paraffin Wax ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 164 | 119 | 23 | 4,395 | 3,560 | 1,184 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,23,346 | 33,58,318 | 27,04,785 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44,413 | 74,610 | 1,23,300 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 5,738,828 | 2,229,844 | 2,883,055 | 5,46,16,871 | 2,18,82,901 | 3,32,34,528 |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 500,663 | 789,548 | 222,507 | 40,68,998 | 24,39,880 | 28,02,424 |
| Gingelly ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 1,536,070 | 227,238 | 23,750 | 1,49,37,837 | 25,38,017 | 4,18,736 |
| Poppy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 109,930 | 39,737 | 38,268 | 9,40,284 | 4,15,972 | 5,50,807 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castor ... | ,, | 1,716,876 | 1,617,411 | 1,140,735 | 1,32,72,827 | 1,45,28,395 | 1,59,56,828 |
| Groundnuts | ,, | 1,562,040 | 860,148 | 115,419 | 1,42,18,565 | 88,54,640 | 20,54,562 |
| Cotton ... | ,, | 748,473 | 4,039 | 6,254 | 28,82,012 | 24,665 | 44,583 |
| Mustard | ,, | 121,095 | 35,049 | 35,254 | 17,60,282 | 5,90,925 | 7,01,378 |
| Niger | ,, | 31,314 | ..... | 211 | 2,14,494 | ..... | 3,941 |
| Mowra | ,, | 84,795 | ... | ..... | 3,97,194 | ..... | ..... |
| Essential | ,, | 80,197 | 114,817 | 45,087 | 17,82,979 | 21,80,842 | 11,06,192 |
| Other Sorts | ,, | 8,679 | 2,929 | 3,355 | 78,179 | 38,487 | 38,409 |
| Copra or Cocoanut Kernal | ,, | 26,833 | 8,088 | 6,438 | 5,53,084 | 1,81,952 | 149,615 |
| Soap | ,, | 5,830 | 4,951 | 7,125 | 93,256 | 1,00,169 | 1,32,536 |
| Spices— | | | | | | | |
| Betelnuts | lbs. | 202,970 | 351,961 | 202,948 | 57,102 | 1,06,661 | 68,170 |
| Cardamoms | ,, | 286,765 | 794,792 | 507,756 | 3,74,413 | 10,88,678 | 6,15,653 |
| Chillies ... | ,, | 2,191,858 | 297,375 | 265,188 | 4,69,126 | 63,627 | 63,296 |
| Ginger ... | ,, | 4,765,634 | 5,899,344 | 2,817,303 | 9,72,232 | 14,29,901 | 7,12,950 |
| Pepper ... | ,, | 1,952,976 | 5,311,726 | 8, 04,841 | 9,08,240 | 26,09,249 | 39,96,845 |
| Other Sorts | ,, | 67,424 | 14,406 | 49,304 | 14,466 | 3,900 | 17,608 |
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above | cwts. | 30,369 | 37,000 | 127,052 | 6,93,114 | 9,26,115 | 34,45,756 |
| Sugar, 15 Dutch Standard and below | ,, | 5,476 | 1,773 | 6,857 | 86,093 | 27,471 | 1,13,490 |
| Confectionery | ,, | 147 | 114 | 707 | 5,617 | 17,881 | 33,423 |
| Tea, Black | lbs. | 3,721,750 | 9,054,340 | 14,296,986 | 29,98,303 | 73,24,540 | 1,33,57,587 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | ,, | 6,242,424 | 5,465,693 | 742,332 | 11,52,907 | 12,70,541 | 18,06,665 |
| ,, Manufactured | ,, | 318,365 | 300,747 | 193,684 | 3,37,415 | 4,21,439 | 2,58,746 |
| Tallow and Stearine | cwts. | 5,570 | 4,489 | 3,046 | 1,74,886 | 1,52,881 | 91,320 |
| Silk—Raw | lbs. | 302,095 | 99,573 | 363,099 | 6,46,470 | 2,15,886 | 28,73,816 |
| ,, *Piece Goods* (including Goods mixed with other Materials) | yds. | 82,820 | 73,443 | 686,338 | 1,16,022 | 1,02,109 | 10,23,332 |
| ,, Goods Other Sorts | value | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,300 | 1,03,127 |
| Umbrellas... | No. | 39,363 | 33,676 | 49,277 | 58,578 | 59,538 | 1,20,549 |
| Wax of all kinds... | cwts. | 3,921 | 718 | 183 | 3,75,863 | 76,457 | 13,828 |
| Wool—Raw | lbs. | 27,153,569 | 27,159,769 | 35,038,804 | 2,73,15,873 | 3,04,82,457 | 4,20,46,112 |
| ,, Shawls | No. | 1,158 | 13 | 1,566 | 4,955 | 255 | 30,338 |
| ,, Carpets and Rugs | lbs. | 830,527 | 227,403 | 174,322 | 14,90,317 | 7,90,331 | 2,41,427 |
| ,, Manufactures Other Sorts | value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,996 | 17,488 | 93,940 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—EXPORTS—(*continued.*)

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Wood—Timber ... ... ... ... ... ...c.tons. | 873 | 147 | 643 | 1,49,035 | 27,654 | 1,32,582 |
| ,, Other sorts ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,72,855 | 1,98,151 | 1,03,937 |
| ,, Manufacture of (other than Cabinetware and Furniture) ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,744 | 27,689 | 33,863 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,04,706 | 8,98,758 | 15,05,501 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71,48,73,495 | 76,14,36,629 | 66,11,70,351 |
| FOREIGN MERCHANDISE. | | | | | | |
| Animals Living ... ... ... ... ... ... No. | 110 | 32 | 15 | 84,034 | 2,57,500 | 1,12,500 |
| Articles re-exported by Post ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,97,577 | 8,94,745 | 19,41,844 |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,26,025 | 4,62,239 | 22,04,689 |
| Chemicals and Chemical preparations ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,83,929 | 3,15,659 | 6,75,180 |
| Cutlery ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,213 | 26,251 | 1,78,923 |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 3,074 | 10,572 | 3,793 | 1,47,182 | 5,25,955 | 2,08,996 |
| Cotton—Raw ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 1,046 | 2,265 | 35 | 56,400 | 2,16,680 | 1,050 |
| ,, Twist and Yarn ... ... ... ... lbs. | 1,508,686 | 565,375 | 1,664,915 | 12,94,045 | 5,98,105 | 32,07,046 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Piece Goods—** | | | | | | |
| Grey Piece-goods ... ... ... ... ... yards | 26,635,136 | 32,519,092 | 39,964,799 | 61,74,084 | 1,10,79,849 | 1,97,29,022 |
| White Piece-goods ... ... ... ... ... „ | 15,587,992 | 8,444,211 | 22,309,987 | 35,39,238 | 29,55,366 | 1,07,48,435 |
| Coloured Piece goods ... ... ... ... „ | 44,303,949 | 31,087,240 | 39,176,645 | 1,21,32,985 | 1,42,29,622 | 2,10,83,525 |
| Fents of all descriptions ... ... ... ... „ | 39,576 | 15,083 | 27,668 | 10,940 | 6,960 | 8,578 |
| Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... ... ... No. | 1,703,524 | 854,058 | 1,150,769 | 4,75,131 | 4,52,156 | 10,27,907 |
| „ Hosiery ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,73,579 | 7,35,138 | 14,37,370 |
| „ Thread... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 204,292 | 148,655 | 183,470 | 3,12,078 | 2,12,152 | 3,82,724 |
| „ Manufactures Other Sorts ... ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,48,445 | 2,61,816 | 3,35,646 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,83,332 | 1,87,432 | 4,23,452 |
| Drugs and Medicines ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,47,556 | 4,87,220 | 19,67,281 |
| Earthenware and Porcelain ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,07,359 | 2,81,678 | 4,55,181 |
| Gums and Resins ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 56,296 | 35,971 | 32,576 | 16,13,938 | 11,68,058 | 19,31,787 |
| Glass and Glassware ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,23,746 | 5,43,732 | 9,58,824 |
| **Grain, Pulse and Flour.—** | | | | | | |
| Rice not in the husk ... ... ... cwts. | 45,738 | 48,402 | 9,115 | 4,10,689 | 4,32,864 | 1,04,192 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | 2,056 | ..... | ..... | 32,092 |
| Hardware ... ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,00,862 | 4,01,293 | 11,03,627 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... ... lbs. | 122,759 | 72,226 | 105,143 | 6,51,356 | 3,52,084 | 6,90,424 |
| Horns Tips and Pieces of Horn ... ... ... cwts. | 86 | 30 | 96 | 1,05,586 | 44,573 | 33,447 |
| **Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof.** | | | | | | |
| Electrical ... ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,037 | 44,083 | 1,11,682 |
| Musical ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,853 | 16,690 | 28,693 |
| Photographic ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,303 | 32,107 | 2,54,965 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,109 | 30,145 | 1,63,902 |
| Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... ... ... cwts. | 6,624 | 5,710 | 4,548 | 5,82,060 | 6,44,586 | 621,885 |
| Fruits and Vegetables Fresh ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,296 | 3,818 | ..... |
| Do. Dry ... ... ... ... cwts. | 145,230 | 112,133 | 95,009 | 48,90,454 | 41,00,835 | 35,42,856 |
| Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... ... ... „ | 20,857 | 15,318 | 13,282 | 14,25,264 | 4,99,752 | 8,38,319 |
| Liquors :—Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... gallons. | 116,476 | 58,796 | 37,883 | 2,20,240 | 1,58,950 | 1,30,881 |
| „ Spirits—Whisky ... ... ... „ | 5,365 | 2,894 | 2,913 | 55,081 | 30,245 | 58,597 |
| „ „ —Brandy ... ... ... ... „ | 1,556 | 899 | 863 | 16,176 | 8,081 | 24,612 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—EXPORTS—(*concluded*).

| ARTICLES. | Quantities. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Liquors:—Spirits—Other Sorts ... ... ... gallons. | 4,402 | 2,045 | 3,663 | 36,097 | 13,774 | 27,738 |
| „ Other Sorts ... ... ... ... „ | 2,984 | 1,293 | 2,651 | 41,950 | 20,554 | 19,156 |
| Metals and Ores ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 3,943 | 580 | 1,471 | 14,63,077 | 5,89,062 | 14,45,838 |
| Machinery and mill work ... ... ... ... value. | ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,42,658 | 1,60,079 | 3,09,517 |
| Matches ... ... ... ... ... gross of boxes | 257,500 | 146,411 | 394,356 | 2,70,638 | 2,32,568 | 7,81,820 |
| Papers and Pasteboard ... ... ... ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,54,184 | 7,05,064 | 6,09,296 |
| Oils ... ... ... ... ... ... .. gallons. | 531,107 | 24,167 | 606,989 | 3,06,071 | 36,973 | 4,09,200 |
| Shells and cowries ... ... ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,27,184 | 31,175 | 96,010 |
| Silk—Raw,... ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 12,475 | 16,384 | 29,883 | 52,263 | 1,08,394 | 2,10,921 |
| „ Yarn, Noils and Warps ... ... ... ... „ | 10,769 | 28,388 | 18,915 | 10,406 | 43,020 | 32,610 |
| „ Piece-goods (including silk mixed with other materials) ... ... ... ... yards. | 1,062,698 | 660,823 | 21,31,708 | 9,63,192 | 9,21,229 | 35,30,152 |
| „ Manufactures Other Sorts ... ... ... lbs. | 1,638 | 1,081 | 13,388 | 6,304 | 7,703 | 1,00,265 |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... ... ... cwts. | 14,997 | 10,921 | 9,269 | 3,25,692 | 2,82,949 | 3,70,620 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ... ... cwts. | 356,314 | 674,483 | 535,162 | 63,72,385 | 1,38,06,007 | 1,13,48,413 |
| Sugar, 15 Dutch Standard and below ... ... „ | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11 | ..... | 15 |
| Confectionery ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 847 | 147 | 112 | 53,769 | 13,924 | 5,989 |
| Spices :— | | | | | | |
| Cloves ... ... ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 2,339,272 | 4,004,917 | 2,964,383 | 8,50,738 | 17,89,994 | 14,90,047 |
| Nutmegs ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 77,583 | 193,620 | 71,713 | 31,773 | 73,493 | 47,521 |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 78,048 | 154,315 | 92,351 | 28,350 | 67,854 | 40,972 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... ... ... ... „ | 56,453 | 24,438 | 54,163 | 29,527 | 21,304 | 54,543 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... ... ... value | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,66,937 | 3,89,757 | 452,727 |
| Tea, Black and Green ... ... ... ... lbs. | 697,241 | 423,239 | 1,625,972 | 5,17,528 | 3,60,949 | 14,44,181 |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured ... ... ... ... „ | 88,566 | 46,224 | 233,345 | 15,760 | 12,707 | 2,15,768 |
| „ Manufactured ... ... ... ... „ | 1,33,534 | 1,15,719 | 138,017 | 5,86,186 | 3,94,997 | 5,65,509 |
| Umbrellas including parasols and sunshades No. | 79,831 | 38,820 | 24,308 | 1,13,934 | 72,298 | 53,546 |
| Wool—Raw ... ... ... ... ... lbs. | 2,510,421 | 266,650 | 308,448 | 22,39,920 | 2,81,030 | 3,68,430 |
| „ Piece-goods ... ... ... ... ... yards. | 194,810 | 233,781 | 325,721 | 3,52,362 | 9,74,928 | 12,67,627 |
| „ Manufactures Other Sorts ... ... ... value. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77,440 | 3,11,576 | 1,19,592 |
| All other Articles ... ... ... ... ... „ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,64,497 | 15,03,988 | 1,28,57,643 |
| Total Value Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,86,00,965 | 6,58,75,719 | 10,50,35,801 |
| Total Indian and Foreign Merchandise Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77,34,74,460 | 82,78,12,348 | 76,62,06,152 |
| Treasure—Gold (Private) ... ... ... ... ozs. ... | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. | Figures not available. |
| Silver( do. ) ... ... ... ... „ ... | | | | | | |
| Total Treasure ozs.... | | | | | | |
| Grand Total Rs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Exports of Cotton, Wool, Linseed, Rape Seed, Gingelly Seed, Wheat and Myrabollams from Bombay to Europe (including Port Said for orders) during the years 1892 to 1919.*

| Year. | Cotton. | Wool and Goat Hair. | Linseed. | Rape Seed. | Gingelly Seed. | Wheat. | Myrabollams. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| 1892 ... ... ... ... | 954,243 | 53,275 | 3,805,823 | 1,758,459 | 1,227,560 | 9,374,762 | 620,133 |
| 1893 ... ... .. ... | 857,771 | 49,538 | 4,319,264 | 4,275,862 | 1,510,317 | 5,043,690 | 563,053 |
| 1894 ... ... ... ... | 797,070 | 54,678 | 5,389,941 | 3,306,108 | 1,126,418 | 1,561,048 | 1,076,482 |
| 1895 ... ... ... ... | 624,465 | 61,586 | 2,639,749 | 1,829,827 | 1,379,335 | 2,522,933 | 775,582 |
| 1896 ... ... ... ... | 772,258 | 58,520 | 3,214,613 | 1,495,463 | 1,186,842 | 1,429,572 | 839,314 |
| 1897 ... ... ... ... | 511,899 | 51,710 | 775,838 | 1,874,663 | 831,398 | 5,348 | 555,081 |
| 1898 ... ... ... ... | 490,544 | 51,653 | 2,729,122 | 2,287,393 | 1,847,419 | 5,781,881 | 635,732 |
| 1899 ... ... ... ... | 500,232 | 53,272 | 2,136,142 | 1,967,680 | 1,613,679 | 2,852,863 | 752,343 |
| 1900 ... ... ... ... | 232,425 | 40,611 | 811,128 | 1,050,052 | 1,613,135 | 608 | 878,740 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 560,434 | 33,091 | 1,754,701 | 2,586,544 | 1,704,817 | 38,619 | 728,055 |
| 1902 ... ... ... ... | 577,929 | 39,793 | 2,017,704 | 2,742,283 | 1,881,426 | 211,397 | 1,079,241 |
| 1903 ... ... ... ... | 958,199 | 49,332 | 2,957,635 | 2,614,181 | 3,063,821 | 2,783,625 | 748,137 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 926,295 | 58,319 | 3,808,798 | 2,182,881 | 2,266,118 | 5,302,304 | 958,886 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667,323 | 63,666 | 3,485,956 | 728,041 | 1,420,503 | 4,205,315 | 621,298 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 989,693 | 59,101 | 1,889,089 | 829,488 | 1,578,981 | 485,747 | 779,584 |
| 1907 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,126,376 | 54,390 | 2,333,472 | 2,026,544 | 2,235,206 | 552,660 | 848,293 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 659,822 | 47,344 | 1,046,806 | 802,923 | 1,018,619 | 12,740 | 1,304,388 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 672,247 | 69,121 | 1,843,403 | 1,273,005 | 1,620,631 | 2,177,644 | 828,110 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,153,233 | 68,059 | 2,546,238 | 2,137,828 | 2,864,185 | 1,673,016 | 1,158,387 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 776,417 | 62,721 | 4,905,089 | 1,384,053 | 2,016,231 | 3,326,327 | 835,285 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 436,208 | 64,072 | 3,579,356 | 1,069,916 | 1,012,554 | 3,805,556 | 758,273 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 736,262 | 63,244 | 3,713,812 | 1,042,510 | 1,695,999 | 4,997,989 | 618,587 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,113,016 | 54,555 | 2,622,097 | 678,060 | 1,280,036 | 109,323 | 827,219 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 403,322 | 82,456 | 1,603,337 | 543,494 | 150,068 | 1,593,092 | 644,948 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 293,876 | 77,109 | 5,419,560 | 451,732 | 1,130,405 | 545,656 | 422,965 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 358,378 | 84,151 | 2,630,619 | 321,811 | 639,091 | 4,636,634 | 408,692 |
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190,529 | 109,850 | 2,474,109 | 73,181 | 3,552 | 1,487,714 | 300,061 |
| 1919 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 337,043 | 63,938 | 26,89,540 | 396,514 | 331,022 | 126,416 | 569,816 |

## SHIPPING—FOR

*Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, which tries at Ports in British India in each*

EN

| YEAR. | With Cargoes. | | | | | | In | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sailing. | | Steam. | | Total. | | Sailing. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1909-1910 ... | 869 | 81,719 | 2,203 | 5,469,139 | 3,072 | 5,550,858 | 300 | 25,423 |
| 1910-1911 ... | 764 | 72,713 | 2,186 | 5,608,924 | 2,950 | 5,681,637 | 605 | 44,458 |
| 1911-1912 ... | 792 | 74,163 | 2,321 | 5,944,606 | 3,113 | 6,018,769 | 447 | 34,336 |
| 1912-1913 ... | 753 | 74,624 | 2,335 | 6,206,570 | 3,088 | 6,281,194 | 374 | 30,497 |
| 1913-1914 ... | 707 | 59,280 | 2,461 | 6,725,603 | 3,168 | 6,784,883 | 393 | 32,420 |
| 1914-1915 ... | 735 | 64,034 | 2,155 | 4,996,121 | 2,890 | 5,060,155 | 435 | 29,780 |
| 1915-1916 ... | 841 | 76,169 | 2,018 | 4,276,172 | 2,859 | 4,352,341 | 502 | 39,515 |
| 1916-1917 ... | 1,305 | 111,490 | 1,944 | 3,938,226 | 3,249 | 4,049,716 | 797 | 66,085 |
| 1917-1918 ... | 1,440 | 131,528 | 1,905 | 3,278,911 | 3,345 | 3,410,439 | 1,334 | 116,262 |
| 1918-1919 ... | 1,154 | 114,591 | 1,975 | 3,642,070 | 3,129 | 3,756,661 | | |

CLEAR

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909-1910 ... | 951 | 91,787 | 2,718 | 6,847,947 | 3,669 | 6,939,734 | 132 | 6,745 |
| 1910-1911 ... | 1,145 | 104,520 | 2,726 | 6,968,757 | 3,871 | 7,073,277 | 228 | 7,477 |
| 1911-1912 ... | 1,129 | 98,315 | 2,986 | 7,730,295 | 4,115 | 7,828,610 | 76 | 4,804 |
| 1912-1913 ... | 992 | 92,811 | 3,113 | 8,289,177 | 4,105 | 8,381,988 | 74 | 6,804 |
| 1913-1914 ... | 1,033 | 88,211 | 2,979 | 8,163,976 | 4,012 | 8,252,187 | 74 | 5,650 |
| 1914-1915 ... | 1,128 | 93,243 | 2,578 | 5,890,335 | 3,706 | 5,983,578 | 51 | 3,136 |
| 1915-1916 ... | 1,493 | 133,089 | 2,776 | 5,689,745 | 4,269 | 5,822,834 | 51 | 3,737 |
| 1916 1917 ... | 2,349 | 201,676 | 2,836 | 5,688,762 | 5,185 | 5,890,438 | 89 | 6,027 |
| 1917 1918 ... | 3,085 | 272,748 | 2,774 | 5,224,733 | 5,859 | 5,497,481 | 62 | 3,791 |
| 1918 1919 ... | 2,219 | 243,281 | 2,431 | 4,696,037 | 4,650 | 4,939,318 | * | * |

* Detailed Figures not received up to the time o

## EIGN TRADE.

*Entered and Cleared with cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign Coun-Official Year from* 1909-1910 *to* 1918-19.

TERED.

| Ballast. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steam. | | Total. | | Sailing. | | Steam. | | | |
| Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Sailing & Steam Vessels. | Tons. |
| 708 | 1,698,790 | 1,008 | 1,724,213 | 1,169 | 107,142 | 2,911 | 7,167,929 | 4,080 | 7,275,071 |
| 765 | 1,869,630 | 1,370 | 1,914,088 | 1,369 | 117,171 | 2,951 | 7,478,554 | 4,320 | 7,595,725 |
| 921 | 2,301,772 | 1,368 | 2,336,108 | 1,239 | 108,499 | 3,242 | 8,246,378 | 4,481 | 8,354,877 |
| 946 | 2,415,936 | 1,320 | 2,446,438 | 1,127 | 105,121 | 3,281 | 8,622,506 | 4,408 | 8,727,627 |
| 733 | 1,806,776 | 1,126 | 1,839,196 | 1,100 | 91,700 | 3,194 | 8,532,379 | 4,294 | 8,624,079 |
| 612 | 1,222,610 | 1,047 | 1,252,390 | 1,170 | 93,814 | 2,767 | 6,218,731 | 3,937 | 6,312,545 |
| 851 | 1,646,503 | 1,353 | 1,686,018 | 1,343 | 115,684 | 2,869 | 5,922,675 | 4,212 | 6,038,359 |
| 962 | 1,776,029 | 1,759 | 1,842,114 | 2,102 | 177,575 | 2,906 | 5,714,255 | 5,008 | 5,891,830 |
| 820 | 1,722,967 | 2,154 | 1,839,229 | 2,774 | 247,790 | 2,725 | 5,001,878 | 5,499 | 5,249,668 |
| * | * | 1,532 | 1,496,959 | * | * | * | * | 4,661 | 5,253,620 |

ED.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | 375,532 | 298 | 382,286 | 1,083 | 98,541 | 2,879 | 7,223,479 | 3,962 | 7,322,062 |
| 142 | 317,222 | 370 | 324,699 | 1,378 | 111,997 | 2,868 | 7,285,979 | 4,241 | 7,397,976 |
| 196 | 428,144 | 272 | 432,948 | 1,205 | 103,119 | 3,182 | 8,158,439 | 4,387 | 8,261,558 |
| 162 | 367,972 | 236 | 374,776 | 1,066 | 99,615 | 3,275 | 8,657,149 | 4,341 | 8,756,764 |
| 237 | 504,492 | 311 | 510,142 | 1,107 | 93,861 | 3,216 | 8,668,468 | 4,323 | 8,762,329 |
| 266 | 558,626 | 317 | 561,762 | 1,179 | 96,879 | 2,844 | 6,448,961 | 4,023 | 6,545,342 |
| 102 | 287,372 | 153 | 291,109 | 1,544 | 136,826 | 2,878 | 5,977,117 | 4,422 | 6,113,943 |
| 104 | 166,668 | 193 | 172,695 | 2,438 | 207,708 | 2,940 | 5,855,430 | 5,378 | 6,063,138 |
| 39 | 116,923 | 101 | 120,714 | 3,147 | 276,539 | 2,813 | 5,341,656 | 5,960 | 5,618,195 |
| * | * | 180 | 286,609 | * | * | * | * | 4,830 | 5,225,927 |

publication of this report.

## SHIPPING—FOR

*Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, which Countries at the Chief Port of the Bombay Presidency*

EN

| YEAR | With Cargoes. | | | | | | In | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sailing. | | Steam. | | Total. | | Sailing. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1909-1910 ... | 143 | 16,252 | 634 | 1,679,800 | 777 | 1,696,052 | 7 | 796 |
| 1910-1911 ... | 137 | 19,982 | 568 | 1,602,334 | 705 | 1,622,266 | 2 | 268 |
| 1911-1912 ... | 146 | 19,383 | 648 | 1,810,318 | 794 | 1,829,701 | 1 | 160 |
| 1912-1913 ... | 168 | 20,464 | 650 | 1,893,534 | 813 | 1,913,998 | 1 | 177 |
| 1913-1914 ... | 142 | 14,882 | 662 | 1,992,169 | 804 | 2,007,051 | ... | ..... |
| 1914-1915 ... | 159 | 15,723 | 557 | 1,656,794 | 716 | 1,672,517 | ... | ..... |
| 1915-1916 ... | 223 | 20,307 | 453 | 1,362,636 | 676 | 1,382,943 | ... | ..... |
| 1916-1917 ... | 281 | 26,382 | 437 | 1,299,299 | 718 | 1,325,681 | ... | ..... |
| 1917-1918 .. | 331 | 39,183 | 374 | 1,051,127 | 705 | 1,090,310 | 14 | 1,719 |
| 1918-1919 ... | 300 | 40,834 | 401 | 1,119,059 | 701 | 1,159,893 | 20 | 3,715 |

CLEAR

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909-1910 ... | 103 | 11,568 | 525 | 1,464,946 | 628 | 1,476,514 | ... | ..... |
| 1910-1911 ... | 130 | 16,167 | 557 | 1,542,485 | 687 | 1,558,652 | ... | ..... |
| 1911-1912 ... | 121 | 13,522 | 541 | 1,520,104 | 662 | 1,533,626 | ... | ..... |
| 1912-1913 ... | 118 | 16,023 | 571 | 1,610,650 | 689 | 1,626,673 | ... | ..... |
| 1913-1914 ... | 113 | 12,055 | 619 | 1,818,005 | 732 | 1,880,060 | ... | ..... |
| 1914-1915 ... | 117 | 12,503 | 463 | 1,359,300 | 580 | 1,371,803 | ... | ..... |
| 1915-1916 ... | 211 | 21,466 | 459 | 1,297,026 | 670 | 1,318,492 | 2 | 282 |
| 1916-1917 ... | 252 | 24,999 | 493 | 1,380,485 | 745 | 1,405,484 | 1 | 615 |
| 1917-1918 ... | 466 | 54,362 | 430 | 1,203,348 | 896 | 1,257,710 | 1 | 26 |
| 1918-1919 ... | 364 | 51,620 | 358 | 963,374 | 722 | 1,014,994 | 3 | 490 |

## EIGN TRADE.

*Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign in each Official Year from* 1909-1910 *to* 1918-19.

TERED.

| Ballast. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steam. | | Total. | | Sailing. | | Steam. | | | |
| Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Sailing & Steam Vessels. | Tons. |
| 113 | 265,680 | 120 | 266,476 | 150 | 17,048 | 747 | 1,945,480 | 897 | 1,962,528 |
| 86 | 224,054 | 88 | 224,322 | 139 | 20,200 | 654 | 1,826,388 | 793 | 1,846,588 |
| 109 | 269,291 | 110 | 269,451 | 147 | 19,543 | 757 | 2,079,609 | 904 | 2,099,152 |
| 104 | 276,013 | 105 | 276,190 | 164 | 20,641 | 754 | 2,169,547 | 918 | 2,190,188 |
| 101 | 271,281 | 101 | 271,281 | 142 | 14,882 | 763 | 2,263,450 | 905 | 2,278,332 |
| 56 | 145,705 | 56 | 145,705 | 159 | 15,723 | 613 | 1,802,499 | 772 | 1,818,222 |
| 158 | 389,689 | 158 | 389,689 | 223 | 20,307 | 611 | 1,752,325 | 834 | 1,772,632 |
| 200 | 372,751 | 200 | 372,751 | 261 | 26,382 | 657 | 1,672,050 | 918 | 1,698,432 |
| 60 | 141,810 | 74 | 143,529 | 345 | 40,902 | 434 | 1,192,937 | 779 | 1,233,839 |
| 33 | 85,388 | 53 | 89,103 | 320 | 44,549 | 434 | 12,04,447 | 754 | 12,48,996 |
| ED | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 122,199 | 46 | 122,199 | 103 | 11,568 | 571 | 1,587,145 | 674 | 1,598,713 |
| 36 | 108,541 | 36 | 108,541 | 130 | 16,167 | 593 | 1,651,026 | 723 | 1,667,193 |
| 47 | 136,076 | 47 | 136,076 | 121 | 13,522 | 588 | 1,656,180 | 709 | 1,669,702 |
| 26 | 80,335 | 26 | 80,335 | 118 | 16,023 | 597 | 1,690,985 | 715 | 1,707,008 |
| 38 | 121,231 | 38 | 121,231 | 113 | 12,055 | 657 | 1,939,286 | 770 | 1,951,297 |
| 67 | 188,055 | 67 | 188,055 | 117 | 12,503 | 530 | 1,547,355 | 647 | 1,559,858 |
| 27 | 71,633 | 29 | 71,915 | 213 | 21,748 | 486 | 1,368,659 | 699 | 1,390,407 |
| 63 | 44,422 | 64 | 45,037 | 253 | 25,614 | 556 | 1,424,907 | 809 | 1,450,521 |
| 12 | 28,872 | 13 | 28,898 | 467 | 54,388 | 442 | 1,232,220 | 909 | 1,286,608 |
| 31 | 66,351 | 34 | 66,841 | 367 | 52,110 | 389 | 1,029,725 | 756 | 1,081,835 |

## SHIPPING FOR

*Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing sailing and steam to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the*

EN

| Months. | With Cargoes. | | | | | | In | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Country Craft. | | Steamers. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| January ... | 37 | 95,998 | 1 | 106 | 36 | 4,739 | 2 | 4,268 |
| February ... | 35 | 104,723 | ... | ... | 21 | 2,384 | 5 | 13,072 |
| March ... ... | 57 | 175,394 | ... | ... | 32 | 3,774 | 4 | 10,160 |
| April ... ... | 54 | 201,124 | ... | ... | 19 | 2,848 | 3 | 7,342 |
| May ... ... | 40 | 121,653 | ... | ... | 12 | 1,578 | ... | ... |
| June ... ... | 43 | 123,028 | 4 | 574 | 9 | 1,421 | 2 | 5,201 |
| July ... ... | 35 | 106,518 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 16,815 |
| August ... | 45 | 139,190 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 29,239 |
| September ... | 55 | 179,540 | ... | ... | 3 | 568 | 13 | 31,023 |
| October ... | 66 | 203,287 | ... | ... | 56 | 6,768 | 8 | 20,890 |
| November ... | 69 | 215,220 | ... | ... | 44 | 6,148 | 8 | 18,759 |
| December ... | 56 | 165,406 | .. | ... | 23 | 2,507 | 14 | 37,660 |
| Total ... | 592 | 1,831,081 | 5 | 680 | 255 | 32,735 | 76 | 194,429 |

CLEAR

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ... | 38 | 109,109 | 1 | 290 | 57 | 7,872 | 10 | 20,160 |
| February ... | 31 | 89,394 | ... | ... | 44 | 6,465 | 6 | 17,189 |
| March... ... | 70 | 169,280 | .. | ... | 48 | 6,470 | 5 | 10,549 |
| April ... | 55 | 204,223 | 1 | 298 | 39 | 5,703 | 7 | 12,970 |
| May ... ... | 31 | 102,125 | ... | ... | 11 | 1,983 | 4 | 13,498 |
| June ... ... | 35 | 104,219 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 5 | 10,391 |
| July ... ... | 43 | 109,601 | 1 | 298 | ... | ... | 4 | 12,834 |
| August ... | 49 | 149,985 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16,363 |
| September ... | 68 | 198,899 | ... | ... | 4 | 643 | 3 | 6,729 |
| October ... | 63 | 198,424 | ... | ... | 19 | 2,164 | 3 | 6,776 |
| November ... | 60 | 180,787 | ... | ... | 22 | 3,096 | 7 | 23,623 |
| December ... | 61 | 193,816 | 1 | 100 | 26 | 2,959 | 10 | 29,514 |
| Total ... | 604 | 1,809,862 | 4 | 986 | 270 | 37,355 | 69 | 180,596 |

## EIGN TRADE.

*which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and Bombay Presidency during the year 1919.*

TERED.

| Ballast. | | | | Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sailing Vessels. | | Country Craft. | | With Cargoes. | | In Ballast. | |
| Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| ... | ... | 8 | 1,548 | 74 | 100,843 | 10 | 5,816 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 908 | 56 | 107,107 | 8 | 13,980 |
| ... | ... | 4 | 596 | 89 | 179,168 | 8 | 10,756 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 203,972 | 3 | 7,342 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 52 | 123,231 | ... | ..... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 125,023 | 2 | 5,201 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 106,518 | 7 | 16,815 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 139,190 | 10 | 29,239 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 180,108 | 13 | 31,023 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 122 | 210,055 | 8 | 20,890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 221,368 | 8 | 18,759 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 167,913 | 14 | 37,660 |
| ... | ... | 15 | 3,052 | 852 | 1,864,496 | 91 | 197,481 |
| ED. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 117,271 | 10 | 20,160 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 95,859 | 6 | 17,189 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 49 | 118 | 175,750 | 6 | 10,598 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 210,224 | 7 | 12,970 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 42 | 104,108 | 4 | 13,498 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 104,219 | 5 | 10,391 |
| 1 | 122 | ... | ... | 44 | 109,899 | 5 | 12,956 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 149,985 | 5 | 16,863 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 199,542 | 3 | 6,729 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 82 | 200,588 | 3 | 6,776 |
| ... | ... | 4 | 440 | 82 | 183,883 | 11 | 24,063 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 276 | 88 | 196,875 | 12 | 29,790 |
| 1 | 122 | 7 | 765 | 878 | 1 848,203 | 77 | 181,483 |

*Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns from Bombay Port only.*

**1917-1918.**

*From Official Returns.*] [*Year ending 31st March* 1918.

| EXPORTED TO | LENGTH AND WEIGHT. | | | | | | | VALUE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Piece-Goods. | | Yarns. | Percentage of | | Total Weight. | | Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.] | | Percentage of | | Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.] | Percentage. |
| | Millions of [0000's omitted.] | | | Goods. | Yarns. | Millions of lbs. 0000's omitted]. | Percentage. | | | Goods. | Yarns. | | |
| | Yards. | lbs. | lbs. | % | % | | % | Goods. | Yarns. | % | % | | % |
| Foreign Ports ... ... ... | 159·47 | *39·87 | 117·46 | 37·84 | 73·38 | 157·33 | 59·28 | †422·33 | 723·26 | 37·21 | 68·29 | ‡1,145·59 | 52·21 |
| Indian Ports ... ... ... | 161·16 | *40·29 | 15·59 | 38·25 | 9·74 | 55·88 | 21·05 | (a) 4,27·68 | 1,12·74 | 37·68 | 10·65 | (b) 5,40·42 | 24·63 |
| Interior by Rail ... ... ... | *100·76 | 25·19 | 27·02 | 23·91 | 16·88 | 52·21 | 19·67 | §2,84·96 | §2,23·04 | 25·11 | 21·06 | §5,08·00 | 23·16 |
| Total Indian ... | 261·92 | 65·48 | 42·61 | 62·16 | 26·62 | 108·09 | 40·72 | 7,12·64 | 3,35·78 | 62·79 | 31·71 | 10,48·42 | 47·79 |
| Grand Total ... | 421·39 | 105·35 | 160·07 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 265·42 | 100·00 | 1,134·97 | 1,059·04 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 2,194·01 | 100·00 |

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc.), Rs. 440·92 lakhs; or,
‡ Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 1,164·18 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "other provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc.), Rs. 4,35·90 lakhs; or,
(b) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 5,48·68 lakhs.

*Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns from Bombay Port only.*

**1918-1919.**

*From Official Returns.*] [*Year ending 31st March* 1919.

| EXPORTED TO | LENGTH AND WEIGHT. | | | | | | | VALUE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Piece-Goods. | | Yarns. | Percentage of | | Total Weight. | | Lakhs of Rupees. | | Percentage of | | Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees (000's omitted). | Percentage. |
| | Millions of (0000's omitted.) | | | Goods. | Yarns. | Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.) | Percentage. | (000's omitted.) | | Goods. | Yarns. | | |
| | Yards. | lbs. | lbs. | % | % | | % | Goods. | Yarns. | % | % | | % |
| Foreign Ports ... ... ... | 117·86 | * 29·46 | 62·55 | 24·60 | 51·00 | 92·01 | 37·95 | †470·67 | 707·66 | 23·50 | 49·74 | ‡1,178·33 | 34·40 |
| Indian Ports ... ... ... | 136·17 | †34·04 | 15·34 | 28·42 | 12·50 | 49·38 | 20·37 | (a) 528·66 | 175·78 | 26·41 | 12·36 | (b) 704·44 | 20·56 |
| Interior by Rail ... ... ... | *225·13 | 56·28 | 44·78 | 46·98 | 36·50 | 101·06 | 41·68 | § 1,003·15 | § 539·44 | 50·09 | 37·90 | §1,542·59 | 45·04 |
| Total Indian ... | 361·30 | 90·32 | 60·12 | 75·40 | 49·00 | 150·44 | 62·05 | 1,531·81 | 715·22 | 76·50 | 50·26 | 2,247·03 | 65·60 |
| Grand Total ... | 479·16 | 119·78 | 122·67 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 242·45 | 100·00 | 2,002·48 | 1,422·88 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 3,425·36 | 100·00 |

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb., and *vice versa*.
† Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.), Rs. 499·62 lakhs; or,
‡ Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 1207·28 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "other provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.), Rs. 539·88 lakhs; or,
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 715·66 lakhs.

*Foreign Countries to which Grey Cotton Piece-Goods of Indian manufacture have been exported from Bombay since* 1913-1914.

*From Government Returns.)* *Years ending 31st March.*

| To | In lakhs of yards (000's omitted). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. |
| Aden and Dependencies ... ... | 51·63 | 86·20 | 168·99 | 580·83 | 141.38 | 114·02 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... | ·22 | 40 | 1·02 | ·91 | 3·29 | 8·55 |
| Straits Settlements including Labuan. | ·81 | 2·46 | 1·08 | 15·33 | 24·65 | 15·21 |
| China-Hongkong .. .. | ·61 | ·92 | ·40 | ·30 | ... | ·21 |
| China, Shanghai, etc. ... ... | 5·99 | ·36 | 2·66 | 2·30 | ... | ... |
| Mauritius and Dependencies ... | 11·11 | 17·49 | 25·47 | 19·11 | 24 58 | 21·77 |
| Zanzibar and Pemba ... ... | 4·38 | 3·36 | 8·75 | 50·52 | 21·93 | 11·29 |
| East African Protectorate ... | 29·77 | 26·12 | 36·24 | 206·76 | 45·89 | 35·48 |
| Seychelles ... ... ... | ·04 | ·18 | ·69 | 1·73 | ·52 | ·07 |
| Turkey-Asiatic ... ... ... | 102·29 | 36·72 | 62·49 | 162·60 | 104·13 | 107·64 |
| Arabia-Bahrein, Muscat, etc. ... | 11·57 | 13·61 | 22·23 | 74·71 | 30·53 | 18·12 |
| Persia ... ... ... ... | 36·69 | 27·76 | 51·62 | 179·27 | 147·17 | 64·75 |
| Egypt ... ... ... ... | 19·75 | 8·66 | 38·22 | 77·94 | 91·77 | 13·25 |
| Madagascar ... ... ... | ·16 | ... | ·76 | 8·15 | 3·75 | 1·68 |
| Siam ... ... ... ... | 21·27 | 15·62 | 21·87 | 37·13 | 33·19 | 8·42 |
| Portuguese East Africa ... ... | 45·01 | 42·67 | 56·07 | 79·76 | 33·94 | 49·50 |
| German „ „ ... ... | 55·89 | 24·58 | ... | ·98 | 1·85 | 6·00 |
| Italian „ „ ... ... | 4·38 | 2·92 | 22·40 | 44·80 | 13·44 | 2·59 |
| French Somaliland ... .. | 18·36 | 7·43 | 3·43 | ... | 7·49 | 21·76 |
| Natal ... ... ... ... | ·04 | ·06 | ·26 | 5·14 | 7·29 | 8·44 |
| Other Countries ... ... ... | ·02 | ·01 | ·07 | 2·51 | 5·96 | 3·79 |
| Total Grey Piece-Goods ... | 420·49 | 317·53 | 524·72 | 1,550·78 | 742·75 | 512·54 |
| Value in Lakhs of Rupees ... | 67·33 | 49·14 | 72·91 | 250·65 | 167·58 | 178·31 |

*Foreign Countries to which Indian Yarns have been exported from Bombay since* 1913-14.

*From Government Returns.)* *Year ending 31st March.*

| To | In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. |
| United Kingdom ... ... ... | 3·02 | 4·55 | 22·78 | 23·22 | 6·32 | 5·06 |
| Malta and Gozo ... ... ... | 1·46 | 1·30 | ·32 | ·56 | ... | ·06 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Holland ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgium ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| France ... ... ... ... | ·08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spain ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy ... ... ... ... | ... | ·02 | 1·32 | ·10 | ·03 | ... |
| Austria Hungary... ... ... | ·26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bulgaria ... ... ... ... | ·46 | ·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roumania ... ... ... ... | ... | ·28 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Greece ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aden and Dependencies... ... | 15·07 | 14·50 | 24·16 | 5·45 | 10·44 | 28·88 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... | ·65 | ·78 | 1·80 | 1·31 | 1·54 | 1·65 |
| Straits Settlements including Labuan ... ... ... ... | 44·91 | 45·77 | 44·29 | 45·55 | 34·38 | 20·44 |
| China-Hongkong... ... | 900·74 | 621·23 | 682·31 | 654·02 | 441·71 | 319·45 |
| China, Shanghai, etc. ... ... | 765·32 | 492·04 | 635·47 | 766·97 | 554·59 | 164·95 |
| Japan ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·43 | 1·02 |
| Zanzibar and Pemba ... ... | ·30 | ·42 | ·38 | ·55 | ·23 | ·42 |
| East African Protectorate ... | ·36 | ·19 | ·30 | ·14 | ·09 | ·17 |
| Turkey in Europe ... ... | 2·34 | 1·95 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkey in Asia ... ... ... | 72·60 | 44·95 | ·77 | 1·82 | 5·52 | 7·31 |
| Arabia-Bahrein, Muscat, etc. ... | 4·94 | 4·92 | 4·56 | 17·24 | 5·31 | 4·04 |
| Persia ... ... ... ... | 18·10 | 17·67 | 25·83 | 54·81 | 24·19 | 11·29 |
| Java ... ... ... ... | 2·47 | ·90 | 7·07 | 10·14 | 5·01 | 6·14 |
| Celebes and other Islands ... | ·03 | 2·23 | ·42 | ... | ·02 | ... |
| Siam ... ... ... ... | 3·25 | 5·14 | 8·28 | 11·08 | 11·72 | 4·93 |
| Phillippines ... ... ... | ·45 | ·29 | ·14 | ·74 | ·22 | ·30 |
| Egypt ... ... ... ... | 16·10 | 15·24 | 56·04 | 70·24 | 72·18 | 47·33 |
| Tripoli ... ... ... ... | 4·57 | 2·17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| French Somaliland ... ... | ·58 | ·87 | ·15 | ·04 | ·07 | ·88 |
| Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa ... ... .. | 1·10 | ·67 | ·81 | ·47 | ·26 | ·96 |
| Other Countries ... ... | ·05 | ... | ·12 | ·30 | ·31 | ·29 |
| Total Yarns .. | 1,859·21 | 1,278·33 | 1,517·32 | 1,658·75 | 1,174·57 | 625·52 |
| Value in lakhs of Rupees ... | 921·00 | 603·74 | 656·68 | 777·65 | 723·26 | 707·66 |

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

# Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

*(Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 24th March 1920.)*

---

1. THE objects and the duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of the Bombay Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places, and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

2. There shall be two classes of members of the Chamber, namely, Chamber Members and Associate Members. The number of members of either class shall be unlimited.

3. Every member elected previous to the 25th day of March 1918, shall be a Chamber Member.

4. Every person being a British subject engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits shall be eligible for election as a Chamber Member or as an Associate Member.

5. Every person not being a British subject similarly engaged or interested other than a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 25th day of March, 1918, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member only.

6. Associate Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of Chamber Members save and except the right to vote for any purpose whatsoever other than as provided by Rule 26 hereof.

7. Every candidate for admission as a member of either class shall be proposed by one and seconded by another Chamber Member in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Chamber and shall be balloted for. The letter shall be signed by the proposer or seconder and shall give the full name and address and the nationality of the candidate, and his profession, business or occupation.

8. Upon receipt of an application for admission as a member of either class, the Secretary shall bring the same before the Committee hereinafter mentioned at their next meeting when the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(*a*) The ballot shall be open for seven consecutive days (exclusive of Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank Holidays), which shall be fixed by the Committee.

(*b*) At least seven days' notice shall be given to all Chamber Members stating the name of the candidate, his nationality, profession, business or occupation, together with the names of his proposer and seconder, and the dates of the opening and closing of the ballot. Voting shall be by papers signed by the members and placed in the box provided for the purpose. Votes will be received up to 4 p.m. on the date fixed for the closing of the ballot. No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

(*c*) After 4 p.m. on the date fixed for the closing of the ballot the ballot box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Chamber in the presence of a member of the Committee who shall jointly declare in writing the result of the voting.

(*d*) No ballot shall be valid unless at least one-fourth of the Chamber Members shall have recorded their votes and one negative vote in six shall exclude.

(*e*) If the candidate shall be duly elected, his election shall be notified to him by the Secretary and a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber shall be trans-

mitted to him together with a bill for his subscription upon payment of which, but not before, the candidate shall be entitled to the privileges and advantages of the Chamber according to his class of membership, and such payment shall *ipso facto* be held to imply his acquiescence in all the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber.

(*f*) No person who on ballot has been excluded, shall be again proposed as a member of either class until after the lapse of six months from the date of his ballot; if after that period he shall be again proposed, it shall be stated in the notice of the application sent to Chamber Members that he has been balloted for on a previous occasion.

9. The Committee shall decide any question which may arise as to the eligibility or otherwise of any candidate for admission as a member of either class and their decision shall be final.

10. The annual subscription of each Chamber Member shall be Rs. 360 and of each Associate Member Rs. 300. The charge for a copy of each of the publications of the Chamber shall be Rs. 220 per annum to each member of either class. Members of either class elected after the 30th June in any year shall pay half the above amounts for the remainder of that year. The first subscription of each new member shall be due on election and all other subscriptions shall be due on the 1st January in each year but may be made payable half yearly.

11. A member must give written notice to the Secretary not less than one calendar month before the 31st of December in each year of his wish to resign his membership or he will be liable for the subscription for the ensuing year. A Chamber Member whose subscription is in arrear cannot vote, and if he votes, his vote shall not be counted. When the subscription of a member of either class is six months overdue all privileges of membership will be forfeited until his subscription has been paid. Subscriptions in arrear shall be treated as a debt due to and recoverable by the Secretary of the Chamber on behalf of the Chamber.

12. A majority of three-fourths of the Chamber Members present entitled to vote and voting at an annual or special meeting of the Chamber may by resolution expel any member of either class. Any such person shall from the passing of such resolution cease to be a member of the Chamber.

13. Any firm (which includes any joint stock company and any company incorporated by Royal Charter wherever the context so permits) may be admitted as a member of the Chamber and the provisions of these Rules relating to persons being candidates for membership and to persons being members of the Chamber shall, where not excluded by the context, apply to firms *mutatis mutandis* subject nevertheless to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) Any firm of which three-fourths of the capital shall belong to, or in the case of a company shall be represented by shares held by persons who are British subjects and of which the remaining one-fourth of the capital or any part thereof shall not belong to, or in the case of a company shall not be represented by shares held by persons who are subjects of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 25th March, 1918, shall be eligible for admission as a Chamber Member. Any other firm or company other than a firm or company of which a partner or Director shall at the time of application for admission to membership be a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 25th March, 1918, shall be eligible for admission as an Associate Member.

(*b*) Any firm being a Chamber Member other than a firm elected prior to the 25th March, 1918, shall be deemed ineligible to continue a Chamber Member if three-fourths of the capital shall cease to belong to, or in the case of a company shall cease to be represented by shares held by persons who are British subjects and upon the happening of any such event as aforesaid the name of the firm shall be struck off the list of Chamber Members and entered in the list of Associate Members. Any firm being a member of either class shall be

deemed ineligible to continue a member of the Chamber which shall introduce as a partner or in the case of a company shall elect as a Director any person who shall be at the time of such introduction or election a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 25th day of March, 1918, and upon any such introduction or election as aforesaid the name of the firm shall be struck off the list of members of the Chamber. In neither case shall the firm be entitled to a refund of any portion of the annual subscription paid for the year in which such alteration in the capital or constitution of the firm or of the company or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, shall have taken place.

(*c*) Any firm which is a candidate for membership as a Chamber Member shall send with the application provided for by Clause 8 of these Rules a written statement of the names and nationalities of the persons constituting the firm or in the case of a company of its directors and a declaration by one of the partners of the firm, or in the case of a company by one of its directors or by any manager or officer of any such firm or company duly authorised by power of attorney that the firm or company, as the case may be, is eligible for election as a Chamber Member under these rules.

(*d*) The Secretary of the Chamber shall enter the names and nationalities of the partners for the time being constituting each firm and of the directors for the time being of each company whether admitted to membership as a Chamber Member or as an Associate Member in a register of firms to be kept for the purpose.

(*e*) All persons whose names shall appear in the register of firms shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Chamber but only those firms which shall have been admitted to membership as Chamber Members shall be entitled to vote, and only one member of a firm or one director of a company which shall have been admitted to membership as a Chamber Member or any manager

or officer of any such firm or company duly authorised by Power of Attorney shall be allowed to vote.

14. There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the Chamber which shall be held on a date not later than the 15th April to be fixed annually by the Committee for the purposes of receiving the Report of the Committee and the Statement of Accounts and of considering and, if necessary, taking action with reference to any business or motion of which due notice shall have been given. Notice of the Annual General Meeting and of the business to be transacted thereat shall be given seven days previously by circular to all members or by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers published in Bombay.

15. The Committee shall lay before the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber a report of its proceedings and an account of the receipts and disbursements during the preceding year ending the 31st December. Copies of such report and account shall be circulated to all members at least seven clear days before the holding of such Annual General Meeting. The account shall be duly audited by a firm of accountants who shall be appointed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber. Any auditor quitting office shall be eligible for re-election. The auditors may be members of the Chamber provided that no member of their firm is a member of the Committee at the time. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of auditor the Committee shall forthwith fill up the same.

16. Special Meetings of the Chamber may be convened by the Chairman of the Committee or in his absence by the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and shall be so convened upon a requisition in writing stating the objects for which such meeting is to be convened signed by ten or more Chamber Members and forwarded to the Secretary of the Chamber, and, if such meeting shall not be convened within 21 days of such requisition being received by the Secretary, the requisitionists may themselves convene such meeting, and all expenses of convening the same shall be defrayed by the Chamber. Notice of such meeting stating the objects shall be given at least seven days previously by a circular to all members or by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers published in Bombay.

17. Questions at all Annual and General Meetings, saving only questions relating to the alteration of these Rules, shall be determined by a majority of the Chamber Members present and entitled to vote and voting.

18. The quorum for an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Chamber shall be twenty Chamber Members present and entitled to vote. No business shall be transacted at any Annual or Special General Meeting unless the requisite quorum be present at the commencement of the business. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon such a requisition as provided by Rule 16, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not obtained those Chamber Members who are present and entitled to vote shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules any member may at any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Chamber propose any motion without previous notice provided that the majority of the Chamber Members present and entitled to vote at such meeting consent thereto.

20. Each meeting of the Chamber shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Committee or in his absence by the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, and in the absence of both the beforementioned officers the meeting shall elect its own Chairman. The Chairman presiding at any meeting shall have an original and also a casting vote.

21. The business of the Chamber and the administration of its funds shall be managed by a Committee consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seven other Chamber Members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be elected and the seven other Chamber Members nominated in manner hereinafter appearing. All the Members of the Committee shall retire annually at the close of the day on which the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held, but shall be eligible for re-election. The elected

representatives of the Chamber in the Legislative Councils of the Governor General of India and the Governor of Bombay not being members of the Committee at the time of their election shall also be *ex-officio* members of the Committee during their term of office.

22. The following Rules with respect to the election and nomination of the members of the Committee shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be separately elected by ballot, the election of the Chairman taking place first. The ballot in each case shall be opened and closed on such days in January as the retiring Committee shall appoint.

(*b*) Previous to the date fixed for the opening of the ballot, the Secretary shall send to each Chamber Member the names of all the gentlemen who are eligible for election as Chairman or Deputy Chairman and shall state the dates on which the ballot in each case will be respectively opened and closed.

(*c*) Votes will be received up to 4 p.m. on the date fixed for the closing of the ballot.

*d*) Voting shall be by papers signed by the members and placed in the box provided for the purpose. No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

(*e*) No member shall give more than one vote for each candidate.

(*f*) After 4 p.m. on the date fixed for the closing of the ballot in each case, the ballot box shall be opened by the Secretary in the presence of a Scrutineer, appointed by the Committee.

(*g*) Those gentlemen in whose favour the largest number of votes for the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman are recorded shall be considered duly elected. In the event of the gentlemen at the head of the list for the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman respectively declining to act, or both declining to act, there shall be a fresh election for either or both offices.

(*h*) In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of either office bearer, the Chamber Members shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down.

(*i*) The remaining seven members of the Committee, of whom four shall be Mercantile Members, and three shall be representatives of Banking, Railway and Shipping interests, shall be nominated by the retiring Committee in conjunction with the newly elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman. The names of the gentlemen selected shall be submitted to a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber for confirmation.

(*j*) In the event of a casual vacancy in the Committee, the remaining members shall have the power of filling the vacancy unless the vacancy be a vacancy in the office of Chairman in which case the vacancy shall be filled by ballot in the manner hereinbefore appointed. A vacancy shall be considered *ipso facto* to occur if a member remain absent from Bombay for more than two months.

(*k*) Chamber Members, partners in firms and Directors of companies which are Chamber Members, and Managers and Officers of such firms or companies duly authorised by Power of Attorney shall be eligible for election and nomination as members of the Committee, but no two representatives of the same firm or company shall be Members of the Committee at the same time.

(*l*) The new Committee as so elected and nominated and confirmed shall take office on the day succeeding the day on which the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held and shall continue to act until the close of the day on which the next succeeding Annual General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held.

23. The Committee shall, as a rule, meet at least once a week, but when there is no business of importance to transact or when a public holiday falls on the day on which the ordinary weekly meeting would, in natural course, take place, the Chairman may, in the absence of any objection by a member or members of the

Committee, postpone the meeting of the Committee. In no case shall a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive days intervene between successive meetings of the Committee.

24. All meetings of the Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman and in his absence by the Deputy Chairman, and in the absence of both those officers by one of the members of the Committee elected by those present at the Meeting. Three members of the Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The Chairman of each meeting shall have an original as well as a casting vote.

25. The Committee shall have power to make, alter or revoke bye-laws for carrying on the business of the Chamber, but the Rules of the Chamber shall not be altered except by a majority of three-fourths of the Chamber Members present at a general meeting of the Chamber of which seven clear days' notice has been sent by the Secretary to all members stating the specific changes which will be proposed.

26. The Committee shall have power from time to time to appoint such Committees of its members to consider and deal with special matters as may be necessary and shall have power to associate with those Committees any member or members of the Chamber who shall have full privilege to act and vote on those Committees. Non-members of the Chamber may also be associated but without power to vote.

27. The Committee shall have power to take a lease of offices for the use of the Chamber and to appoint a Secretary and such other officers as may be found necessary for the due conduct of the business of the Chamber upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Committee may think fit, and to remove every such officer and to pay all the expenses of the establishment, including any requisite legal expenses, and in particular to authorise the expenditure out of the funds belonging to the Chamber in each and every year of any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 3,000 for any purpose or purposes which the Committee may in their absolute discretion deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Chamber, and may also (but only with the approval of an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Chamber) grant pensions or other monetary relief to such

officers as aforesaid, when through ill health or old age or other good and adequate cause they have become incapacitated from further work.

28. All moneys or funds of the Chamber, as received, shall be paid into the hands of the Secretary for the time being and the same shall be available by cheques signed by the Chairman of the Committee or, in his absence by the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, for the time being, and by one other member of the Committee. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, cheques shall be signed by two members of the Committee.

29. All the proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to approval or otherwise of General Meetings duly convened.

30. The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a Minute Book to be kept in the office of the Chamber, and shall be opened to the inspection of all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the Committee may make in this behalf.

31. The Secretary shall keep a correct and separate list of the names and addresses and nationalities of all Chamber Members and Associate Members. Such list shall be opened for the inspection of every member at any convenient time.

32. The Chamber may undertake through its Committee or a Committee appointed for the purpose the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions under such regulations as the Committee may from time to time direct.

33. Any stranger not being a person eligible for election as a member of the Chamber engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

34. Gentlemen, being British subjects who are distinguished for public services, or who are eminent in commerce and manufactures may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber, and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions.

35. The foregoing Rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Chamber. They shall be printed and copies shall be distributed to all members.

# BYE-LAWS FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER AS TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.*

1. Chamber Members only shall be eligible for election as Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

2. The Committee of the Chamber shall as and when necessary invite applications from Chamber members for election as Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and shall fix the date on which the ballot shall be opened.

3. Any Chamber member desirous of becoming a candidate for election as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay shall signify in writing such his desire to the Secretary seven clear days before the date fixed for the opening of the ballot.

4. If the number of candidates for election shall be the same as the number of vacancies, the candidates shall be deemed to be elected.

5. If the number of candidates for election shall exceed the number of vacancies, the Secretary shall send the names of the candidates to each Chamber member three clear days before the date fixed for the opening of the ballot.

6. The ballot shall remain open for three consecutive days (exclusive of Sunday and Bank Holidays) from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on each day.

7. The voting shall be by papers signed by the Chamber members and deposited in a box provided by the Committee for the purpose. No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

8. No vote shall be received for any candidate whose name has not been circulated by the Secretary under Rule 5 hereof.

9. No vote shall be received from any person who is not a Chamber member.

10. After 4 p.m. on the day fixed for the closing of the ballot, the ballot box shall be opened by a Scrutineer (previously appointed by the Committee) and the Secretary, who shall jointly declare in writing the result of the voting.

11. The candidate, or where there is more than one Trustee to be elected, the candidates, not exceeding the number of Trustees to be elected, who has or have the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

12. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the Chamber members shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down in respect of the candidates having the equal number of votes.

13. In the event of a casual vacancy or the temporary absence of a Trustee the same course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

---

* These rules also apply to the election of the Chamber's representatives on the Council of the Governor General of India, the Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

# RULES REGARDING GENERAL DISPUTES AND ARBITRATIONS.

I. The Chamber, through its Committee, is prepared to arbitrate upon all questions of mercantile interest submitted—

(1) either direct from the two parties to the dispute,

(2) or from the two surveyors or arbitrators appointed by the two parties to the dispute.

In (1) the Chamber, through its Committee, will appoint an Arbitrator. In (2) it will appoint an Umpire.

II. The following fees, to be remitted to the Secretary of the Chamber, together with the application for the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire, will be charged : —

(*a*) When both parties to the dispute are members of the Chamber Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 10 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*b*) When only one party to the dispute is a member of the Chamber Rs. 20, of which Rs. 5 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 15 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*c*) When neither party is a member of the Chamber Rs. 45, of which Rs. 15 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 30 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*d*) In the event of the arbitration not being proceeded with the fee deposited will be refunded, with the exception of the Chamber's fee of Rs. 5 under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and Rs. 15 under clause (*c*).

*Note.*—In all cases where the dispute is not capable of being decided in the rooms of the Chamber an extra sum of Rs. 5 will be charged to cover the expenses of the gentleman appointed by the Chamber and will be paid to him.

III. The Committee of the Chamber reserves the right to charge in special cases, involving much time and trouble, a special fee to be fixed by the Committee.

# COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

Seeing it to be desirable that questions affecting the prevailing customs of trade in Bombay should be settled in such a way that the decisions arrived at may be properly recorded, and stand thereafter as precedents to regulate the settlement of similar disputes, it was decided by the Chamber, at a General Meeting held on 3rd August 1880, to try and institute such a system as it might be hoped would attain this object. References to the Chamber shall be open to all persons; and if any question affecting, or subject to, the custom of trade of Bombay be submitted, with the mutual consent of those interested, to the Committee of the Chamber, the latter will take it into consideration, and, if they consider it desirable, will appoint a Special Sub-Committee of Arbitration for its settlement under the following regulations :—

1.—A Sub-Committee shall consist of three members, of whom at least one should belong to the General Committee of the Chamber.

2.—A record book shall be kept in which all details shall be entered both as to the questions in dispute, the decisions of the Committee, &c., &c. This book shall be open to all members of the Chamber.

3.—The Sub-Committee may refer to the General Committee for instructions on any point of difficulty.

4.—With the concurrence of those interested, the Sub-Committee may take Counsel's opinion or the evidence of experts, at the expense of the disputants.

5.—The Sub-Committee may decline to express an opinion on the plea that points of law are involved in the case.

6.—A unanimous opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee shall be at once communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

7.—Any member of the Sub-Committee dissenting from the conclusion arrived at by the other two may communicate his reasons for dissenting when the Report is handed in to the General Committee.

8.—An opinion given by the Sub-Committee from which dissent is expressed by any of the members shall be reconsidered by the General Committee.

9.—If, out of the General Committee, not less than three members consider that the expression of dissent is justified, the Sub-Committee may be asked to reconsider the case.

10.—If, on reconsideration, the opinion of the Sub-Committee remains unchanged, the decision shall be communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

11.—It shall be open to the General Committee to record, in such way as they may consider best, any cases which may be useful as precedents in establishing the custom of the Port.

12.—A minimum fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable to the Secretary of the Chamber by each of the parties to the Arbitration on filing their case, and shall be distributed as follows—Not less than Rs. 15 to the General Funds of the Chamber, and the remainder equally among the arbitrators.

13.—In a case involving a larger fee than Rs. 30 from each party the same shall be fixed by the General Committee who shall also decide as to the distribution. Any extra expense incurred shall be borne by the disputants.

# RULES FOR SURVEYS AND ARBITRATIONS ON PIECE-GOODS.

*As agreed upon with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association on 7th August* 1913.

1. The Chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association will each appoint a number of members not exceeding 30 to act as Surveyors.

2. In event of Surveyors disagreeing in their award they may refer the matter to an Umpire chosen by themselves before the arbitration is commenced. The said Umpire to be selected either from the official *lists* of Surveyors drawn up by the Chamber and the Association, respectively, or from the list of Umpires drawn up as mentioned in Clause 4.

3. If Surveyors are unable to agree as to their Umpire and also disagree in their award, they shall refer the dispute to the Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of an Umpire.

4. The list of Umpires will be drawn up at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce between the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Chamber and of the Association, respectively, and the number selected from each body shall be equal. The number of each shall not be less than six and not more than twelve. The actual number shall be fixed at the first meeting held.

At this said Meeting the representatives of the Chamber and of the Association will select their own Umpires, respectively.

5. The appointment of Umpires is left to the Chamber of Commerce when disputes are referred to the Chamber for such an appointment.

6. In cases where it is considered that special expert knowledge is required, the Chamber has the right to appoint an Umpire who may not necessarily be on the official list of Umpires.

7. In all cases, the decision of an Umpire shall be final.

8. This agreement shall come into force on 15th October, but business shall be resumed at once.

9. Six months' notice in writing shall be given by either party before this agreement can be terminated.

NOTE.—The Chamber undertakes to act fairly in the appointment of Umpires as between the two parties.

The proposed additions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 mentioned in the Association's letter, dated 2nd April last, are withdrawn, and No. 5 is accepted.

No. 5 reads as follows:—

In cases where both the Surveyors agree as to the buyer's right to more or less compensation as regards the complaints made, but the only point of disagreement is the amount of the compensation, the Umpire shall either agree with one or other of the Surveyors, or shall award compensation within the limits awarded by the Surveyors.

10. The Native Surveyors to be chosen from among the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Motilal Kanji | (Messrs. Kanji Dharamsey) |
| „ Motilal Valabhji | ( „ Motilal Keshavji) |
| „ Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji | ( „ Amritlal Jugjiwan) |
| „ Vasanji Naranji | ( „ Chaturbhuj Shivji) |
| „ Vithaldas Damoder Govindji | ( „ Damoder Govindji) |
| „ Jethabhai Valji | ( „ Jethabhai Valji) |
| „ Devidas Madhavji, Thakersay | ( „ Madhavji Thakersey) |
| „ Mangaldas Gopalji | ( „ Chhotalal Mangaldas) |
| „ Mathuradas Haribhai | ( „ Mathuradas Chaturbhooj) |
| „ Dhanjishaw Ardeshir | ( „ Hormasji Kharsetji) |
| The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji | ( „ Manmohandas Ramji) |
| Mr. Mulji Laxmidas | ( „ Walji Sunderji) |
| „ Natvarlal Narandas | ( „ Natvarlal Keshavlal) |
| „ Purshottam Kooverji | ( „ Trikamdas Purshottam) |
| „ Goculdas Dharamsey | ( „ Kowji Naranji) |
| „ Keshavji Ramji Laxmidas | ( „ Ramji Laxmidas) |
| „ Naranji Narsi | ( „ Gordhandas Naranji) |
| „ Ranchhoddas Harjiwan | ( „ Damoder Haridas) |
| „ Naranji Dayal | ( „ Premchand Chhaganlal) |
| „ Valji Sunderji | ( „ Valji Sunderji) |
| „ Valji Govind | ( „ Morarji Kalyanji) |
| „ Narotamdas Bhamji | ( „ Premchand Tribhowan) |
| „ Kersandas Premji | ( „ Kersandas Purshottam) |
| „ Haridas Purshottamdas | ( „ Purshotam Govindji) |
| „ Narandas Purushottam | ( „ Kavasji Framji & Co.) |
| „ Lalji Govindji | ( „ Bhucandas Govindji) |
| „ Mathuradas Dungersi | ( „ Mathuradas Liladher & Co.) |
| „ Gokuldas Jivraj | ( „ Ghella Dayal) |
| „ Govindji Jivandas | ( „ Morarji Govindji) |
| „ Balvantrai Ramchandra | ( „ Bhalchandra Balvant) |

11. The European Surveyors to be chosen from among the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. W. Anderson | (Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.) |
| „ L. Barraclough | ( „ L. & F. Barraclough & Co., Ld.) |
| „ J. B. Bennett | ( „ Latham, Abercrombie & Co.) |
| „ R. Bossi | ( „ C. Boggiano & Co.) |
| „ A. P. Carus | ( „ Fleming Shaw & Co.) |
| „ A. D. M. Clarke | ( „ Bombay Co., Ld.) |
| „ J. A. Cronopulo | ( „ Ralli Bros.) |
| „ B. G. Davy | ( „ J. A. Begbie & Co.) |
| „ R. T. Gibson Fleming | ( „ Ewart Latham & Co.) |
| „ Max Frei | ( „ Sulzer Bruderer & Co.) |
| „ A. Hampson | ( „ J. Duxbury & Co., Ld.) |
| „ S. Hanhart | ( „ E. Spinner & Co.) |
| „ E. Hargreaves | ( „ Latham, Abercrombie & Co.) |
| „ H. Holmes | ( „ E. & W. Andrew, Ld.) (Manchester) Bombay Agency. |
| „ R. A. F. Kidson | ( „ W. & A. Graham & Co.) |
| „ Edgar Lea | ( „ David Sassoon & Co., Ld.) |
| „ A. McIntosh | ( „ Greaves, Cotton & Co.) |
| „ A. S. Micrulachi | ( „ Ralli Bros.) |
| „ E. G. Montgomery | ( „ Owen & Okell.) |
| „ U. Orsoni | ( „ C. Boggiano & Co.) |
| „ J. Parkyn | ( „ Shaw, Wallace & Co.) |
| „ P. D. Perdikidi | ( „ Ralli Bros.) |
| „ G. C. Phillips | ( „ Killick, Nixon & Co.) |
| „ T. Sharples | ( „ Steiners, Ld.) |
| „ G. E. S. Sheers | ( „ Fleming Shaw & Co.) |
| „ F. F. Stileman | ( „ Killick, Nixon & Co.) |
| „ R. Thorburn. | ( „ Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ld.) |
| „ J. S. Tilley | ( „ L. & F. Barraclough & Co., Ld.) |
| „ D. Van Wyngaarden | ( „ Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ld.) |
| „ H. Vogt | ( „ E. Spinner & Co.) |

12. Umpires to be chosen from the following list :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. L. Barraclough. | Mr. Goculdas Jivraj Dayal. |
| „ J. B. Bennett. | „ Vithaldas D. Govindji. |
| „ H. Holmes. | „ Vussonji Naranji. |
| „ R. D. Marshal. | „ Purshotam Cooverji Master. |
| „ Thomas Sharples. | „ Devidas M. Thackersey. |
| „ A. P. Stewart. | „ Lalji Govindji. |
| „ R. Thorburn. | „ Motilal Kanji. |

13. The fee for each Umpire's decision will be Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 to be paid to the Chamber and Rs. 10 to the Umpire, loser paying, subject to the provisions of the Rule following.

14. It is to be understood that in the event of its being proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the importing house had previously offered an allowance in settlement of the dealer's claim equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the dealer. On the other hand, if it be proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the dealer had offered to accept an allowance equal to, or less than, the allowance decided on by the said Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the importing house.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
## MEASUREMENT FOR TONNAGE
## of cotton and other goods in bales or packages under the orders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

*Adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber, held on 6th March* 1901

I. Whereas it is expedient to collate and amend the Rules and Regulations for the measurement of goods,

II. All such Rules and Regulations hitherto in force are hereby rescinded and the following are substituted therefor with effect from the 1st April 1901.

III. In the following Rules and Regulations and in any Orders that may from time to time be issued by the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce under Rule XVII—

(*a*) Measurer shall mean a measurer appointed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the purposes of these rules.

(*b*) Measurement shall mean measurement by such measurer.

(*c*) Shipper shall mean the person shipping the goods or his representative.

(*d*) Quay shall mean a place in the Docks or at one of the Bunders recognized for the regular shipment of goods.

(*e*) Vessel shall mean a vessel propelled by sail or steam and not being used for the conveyance of goods from the quay to another vessel in the Port of Bombay.

(*f*) Boat shall mean a vessel, lighter or craft used for the conveyance of goods from the Quay to a vessel in the Port of Bombay.

(*g*) Package shall mean a bale, case, barrel, cask, bag or other receptacle subject to measurement.

(*h*) Consignment shall mean the whole quantity of one commodity subject to measurement to be shipped by one shipper in one vessel.

(*i*) Lot shall mean a package or number of packages forming part of a consignment and presented by one shipper at one time for measurement.

IV. Public Measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce and stationed at the different quays to measure packages.

V. Fees, the amount of which shall from time to time be fixed under the Orders of the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, shall be levied in accordance with such Orders on all goods presented for measurement.

VI. No measurements shall be held good except such as are taken by a Measurer and with instruments bearing the stamp of the Chamber of Commerce.

VII. Such instruments shall be supplied and issued to the Measurers by the Chamber of Commerce.

VIII. All instruments shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at intervals to be prescribed by the Committee and a register of such inspections shall be kept.

IX. Measurers shall be responsible for the good order of their instruments and for the prompt return to the Secretary of the Chamber of such as are defective or doubtful.

X. The Chamber's stamp borne by instruments that are found by the Secretary to be defective shall be by him defaced.

XI. Instruments on which the Chamber's stamp has been defaced may be re-stamped under the directions of the Secretary when they are in good order.

XII. Certificates of measurement shall be issued to shippers and/or to Ship Agents in such form and in such manner as the Committee for the time being shall from time to time provide.

XIII. Provided always that the Measurer may withhold or recall such certificate on his having reasonable cause to believe that an irregularity in the matter of shipment has been or is being committed in respect of the goods to which such certificate relates.

XIV. The goods measured shall be alongside the vessel within thirty-six hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the certificate shall be void and the packages shall be re-measured on board, written notice being given by the owner, agent or master of the ship to the Shipper and to the Measurer respectively.

XV. Shippers shall as far as possible see that their goods are so arranged for measurement as not to retard the work of the Measurers.

XVI. The salaries of the Measurers and all other expenses connected with this system of measurement shall be paid by the Chamber of Commerce from the Fee Fund raised under these Rules.

XVII. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are hereby authorized to appoint and maintain such staff of Measurers and Assistants, to fix and to pay such salaries to that staff, to fix and to collect such fees, to issue and from time to time to modify such orders, and to do all other such acts and things as may in their opinion be necessary for the proper and economical working of the system in conformity with the general principles herein laid down.

## Orders for the Conduct of Measurement of Goods for Tonnage by Public Measurers in the Port of Bombay.

Issued by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in pursuance of Section XVII of the Rules and Regulations adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 6th March 1901.

(1) All Orders hitherto in force for the governance of Measurers are hereby rescinded and the following are instituted with effect from the 1st April 1901.

(2) The Measurers shall be in attendance on the Quays to which they are appointed whenever there are goods to be measured. During the busy season Measurers are expected to be on duty early and late.

(3) All Measurement Fees shall be paid to the Measurement Fee Clerk, and no goods shall be measured without the production of the Custom House Pass bearing the endorsement of the said clerk to the effect that the fees have been paid.

(4) The certificates of measurement issued in conformity with Rule XII shall show—

(*a*) the date, hour and place of measurement ;
(*b*) the name of the shipper ;
(*c*) the name of the vessel ;
(*d*) the port of destination ;
(*e*) the number and description of packages ;
(*f*) the marks ;
(*g*) the measurement ;
and in the case of goods shipped by boats—
(*h*) the registered number of the boat ;
(*i*) the name of the tindal.

The certificates of measurements shall be issued by the Measurers and shall in every case be signed by the Measurer who measured the goods. One copy only of each certificate shall be issued, and such single copy shall be handed to the shipper.

(5) The whole of the packages forming a consignment of not more than thirty-two packages must be deposited on the Quay before measurement is taken.

(6) Consignments of more than thirty-two packages may be presented for measurement in lots of not less than thirty-two packages provided always that each lot, as soon as it is measured, is loaded

into boats or shipped and that no unmeasured lot is mixed with a measured lot. Provided also that a final lot of less than thirty-two packages, being the complement of a consignment of more than thirty-two packages, may be measured separately.

(7) Shippers failing to have each lot as soon as measured loaded into boats or shipped; or shippers mixing unmeasured goods with measured goods or permitting them to be mixed; or shippers retarding the work of the Department by failing to move with reasonable promptitude the bales required by the Measurer to be moved for the proper performance of his duties; or shippers attempting to elude these regulations, any such persons or their representatives may be required by the Measurer to deposit on the Quay the whole complement of their consignment before measurement is taken. In all cases when such requisition is made, the Measurer making it shall briefly report in writing to the Secretary the name of the shipper against whom the goods in respect of which, and the reason for which, it has been made.

(8) Measurer withholding or recalling a certificate under Section XIII of the Rules and Regulations adopted on the 6th March 1901 shall likewise briefly report to the Secretary in writing.

(9) No goods shall be measured otherwise than on a Quay excepting under the special conditions contemplated under Rule XIV and Order 22.

(10) Each and every package in a lot of packages not of uniform dimensions shall be measured individually. This Rule shall not apply to lots of pressed bales from various presses if the shipper arrange such diverse bales according to their respective dimensions separately on the Quay.

(11) In regard to packages of uniform dimensions, the Measurer shall use his judgment as to the proportion of such goods he should measure; but such proportion shall in no case be less than five per centum of each lot. Care must be taken by the Measurers that they are not induced to measure packages that do not fairly represent the average.

(12) In no case shall a shipper's man or men be allowed to put the callipers on a package. A peon of the Chamber holding the callipers may, when standing exactly in front, pull them tight with his

hands, but not when standing on one side, nor shall he ever be allowed to pull the callipers towards his chest or side or to put his shoulder to them.

(13) In measurement for length, care must be taken that the legs of the callipers touch the ground, and that bales when being measured lie in the same position as when in the press. Measurement of bales for depth and breadth shall be taken on the ends, half the number of bales being measured on the marked end and half on the other end.

(14) Measurers when measuring pressed bales shall ascertain whether all are from one press or not, and under orders (10) and (11) of these orders shall further ascertain how many bales there are from each press and shall give measurement accordingly and show on the certificate the number of bales to which each measurement relates.

(15) In cases where the shipper shall hand to the Measurer a letter from the owner, agent or master of the vessel authorising the Measurer to accept for measurement and calculation of average such packages as the said shipper may reserve for such measurement, the Measurer shall measure the packages so reserved and give a certificate on the basis of their measurement, provided that such packages represent not less than five per centum of the entire consignment.

(16) The scale of measurement fees leviable under Rules V and XVII shall be as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | On Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Aloe Fibre, Twist (white and coloured), Rags, and waste in pressed bales. | pies 6 per bale. |
| (*b*) | On Round Timber or Logs, each ..... | annas 8. |
| (*c*) | On Gunny bales from Calcutta, Hides and Skins, Piece-goods, and all goods not included under (*a*) & (*b*) in packages of diverse dimensions... | anna 1½ per package. |
| | Subject to a rebate of pies 9 per package on the Measurer's certifying that the lot measured consisted of not less than 100 packages all of uniform dimensions. | |
| (*e*) | On goods of any description measured on board a vessel ..... | annas 1½ per package. |
| (*d*) | When the work of the Department admits of such an arrangement, the exclusive services of a Measurer for a day may be secured on payment to the Secretary of a fee of Rs. 10. | |

(*f*) The attendance of a Measurer on a Sunday or one of the Charter-Party Holidays when the Docks are closed may be secured on application to the Secretary, accompanied by the sum of Rs. 15, which shall be paid by him to the Measurer appointed by him to attend. The fee of Rs. 15 shall cover the services of one Measurer for one ship. If two Measurers are applied for two fees of Rs. 15 must be paid at time of application. If a Measurer is required to work on more than one steamer a separate fee of Rs. 15 must be paid in respect of each steamer.

(*g*) The attendance of a Measurer for night duty may be secured in the same manner as above.

(17) All disputes as to the applicability of Order 16 (*d*) under Rule XIV shall be referred to the Weather Working Days Committee of the Chamber and the decision of that Committee shall be final. With respect to Order 16 (*d*) a refund of pies 6 per package will be made on declaration of the said Committee, remitted on the invitation of the Claimant that the state of the weather during the thirty-six hours of grace allowed had been such as to justify the shipper's delay in bringing the goods alongside.

(18) Refund of Measurement Fees in full shall be made in respect of a consignment or portion of a consignment shut out after measurement.

(19) In respect of Round Timber and Logs, the measurement to be certified, in accordance with Order 4 (*g*), shall be as follows :—

Length in feet and inches: As found with tape.

Breadth : The mean of two measurements taken with callipers at thickest and thinnest portions.

Depth: Ditto ditto ditto.

The certificate shall also show under Order 4 (*a*) not only the time at which the work of measurement was commenced, but the time at which it was completed. On application to the Secretary supported by evidence of time as here provided, Refund will be made of the difference between the fee as prescribed under Order (16) (*b*), and a charge of Rupees Two for every hour or part of an hour actually occupied in measurement.

(20) Refund of Measurement Fees shall not be made for any sum less than four Rupees.

(21) All claims for Refund of Measurement Fees shall be made to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who shall allow or disallow such claims in conformity with these Orders, but no claim for Refund of Measurement Fees shall be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of the sailing of the vessel concerned.

(22) Each Measurer shall keep a Dispute Book and it shall be competent for any shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel who disputes the correctness of a measurement given in respect of goods being shipped by him to call for the said Dispute Book, which the Measurer shall produce at once, and to enter therein a claim to have the goods in question or any portion of them remeasured. And on the said shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel depositing with the Measurer the sum of annas 2 for each package to be remeasured, the Measurer shall at once remeasure such package or packages in such a manner that the shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel can see whether the measurement is correctly taken, and shall give to the shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel a certificate of the measurement so found and write thereon the words "Protested Certificate. Fee paid Rs....." and the sum so paid. The Measurer shall immediately thereafter forward to the Secretary a statement of the case together with the amount of the Fee received.

Provided that on any of the stations where more than one Measurer is employed, the Measurer whose measurements are disputed shall, immediately after receiving the protest and fee, call another Measurer who shall make the remeasurement in the manner above laid down, shall issue the "Protested Certificate" and forward the necessary statement to the Secretary.

(23) Should a shipper demand remeasurement under Order 22 and should, such remeasurement, in the opinion of the Secretary, show the original measurement not to have been substantially correct, the extra fee of annas 2 per package shall be refunded to the shipper on demand and the case reported to the Committee.

(24) Every Measurer shall receive a book of temporary measurement slips together with indelible pencil and carbon paper for making such slips in triplicate. The Measurer will retain the first copy

and from it write up his certificates; the second copy he will hand to the shippers at the time of measurement, and the third to the ship agent's representative on demand.

Provided that when goods are shipped in boats for delivery alongside, the said third copy, belonging to the ship's agent, shall be handed to the boatman from whom it should be obtained by the ship's officers.

(25) One Measurer shall attend in each chowki at 10-30 a.m. for issue of the certificates relating to measurements made on the previous day. Provided that some discretion as to the exact hour of attendance for the purpose stated may be exercised by Measurers on stations where the state of the tide greatly affects the work. Certificates not claimed on the day succeeding measurement shall be preserved for one week and shall then be destroyed by the Measurer personally. Thereafter a certificate can be obtained only on application to the Secretary with the customary fee of Re. 1 for a duplicate certificate.

# GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION.

*Table of General Rates of Commission chargeable in Bombay, as revised by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted at the General Meeting held on the 20th June 1889.*

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | On effecting insurance on amount insured ... ... ... ... | ½ |
| 2. | On settling insurance losses, whether partial or total, also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 3. | On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 4. | On purchase of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of 2½ per cent. has been previously charged... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 5. | On the sale or purchase of ships, of opium and of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 6. | On the sale or purchase of treasure or bullion ... ... ... | ⅛ |
| 7. | On the sale or purchase of cattle ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 8. | On goods consigned which are disposed of by auction, or sent to a shop, on net proceeds ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 9. | On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, invoice cost ... | 1 |
| 10. | On guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold on the amount of sale ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 11. | On attending the delivery of contract goods to the Government or individuals... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 12. | On collecting house-rent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 13. | On sale or purchase of private Bills of Exchange ... ... | ⅛ |
| 14. | On effecting remittances by Bills of Exchange ... ... ... | ⅛ |
| 15. | On exchanging Government Securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring Government Paper from one constituent to another ... ... ... ... | ¼ |
| 16. | On surrendering or depositing in the Treasury Government Securities of all descriptions ... ... ... ... ... | ¼ |
| 17. | On recovering of bonds, or of bills for absentees overdue at the time of their being placed in the position of the Agent. | 1 |
| 18. | On debts when a process at law or by arbitration is necessary... | 2½ |
| 19. | On debts when recovered without process of law or arbitration. | 2½ |
| 20. | On managing the affairs of the estate for an executor or administrator ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 21. | On recovering funds from a bankrupt estate ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 22. | On guaranteeing bills, bonds or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ½ |

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| 23. | On bills of exchange returned, noted or protested ... ... ... | ¼ |
| 24. | On granting and cashing letters of credit ... ... .. ... | ½ |
| 25. | On depositing Government Paper as security for constituents ... | ½ |
| 26. | On deposits for short periods 2 or 3 months on amounts of not less than Rs. 25,000... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $\frac{1}{8}$ |

NATIVE CONSIGNMENTS.

27. The recognised rate of commission in England on the sale of consignments from Bombay shall be 2½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and the same is added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber.

SHIPPING BUSINESS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28. | On procuring freight ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| | " When the freight is payable in sterling, the Commission shall be calculated on the sterling amount at the following rates for Bank Bills, *viz.*, at the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills when the freight is by sailing ships, and at the rate for 3 months' sight Bank Bills when by steamers." | |
| | Brokerage, when actually incurred, shall be considered a legitimate charge in ship's accounts. | |
| 29. | On collecting freight ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 30. | On tendering a vessel (if accepted) for the conveyance of troops; on the amount of the charter party ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 31. | On shipping goods of every description on which no commission for the purchase has been charged ... ... ... | 1 |
| 32. | On shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery ... ... ... | ⅛ |
| 33. | On ship's disbursements when not in funds ... ... ... | 1 |
| 34. | On account of passage-money, whether the same passes through the Agent's hands or not ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 35. | For executing orders to Charter or engage Tonnage in Bombay or at outports ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| 36. | On realising Bottomry Bonds or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 37. | On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, stranded or wrecked, or on landing or selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned,—on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ... | 1 |
| | If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Goods ... ... ... | ½ |
| | If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ... ... | ¼ |
| 38. | On moneys expended, *i.e.*, on all disbursements made in efforts to save Ship or Cargo ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |

---

*Note applicable to Rates of Commission generally.—When the amount on which commission is payable is stated in rupees, the commission shall be calculated in that currency; and when in sterling at the rate provided for under Rule 28 of the General Rates of Commission which fixes the rate on "procuring freight."*

## SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS TO BOMBAY.
## PAYABLE IN BOMBAY.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 25th March 1918 the Resolution passed at the General Meeting held on 9th August 1876, regulating the payment in Bombay of Ship Freight Inward to Bombay, was amended to read as follows:—

That the conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight inward to Bombay, payable in Bombay, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London, payable on demand; and that the rate quoted in the Chamber's Current Quotations shall be the rate applicable in such purpose during the subsequent week, *i.e.*, the Sunday to Saturday following the date of the Chamber's "Current Quotations."

## SHIP FREIGHT OUTWARDS FROM BOMBAY.
## PAYABLE IN BOMBAY.

Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 25th March 1918:—That the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 21st February, 1912, regarding ship freight outwards from Bombay, payable in Bombay, be altered as follows:—

That freight outward from Bombay, stated in sterling, payable in Bombay (in the absence of any stipulation in the Shipping Order or Charter Party to the contrary), shall be converted into Indian Currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London, payable on demand; and that the rate quoted in the Chamber's Current Quotations shall be the rate applicable to goods shipped during the subsequent week, *i.e.*, the Sunday to Saturday following the date of the Chamber's Current Quotations; the date governing the rate of exchange shall be the date of the mate's receipt, or in the case of a series of mate's receipts, the date of the last receipt; on difference of freight 4½ per cent. as customary in the case of sailing ships and 1½ per cent. for steamers being allowed as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest until the due date of the freight.

## ANTE-DATING BILLS OF LADING.

Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881:—

"That, having considered the question of ante-dating bills of lading either on dock receipts or for goods alongside, the Chamber is of opinion that such a proceeding is open to most serious objections and might involve grave responsibilities."

## SHUT-OUT CARGO.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 30th January 1889 :—

"That the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881, respecting shut-out cargo, be amended as follows:—That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out cargo, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order, shall have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel for the same port from the Agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his cargo, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses and additional expenses which he may have incurred through his cargo being shut-out. If the Agent declines or omits to grant this, the shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said Agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put."

## DETENTION OF CARGO BOATS ALONGSIDE VESSELS.

RESOLUTION passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881:—

"That, while recognizing the grievance which exists, the Chamber is unable to recommend a remedy that would be mutually satisfactory to those interested."

## DELIVERY OF GOODS ON SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLIDAYS.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on 11th March 1903:—

"That produce falling due for delivery on a Sunday or on a Charter Party and Shipping Holiday must be delivered on the day previous to the Sunday or the Charter Party and Shipping Holiday as the case may be."

## POCKETS OF CARGO.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 17th February 1909 :—

"It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that pockets of cargo of any kind ought not to be of greater dimensions than 20″ × 28″ and ought not to contain more than 56 lbs."

# TONNAGE SCALE AT BOMBAY.

## OLD SCALE.

### STEAMERS.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday, 8th October 1872, it was proposed by G. A. Kittredge, Esq., of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Messrs. Antrobus & Co., and carried unanimously:—"That the subjoined Scale and the accompanying Rules be taken to regulate the steamer trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom and the Continental Ports in Europe, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary":—

1. That the Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet and 16 cwt. deadweight to the ton.
2. That Hides and Skins, whether in bales or bundles, be taken by measurement and not by weight.
3. That Oil be taken on the outside measurement of the cask.
4. That when Freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered.
5. That these Rules and the subjoined Scale come into force for steamers from this date—Tuesday, 8th October 1872.

### SHIPS.

AT a General Meeting of Merchants held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the 6th of June 1856, convened by Circular under the direction of the Committee of the Chamber,

William Forsyth Hunter, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber, in the chair, it was proposed by Henry Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by John Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., and unanimously carried:—"That from and after the 1st of January 1857, the following amended Scale be taken to regulate her Trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary."

Proposed by James Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and seconded by William Trevor Roper, Esq., of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and carried unanimously:—"That the freight on Oil be paid on the full gauge of the cask, ascertained at the port of discharge."

Proposed by Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq., of Messrs. Remington & Co., and seconded by John Parsons, Esq., of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., and carried unanimously:—"That when freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the *net* weight delivered."

(Sd.) W. F. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

---

At the General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on 22nd July 1881, the following Resolutions were passed:—

I. That the subject of the revision of the Tonnage Scale be laid before the next General Meeting, so that any member desiring the re-measurement of any particular article of export may have an opportunity of bringing forward his proposal by Resolution.

II. That the General Committee be authorised to add new articles to the Tonnage Scale after testing them, notice being given to members by circular, and to the public by advertisement, of the time and place of such testing, and that such additions, before being formally entered in the Tonnage Scale, shall be sanctioned at a General Meeting of the Chamber.

III. That in any revision of the Tonnage Scale, which might be decided on by the Chamber, or any addition thereto, the present basis for ship and steamer tonnage shall be adhered to.

# NEW SCALE.

At a General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on 20th of July 1883, the following Resolution was passed :—

> That Rule I prefixed to the Tonnage Scale be cancelled, and the following rule be substituted :—That the Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. deadweight.

The Tonnage Scale of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce up to 1901 consisted of three columns, namely, in the first column "Steamers, old scale," as established under the rules adopted at the General Meeting held on 8th October 1872, and under Rules II and III adopted at the General Meeting held on the 22nd July 1881 : and in the second column, "Steamers, new scale," as established under the rules adopted at the General Meeting held on 20th July 1883, together with the Rules II and III of 1881 aforesaid : and in the third column, "ships," as adopted at the General Meeting held on the 6th June 1856. Under the aforesaid Rules II and III of 1881, various alterations of and additions to the tonnage scale had been made from time to time, but the entering of such alterations and additions on the New Scale was not accompanied by removal of the original entry on the old scale. It was, therefore, resolved at the Annual General Meeting held on 12th March 1902, "that the following rates of tonnage hitherto shown upon the old scale, and which are hereby declared obsolete and void, be entirely deleted from the Tonnage Scale :—Bajree in bags, 16 cwts. ; Coffee in bags or Frazils, 12 cwts.; Copra in robbins, 8 cwts.; Gram in bags, 15 cwts.; Jowari in bags, 16 cwts.; Lang in bags, 16 cwts.; Mowra flowers, 16 cwts.; Mussur in bags, 16 cwts.; Teel or Gingelly seed, 14 cwts. ; Rape seed, 14 cwts.; Mustard seed, 14 cwts. ; Rice in bags, 16 cwts. ; Saltpetre, 16 cwts.; Wheat, 16 cwts."

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Aloes, in kegs .. ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 16 cwt. |
| Alum, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Annotto, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Apparel ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Arrowroot, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Asafœtida, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Bajree, in bags ... ... ... .. ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Barilla ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Barley, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | ..... |
| † Bran, in bags (pressed) ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | ..... |
| Do. do. (unpressed) ... ... ... | 9 cwt. | ..... |
| Bees' Wax, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Betelnut, in bags... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Blackwood, in straight square logs ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. otherwise ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Bone-meal and bone-dust ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Bone-meal, in bags (in accordance with the average quality of which a standard is preserved by the Chamber) ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | ..... |
| *Bones, crushed, in bags (as per Standard A preserved by the Chamber) ... | 11 cwt. | ..... |
| *Do. B do. do. ... | 14 cwt. | ..... |
| *Do. C do. do. ... | 17 cwt. | ..... |

† *Note.*—Pressed Bran to be understood as not less than 5 maunds (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½ × 25 inches.

*At the Annual General Meeting held on 6th March 1901, the following resolution was adopted :—That the following footnote to the item Crushed Bones in the Chamber's Tonnage Scale be added :—These standards are for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise, and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplements now being printed for publication with the report for the past year. A survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case.

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Bones, loose ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... |
| Books ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Borax, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Buffalo horns, in bundles ... ... ... | 6 cwt. | 8 cwt. |
| Bullion ... ... ... ... ... ... | per cent. | per cent. |
| Camphor, in cases... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Canes, Rattans, in bundles ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Cardamoms, in bundles ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cassia Lignea, Fistula, and Buds ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Chasum ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| China Root, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cinnamon, in bales ... ... ... ... | ... | 6 cwt. |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cloves, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags or frazils ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| Coals ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 20 cwt. |
| Cocoa, in bags ... ... ... .. ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| *Coculus Indicus*, in bags ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Coffee, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags or frazils ... ... ... | 14 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Coir, in bales ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bundles or loose ... ... ... | 5 cwt. | 6 cwt. |
| Do. Rope, in coils ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 8 cwt. |
| Colocynth, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Colombo Root, in bags ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 14 cwt. |
| Copra, in robbins... ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 12 cwt. |
| Cut Copra, in bags ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | ..... |
| Coral, Rough (not specimen), in bags... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| *Cotton Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | ..... |
| Cotton, in bales ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cowries, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Cubebs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Cummin Seed, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrewed ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| † Cylindrical Packages, Rolls, &c. ... ... | 40 feet. | 40 feet. |
| Dates, wet ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Do. dry ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Dhall, crushed, in bags ... ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | ..... |
| Dragons' Blood, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Ebony, square and straight ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. otherwise ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Elephants' Teeth, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bundles ... ... ... | 14 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Do. loose ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |

* The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 6th March 1901:—That Cotton Seed, cleaned, be for the present omitted from the Chamber's Tonnage Scale, and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplement now being printed for publication with the report for the past year.

† On and after 1st April 1902, the following formula shall be recognised for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages, namely, that the square of the diameter be multiplied into the length and one-fifth deducted from the product (Resolution adopted at Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 13th March 1902).

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Fennel Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | ... |
| Fenugreek or Methey Seed ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | ... |
| Flour, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | ... |
| Do. middlings, or sharps, in bags ... ... | 12 cwt | ... |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Galingals ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Galls, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Ginger, dry, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Gram, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Groundnuts, shelled ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Do. unshelled ... ... ... ... | 6 cwt. | 8 cwt. |
| Gums, of all kinds, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Gum Olibanum, in bags... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Do. (Persian), in double bags... ... ... | 17 cwt. | ... |
| Do. (Arabic) „ „ ... ... ... | | |
| Hurtall, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Hemp, in screwed bales ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. loose or in bundles ... ... ... | 5 cwt. | 7 cwt. |
| Hides & Skins, in screwed bales ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. loose and in small bundles ... ... | 40 feet. | 12 cwt. |
| Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt |
| Do. Deer, loose ... ... ... ... | 6 cwt. | 8 cwt. |
| Horn Tips, of any kind ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Indigo, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Iron, old ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Iron Rails ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Jackwood ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Jowaree, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Lac Dye, in shells or cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Lang, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Do. crushed, in bags ... ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | ... |
| Linseed, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Mace, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Maize, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | ... |
| Mother-o'-Pearl, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Mowra Flowers ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Do. Seed, in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Munjeet or Madder Root, in cases or bales .. | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bundles or bags ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Musk, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Mussor, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Myrabollams, in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| *Myrabollams, crushed, in bags ... ... | 11 cwt. | ... |
| Myrabollam Powder ... ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | ... |
| Niger Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 14 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Nutmegs, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Nux Vomica, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Oil, of any kind, in casks ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 210 Im. gals. |
| Do. Cocoanut ... ... ... ... ... | 11 cwt. | ... |
| Oil Cake (machine pressed flat) except Cocoanut ... ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | ... |
| Do. do. Cocoanut (machine pressed flat) of all shapes ... ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | ... |
| Do. do. in pieces (machine pressed) ... | 12 cwt. | ... |
| Do. do. of all kinds (hand or bullock pressed) ... ... ... .. | 12 cwt. | ... |
| Do. do. Powder... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | ... |

* *At the Annual General Meeting held on 3rd March 1909, it was resolved that the footnote to the item Crushed Myrabollams in the Chamber's Tonnage Scale be amended to read as follows :—*

*This standard is for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber, which may fix any scale based on the standard. A Survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case.*

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| Oil Seeds— | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Castor Seed, known as Bold Cawnpore description and mixtures containing more than 2 per cent. of such ... ... | 10 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Castor Seed, other sorts, not containing more than 2 per cent. of the Bold Cawnpore description ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Teel or Gingelly Seed ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | ... |
| Rape Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | ... |
| Mustard Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | ... |
| Opium ... ... ... ... ... ... | per chest. | per chest. |
| Paddy, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Pepper, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Pimento ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 cwt. | 14 cwt. |
| Plumbago, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Pollards, in bags ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | ... |
| Poppy Seed, in bags (1½ cwt.) ... ... | 14 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Do. double bags (1½ cwt.) ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Do. single bags (1½ cwt.) ... ... | 14 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Do. double bags (1½ cwt.) ... ... | 14 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Rattans, in bundles ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Do. Ground ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Red Wood... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Rhubarb, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Rice, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Safflower, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in screwed bales ... ... .. | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| Safflower Seed (Kurdai Seed or Kasumba), in bags ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | ... |
| Sago, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Sal Ammoniac, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... .. | 15 cwt. | 18 cwt. |

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | To the Ton. { 28 Indian maunds of 82⅔ lbs. | To the Ton. { 28 Indian maunds of 82⅔ lbs. |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Sandalwood and Sapanwood ... ... ... | 9 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Sandalwood roots and chips ... ... ... | 7 cwt. | ..... |
| Sealing Wax, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Senna, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 5 cwt | 6 cwt. |
| Do. in bales ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet | 50 feet. |
| Shells, Rough, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Silk, in bales ... ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Soap, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Sugar, in double bags ... ... ... ... | 19 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Talc ... ... ... .. ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Tallow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Tamarind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Tea, in chests ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Timber, Teak: Square Planks and Poon ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. Round, one-fifth off ... ... | ... | ... |
| Tobacco, in bales ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Tortoise Shells, in chests ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Turmeric, in bags... ... ... ... ... | 11 cwt. | 13 cwt. |
| Tutenague ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Unrated Wood ... ... ... ... ... | 11 cwt. | 14 cwt. |
| Weed Seed (in bags) ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | ... |
| Whanghees (*vide* Canes) ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Wines and Spirits, in casks ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Wool, in screwed bales ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Zedoary ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |

*** The Standard Ton at Bombay for Measurement Goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for ships.

# Bombay Port Trust Docks.

*Scale of Rates to be charged on goods Imported or Exported at the Bombay Port Trust Docks other than goods Imported or Exported by Coasting Steamers plying between Bombay and Ports on the West Coast of India for which there are separate rates.*

## SECTION I.

### *Wharfage Charges.*

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ANIMALS, ETC., LIVING. | | |
| A | Animals for Public Gardens in India .. .. | Free | |
| B | Birds, large, not otherwise enumerated .. | Each | 0 4 0 |
| C | „ small „ „ .. | Cage | 0 2 0 |
| D | Calves, foals, deer and pigs .. .. .. | Each | 0 10 0 |
| E | Camels, horses and mules .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| F | Cows, buffaloes and bullocks .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| G | Dogs and monkeys .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 3 0 |
| H | Donkeys .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 2 0 |
| I | Elephants .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 6 0 0 |
| J | Fowls and ducks .. .. .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 3 0 |
| K | Goats and sheep .. .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 5 0 |
| L | Pigeons, quails and partridges .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 2 0 |
| M | Small birds or animals, such as cats, monkeys, etc., in charge of owner .. .. .. | Free | |
| N | Snakes and reptiles .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 2 0 |
| O | Tigers, bears, crocodiles and other wild animals .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 5 0 0 |
| P | Tigers and other wild animals, cubs of .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Q | Turkeys and geese .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 0 6 |
| 2 | APPAREL. | | |
| A | Clothing, old or new, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, boots, shoes, caps, hats and hatters' ware and feathers .. .. .. | *Ad valorem* Import | 1% |
| | | Package, Export | 0 6 0 |
| B | Gold and silvercloth, braid, thread, lametta, real and imitation. | *Ad valorem* Import | 1/8% with minimum charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per package. |
| | | Export Package. | 1 8 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. |
| | APPAREL—*contd.* | | |
| C | Baggage, passengers', *bona fide*, within the meaning of the Rules issued by the Customs Department, unmanifested and for which Dock labour is not supplied .. .. .. | Free | |
| D | Baggage, passengers', not regarded as *bona fide*, within the meaning of the Rules issued by the Customs Department .. .. .. .. | Package<br>Cartload | 0 2 0<br>0 8 0 |
| E | Baggage of sailors, members of the Water Police and Preventive Officers when proceeding on or returning from duty through the Docks .. | Free | |
| 3 | ARMS AND AMMUNITION. | | |
| A | Guns, small arms, sporting guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, etc., when imported or exported singly as part of personal equipment or baggage .. .. .. .. .. .. | Free | |
| B | Guns, small arms, sporting guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords, bayonets, etc., when imported or exported in cases or packages .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| C | Guns, small arms, sporting guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords, bayonets, etc., when imported singly .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 2 0 |
| D | Lead shot .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| E | Parts of rifles, etc., safety cartridges (loaded), cartridge cases (empty), percussion caps and materials and implements for loading cartridges and accessories .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 4 | BONES, CRUSHED AND UNCRUSHED, MEAL AND DUST AND BONE SINEWS .. .. .. | Ton | 1 4 0 |
| 5 | BOOKS, BOOK COVERS, MANUSCRIPTS, RULED AND PRINTED MATTER, INCLUDING MAPS AND CHARTS .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 6 | BRUSHES AND BROOMS AND MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURE OF. | | |
| A | Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| B | Brushes and brooms, etc., in cases .. .. | ,, | 0 8 0 |
| C | ,, ,, ,, loose .. .. | 100 | 0 4 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS NOT MADE OF METAL. | | |
| A | Asphalt | Ton | 1 12 0 |
| B | Bricks of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated | „ | 1 12 0 |
| C | Building stone, roofing felt, roofing slates and materials not enumerated | „ | 2 4 0 |
| D | Cement, lime, lime-stones | „ | 1 2 0 |
| E | Clay, fire | „ | 2 0 0 |
| F | Earthenware hoppers or pans for water-closets | Cask | 1 0 0 |
| | | Crate | 0 14 0 |
| | | Case | 0 10 0 |
| | | Loose | |
| | | Each | 0 2 0 |
| G | Earthenware pipes and connections | Ton | 1 12 0 |
| H | Tiles, foreign or country | „ | 2 4 0 |
| I | Wooden doors and window frames | Package | 0 6 0 |
| 8 | CANDLES OF ALL KINDS | Cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| 9 | CARPETS, OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR COVERINGS. | | |
| A | Carpets, woollen | Package | 0 12 0 |
| B | „ other than woollen | „ | 0 8 0 |
| C | Oil cloth and floor cloth | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 10 | CARRIAGES, CARTS, MOTOR CARS AND BICYCLES OF ALL KINDS. | | |
| A | Carriages, four-wheeled | Each | 10 0 0 |
| B | „ two-wheeled | „ | 8 0 0 |
| C | Wheels and parts of carriages and carts unpacked | „ | 0 4 0 |
| D | „ „ „ „ packed | Package | 0 12 0 |
| E | Carts, four-wheeled | Each | 4 0 0 |
| F | „ two-wheeled | „ | 3 0 0 |
| G | „ country | „ | 1 0 0 |
| H | Bicycles, tricycles, etc., unpacked | „ | 0 8 0 |
| I | „ „ packed | Package | 1 0 0 |
| J | Motor cars | Items 43 B& 30 | |
| K | „ cycles, packed | Package | 4 0 0 |
| L | „ „ unpacked | Each | 1 0 0 |
| M | Wheel barrows | „ | 0 2 0 |
| 11 | CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS | | |
| A | Acids of all kinds | Case | 0 8 0 |
| B | „ „ | ½ Case | 0 6 0 |
| C | „ „ in drums | Drum | 0 12 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—*contd.* | | Rs. a. p. |
| D | Carbide of Calcium .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| E | Chemicals and chemical products, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| F | Chemicals and chemical products when weight cannot be ascertained .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| G | Cylinders of carbonic acid gas, etc. .. .. | Each | 0 2 0 |
| H | „ „ ammonia .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| I | Disinfectants, dry.. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| J | „ liquid .. .. .. .. | 5 gallons or part thereof. | 0 2 0 |
| K | Ether .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 12 | CLOCKS, WATCHES AND OTHER TIME-PIECES. | | |
| A | Clocks and time-pieces .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| B | Clocks, large, for towers, and accessories for clocks, etc. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| C | Watches, gold and silver .. .. .. | *Ad valorem* Import | 1/8% minimum charge of Rs. 10-8 per package. |
| | | Export | |
| | | Package | 1 8 0 |
| D | „ other .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 12 0 |
| 13 | COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL. | | |
| A | Coal, coke, charcoal, patent fuel, cinders, ashes and mint dust, in bulk (without Port Trust labour) .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 8 0 |
| B | Coal, coke and charcoal, in bags .. .. | „ | 0 10 0 |
| 14 | COIR AND OTHER FIBRES, CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE. | | |
| A | Coir carpets in rolls .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | „ mats (door mats) .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 6 0 |
| C | Cordage and rope of all kinds .. .. . | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| D | Hemp, rhea, coir and aloe fibres, loose, in bundles .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| E | Hemp, rheá, coir and aloe fibres, pressed .. | Bale | 0 4 0 |
| F | Twine .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 15 | CORAL, REAL OR IMITATION .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | CORK. | | |
| A | Corks .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| B | Corkwood sheets .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| 17 | COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON. | | |
| A | Cotton piece-goods upto 40 c. ft. each .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| B | „ „ over 40 c. ft. .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| C | Cotton, raw, Indian, pressed bales (3½ cwts. plus tare) or docras of 3 cwts. or under .. | Bale or docra | 0 4 0 |
| D | Cotton, raw, American, or other pressed bales of 4 cwts. or over .. .. .. .. | Bale | 0 6 0 |
| E | Cotton, raw, Egyptian, or other pressed bales of 6 cwts. or over and unpressed bales or docras of over 3 cwts. .. .. .. .. | Bale or docra | 0 6 0 |
| F | Thread, sewing .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| G | Twist and yarn .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| H | Waste, cotton, twist .. .. .. .. | Bale | 0 4 0 |
| 18 | DRUGS AND MEDICINES. | | |
| A | Drugs, country or foreign, in bulk, bags or bundles .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | „ „ „ packed .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 19 | DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS. | | |
| A | Dyes, country, in bulk, bags or bundles, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | Dyes, country, in cases .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| C | „ foreign .. .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| D | Gallnuts, myrabollams .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 0 0 |
| 20 | EARTH AND CLAY, INCLUDING SAND AND BALLAST. | | |
| A | Ballast and kentledge (without Port Trust labour) .. .. | Ton | 0 4 0 |
| B | „ „ „ by lighters to and from Port Trust Bunders .. | Free | |
| C | Chalk, talc, pipe clay, mica and gypsum .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| D | China clay .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| E | Earth and ochre of sorts .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| F | Plaster of Paris .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| G | Whiting .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| H | „ imported loose as broken stowage .. | „ | 1 0 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | EARTHENWARE, CHINA, PORCELAIN, AND GLASS, EXCEPT BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIAL. | | |
| A | Bowls, cups, chillims, country .. .. .. | 100 | 0 2 0 |
| B | Carboys, empty, and coojas .. .. .. | Each | 0 0 3 |
| C | Chinaware in rolls .. .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 4 0 |
| D | Empty bottles .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| E | „ „ unpacked .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 0 6 |
| F | Glass bangles, beads, tubs, &c. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| G | Glass, China, and earthenware, broken .. .. | „ | 0 6 0 |
| H | „ window .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 3 0 |
| I | „ plate and sheet .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| J | Glass and earthenware, porcelain, chinaware, japanware and lampware .. .. | Cask<br>Crate<br>Case, &c. | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 8 0 |
| K | Pots and jars, unpacked .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 1 0 |
| L | Retorts, loose .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| 22 | FIREWORKS OF ALL KINDS. | | |
| A | Dewasalis and joss sticks .. .. .. | Package | 0 2 0 |
| B | Fireworks of all kinds .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| 23 | FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX. | | |
| A | Canvas including canvas bags in bales .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Flax and linen piece-goods .. .. .. | „ | 0 6 0 |
| C | Hose .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| D | Tarpaulins, new .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| E | „ old .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 6 0 |
| 24 | FRUITS, HOPS, VEGETABLES AND EDIBLE NUTS. | | |
| A | Cocoanuts .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 0 8 0 |
| B | Copra .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 0 0 |
| C | Dates in bags or bundles .. .. .. | „ | 1 8 0 |
| D | Fruits, dried, and edible nuts of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, in bags or bundles .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| E | Fruits, fresh and dried, and edible nuts of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, in barrels, crates, cases or baskets .. .. .. | Package | 0 3 0 |
| F | Fruits, fresh, in bulk .. .. .. .. | Cartload | 0 12 0 |
| G | Groundnuts .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 0 0 |
| H | Hops .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| I | Vegetables, fresh, including potatoes, onions, garlic, etc. .. .. .. .. | Ton<br>Cart-load<br>Coolie-load | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 2 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | FURNITURE AND CABINET-WARE. | | |
| A | Chairs, unpacked .. .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 1 0 |
| B | Furniture, unpacked, other than chairs .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| C | „ in cases, crates or packages .. | Package | 0 12 0 |
| 26 | GRAIN, FLOUR AND PULSE. | | |
| A | Flour, except corn flour and farinaceous preparations in tins .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 12 0 |
| B | Grains and pulse other than rice .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| C | Rice .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 10 0 |
| 27 | GRASS, HAY AND FODDER, OF ALL KINDS. | | |
| A | Bran, chunee, husk and fodder, for animals .. | Ton | 0 12 0 |
| B | Hay, straw and kirbi, pressed .. .. .. | Bale | 0 4 0 |
| C | „ „ in bundles .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 28 | GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES. | | |
| A | Beef and pork, in casks, barrels, etc. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Coffee and cocoa in bags .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| C | Fish, dried, fishmaws, shark fins and samoodar fins .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 2 4 0 |
| D | Ghee .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| E | Groceries, provisions, oilmanstores and articles under Item 28, in cases .. .. .. | Each | 0 4 0 |
| F | Groceries, provisions, oilmanstores and articles under Item 28, fresh, unpacked .. .. | Coolie-load. | 0 2 0 |
| G | Groceries, provisions, oilmanstores and articles under Item 28, for daily use of ships in Dock. | Free | |
| H | Indian condiments .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| I | „ „ .. .. .. .. | Cask | 0 8 0 |
| J | Oatmeal, sago, biscuits and arrowroot and others, unenumerated, in bags .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| K | Saffron .. .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 1 0 0 |
| 29 | GUM, GUM RESINS, INDIA-RUBBER AND LAC. | | |
| A | Amber beads and ware .. .. .. .. | Case | 1 0 0 |
| B | Caoutchouc or India-rubber solution .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| C | Gum, gum resins of all kinds and lac .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| D | Hose, rubber-lined .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 12 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GUM, GUM RESINS, INDIA-RUBBER AND LAC—*contd.* | | |
| E | India-rubber in bags or bundles .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| F | „ and manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| G | Lac, manufactures of .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| H | Tyres, rubber .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |
| I | Waterproof cloth .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| 30 | HEAVY LIFTS. | | |
| A | Package over 1½ and not exceeding 3 tons .. | Ton | 1 12 0 |
| B | „ 3 „ „ 5 „ .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| C | „ 5 „ „ 8 „ .. | „ | 2 8 0 |
| D | „ 8 „ „ 11 „ .. | „ | 4 0 0 |
| E | „ 11 „ „ 15 „ .. | „ | 5 0 0 |
| F | „ 15 „ „ 100 „ .. | „ | 7 8 0 |
| | NOTE.—Charges on heavy lifts and all articles charged under Item 30 will be levied by measurement or weight at option of the Docks Manager, if by measurement 40 c. ft. will be considered one ton, and the rate per ton will be that at which the dead weight is chargeable. | | |
| 31 | HIDES, SKINS, RAW OR CURED AND GUTS. | | |
| A | Guts .. .. .. .. .. .. | Bale or Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Hides and skins of all kinds including clippings | Ton | 2 8 0 |
| 32 | HORNS, TIPS AND PIECES OF HORN, HORNMEAL AND ARTICLES MADE OF HORN, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED. | | |
| A | Horns of all kinds in bulk, bags or bundles .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| B | Horns and articles made of horn, packed .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 33 | ICE. | | |
| A | Ice .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 12 0 |
| B | Small quantities for use of ships in Dock or Harbour .. .. .. .. .. .. | Free | |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND PARTS THEREOF, INCLUDING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. | | |
| A | Electric fans and parts thereof .. .. .. | Under Items 30, 43B | |
| B | Electric lights and parts thereof .. .. | Package | 0 12 0 |
| C | Harmoniums, organs, pianofortes and pianolas, if under 20 c. ft. | „ | 1 4 0 |
| D | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ if 20 and under 30 „ | „ | 1 12 0 |
| E | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30 „ 40 „ | „ | 2 8 0 |
| F | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 40 „ 50 „ | „ | 3 0 0 |
| G | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 50 „ 60 „ | „ | 5 0 0 |
| H | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 60 „ 70 „ | „ | 8 0 0 |
| I | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 70 „ 80 „ | „ | 12 0 0 |
| J | „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 80 c. ft. and over .. | „ | 15 0 0 |
| K | Instruments, drawing, mathematical, musical, nautical, optical, photographic, scientific, surgical, etc., and apparatus not otherwise enumerated .. .. .. .. .. .. | *Ad valorem* Import Package Export | 1% 0 8 0 |
| L | Instruments and electrical appliances, fittings and parts of, not otherwise enumerated .. | Package | 0 12 0 |
| M | Telegraph, telephone and electric cable and wire .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| 35 | IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY AND HARDWARE. | | |
| A | Baths, iron, galvanized .. .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 12 0 |
| B | Bellows, smiths, unpacked .. .. .. | Each | 0 4 0 |
| C | Bricks, bath .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 4 0 |
| D | Buckets, iron or metal .. .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 4 0 |
| E | Drums, empty, small .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 0 3 |
| F | Hardware, ironmongery and agricultural implements, not otherwise enumerated .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| G | Lamps, lanterns, lampware, platedware, cutlery, tools and hardware, etc. (when no weight is given) .. .. .. | Cask<br>Crate<br>Package | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 8 0 |
| H | Nails of sorts .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 12 0 |
| I | Shovels, spades and pickaxes .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 4 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 36 | IVORY AND IVORYWARE. | | |
| A | Ivory .. .. .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| B | Ivoryware .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |
| 37 | JEWELLERY, PLATE, GOLD AND SILVER. | | |
| A | Gold and silver leaf, real .. .. .. | *Ad valorem* Import | $\frac{1}{8}$% with minimum charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per package. |
| | | Export Package | 1 8 0 |
| B | „ „ „ imitation .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| C | Jewellery, precious stones, gems and pearls .. | *Ad valorem* Import | $\frac{1}{8}$% with minimum charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per package. |
| | | Export Package | 1 8 0 |
| D | „ and pearls, imitation .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| E | Plate, gold and silver .. .. .. .. | *Ad valorem* Import | $\frac{1}{8}$% with minimum charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per package. |
| | | Export Package | 1 8 0 |
| 38 | JUTE, RAW, AND ARTICLES MADE OF JUTE. | | |
| A | Gunny bags, old .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| B | „ pieces and bags and hessians gunny cloth | Bale | 0 10 0 |
| C | Jute canvas .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| D | „ pressed .. .. .. .. .. | Bale | 0 6 0 |
| E | „ unpressed (slack bundles) .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 39 | LACQUERS AND LACQUERWARE .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | LEATHER AND ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED. | | |
| A | Harness and saddlery .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Hose, leather .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 12 0 |
| C | Leather, foreign or country .. .. .. | Ton | 2 8 0 |
| D | ,, imitation .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| E | Portmanteaus, bags and trunks .. .. | ,, | 0 8 0 |
| 41 | LEAVES, CANES AND MANUFACTURES OF. | | |
| A | Bamboos .. .. .. .. .. .. | 50 or part of 50 | 0 4 0 |
| B | Baskets, cane .. .. .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 2 0 |
| C | Canes, malacca .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 4 0 |
| D | ,, rattans .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| E | Danthans (country tooth brushes) .. .. | ,, | 2 4 0 |
| F | Fans, tiffin baskets, reeds .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| G | Kuskus for tatties .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 2 0 |
| H | Leaves, betel, beedie and furrah .. .. | ,, | 0 2 0 |
| I | Mats, foreign .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 8 0 |
| J | ,, country .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 6 0 |
| K | Matting .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package or rolls | 0 8 0 |
| 42 | LIQUORS, AND SPIRITS, INCLUDING METHYLATED SPIRITS. | | |
| A | Ale, beer, porter and cider, in wood .. .. | Hogshead | 0 8 0 |
| B | ,, ,, ,, in bottles .. .. | 1 doz. quarts or 2 doz. pints. | 0 2 0 |
| C | Ale, beer, porter and cider .. .. .. | Kilderkin | 0 4 0 |
| D | ,, ,, ,, .. .. .. .. | Firkin | 0 2 0 |
| E | Spirits, including methylated spirits, liquors and wines, in wood .. .. .. .. | Imperial gallon | 0 0 4 |
| F | Spirits, including methylated spirits, liquors and wines, in bottles .. .. .. .. | 1 doz. quarts or 2 doz. pints. | 0 2 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | MACHINERY AND PARTS OF MACHINERY. | | Rs. a. p. |
| A | Belting, packing, asbestos and asbestos sheets . | Case, Crate or Package. | 0 12 0 |
| | Machinery and parts of machinery not exceeding 1½ tons :— | | |
| | (1) Prime movers .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (2) Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments— | | |
| | (a) Generators .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (b) Motors .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (c) Other kinds .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (3) Machinery (not being prime movers or electrical machinery)— | | |
| | (a) Aerated water machinery .. | | |
| | (b) Agricultural „ .. .. | | |
| B | (c) Boilers .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| | (d) Metal working machinery .. | | |
| | (e) Mining machinery .. .. .. | | |
| | (f) Oil crushing and refining machinery .. .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (g) Paper mill machinery .. .. | | |
| | (h) Rice and flour mill machinery .. | | |
| | (i) Refrigerating machinery .. .. | | |
| | (j) Saw mill and wood working machinery .. .. .. .. .. | | |
| | (k) Sugar, tea and textile machinery.. | | |
| | (l) Printing machinery .. .. | | |
| | (m) Other sorts of machinery .. | | |
| C | Machinery (and parts of machinery) worked by manual or animal power .. .. .. | Under Item 35 F. G. | |
| D | Sewing and knitting machines and accessories . | Package | 0 8 0 |
| E | Typewriters, duplicators and accessories .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| | NOTE (a)—All packages and single items over 1½ tons each will be charged as heavy lifts, under Item No. 30. | | |
| | (b)—Charges on machinery and other items charged as machinery will be levied by measurement or weight at option of the Docks Manager, if by measurement 40 c.ft. will be considered one ton, and the rate per ton will be that at which the dead weight is chargeable. | | |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | MANURES OF ALL KINDS, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 4 0 |
| 45 | MATCHES OF ALL KINDS .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |
| 46 | METALS, MINERALS AND ARTICLES MADE OF METAL, NOT CLASSIFIED UNDER HARDWARE OR MACHINERY. | | |
| A | Brass, copper, yellow metal, spelter, tin, zinc and all metals, manufactured and unmanufactured and old, not otherwise enumerated | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | Brass, copper, yellow metal, spelter, tin, zinc and all metals, manufactured when no weight is given .. .. .. .. .. .. | Cask<br>Crate<br>Package | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 8 0 |
| C | Iron and steel, bar, rod, hoop, scrap, sheets, plates, bands, old iron and steel, angle iron, T-iron, girders, castings and cast-iron pipes under 1½ tons, pig iron, galvanized iron pipes, or tubes, steel fagot, keg, spring and octagon. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| | NOTE.—Girders, castings, cast-iron pipes, &c., over 1½ tons .. .. .. .. .. | Item No. 30. | |
| D | Ores of all kinds .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 8 0 |
| E | Quicksilver .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| F | Tin clippings .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 12 0 |
| G | Wires of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated .. | „ | 2 4 0 |
| 47 | MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS AND ALL NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. | | |
| A | Ærated and mineral waters . .. .. | Dozen | 0 1 0 |
| B | „ „ .. .. .. | Case or Cask | 0 4 0 |
| C | All non-alcoholic beverages .. .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| 48 | NAVAL AND MILITARY STORES. | | |
| A | Naval and Military stores *bona fide* the property of Government, arms (including rifles), equipment, ordnance and commissariat stores, not exceeding 5 tons per piece or package .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | Naval and Military stores *bona fide* the property of Government, arms (including rifles) equipment, ordnance and commissariat stores, when no weight is given or cannot be ascertained .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NAVAL AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.* | | Rs. a. p. |
| C | Naval and Military stores *bona fide* the property of Government, arms (including rifles), equipment, ordnance and commissariat stores, packages over 5 tons in weight .. .. | Under Item 30. | |
| 49 | OILS. | | |
| A | Liquid fuel in bulk .. .. .. .. | 8 Imperial gallons. | 0 0 6 |
| B | „ „ „ in casks or drums .. | „ | 0 2 0 |
| C | Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal, tin, drum or case, up to 10 imperial gallons .. .. | Each | 0 3 0 |
| D | Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal, tin, drum or case, over 10 imperial gallons .. .. | 10 gallons or part of. | 0 3 0 |
| E | Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal, tin, drum case, or casks .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| F | Oils, kerosene, in tins, drums or cases .. .. | 8 Imperial gallons | 0 2 0 |
| G | „ „ in bulk, discharged into Trustees' Oil Pipe .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 Imperial gallons. | 0 0 6 |
| H | Paraffin wax .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| | NOTE.—Vegetable, mineral and animal oils, imported or exported, in bottles, will be charged under Item No. 18 B. | | |
| 50 | OIL-CAKES .. .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 4 0 |
| 51 | OPIUM. | | |
| A | Opium, package, up to 70 lbs. .. .. .. | Package | 0 12 0 |
| B | „ „ over 70 „ .. .. .. | „ | 1 4 0 |
| 52 | PAINTS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, ETC. | | |
| A | Lamp-black .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| B | Paints, dry and mixed .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 8 0 |
| C | Turpentine and Turpentine substitutes .. | 10 Imperial gallons or part of | 0 3 0 |
| D | Varnish, French Polish, &c. .. .. | 5 Imperial gallons or part of | 0 2 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS. | | |
| A | Pulp of wood or other paper making materials. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | Rags .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 54 | PERFUMERY AND PERFUMERY OILS. | | |
| A | Dhowrie, rose and lavender flowers, dried, and incense .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | Musk .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 4 0 |
| C | Perfumery .. .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 1 0 0 |
| D | Perfumed essential and non-essential oils of all sorts .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |
| E | Rose water .. .. .. .. .. | Case or drum | 0 3 0 |
| F | „ .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Carboy | 0 1 0 |
| 55 | PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND WORKS OF ART INCLUDING SMALL CLAY AND METAL FIGURES. | | |
| A | Clay figures, unpacked .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 2 0 |
| B | Mouldings .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 2 0 0 |
| C | Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and works of art .. .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| 56 | PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 57 | PLANTS AND BULBS INCLUDING SEEDS FOR SOWING. | | |
| A | Garden seeds and seeds for sowing .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Plants and bulbs, packed .. .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| C | „ „ unpacked .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 4 0 |
| D | „ for Public Gardens in India .. .. | Free | |
| 58 | POLISHES. | | |
| .. | Polishes and compositions for application to leather or metals .. .. .. .. | Cask<br>Crate<br>Case | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 8 0 |
| 59 | PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIAL (OTHER THAN PAPER.) | | |
| A | Lithographic stones .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| B | Printing material, type and dyes .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| 60 | RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY PLANT AND MATERIALS. | Under Items Nos. 30 and 43. | |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | SALT. | | |
| A | Salt, in bulk or bags .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 8 0 |
| B | „ refined .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 62 | SEEDS. | | |
| .. | Seeds of all kinds not otherwise enumerated .. | Ton | 0 12 0 |
| 63 | SHELLS AND COWRIES. | | |
| A | Shells of all kinds, loose or in bags .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| B | „ „ in cases .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| 64 | SHIPS, PARTS OF, INCLUDING BOATS AND LAUNCHES AND GEAR FOR BOATS AND LAUNCHES. | | |
| A | Boats and launches, under 1½ tons .. .. | Each | 2 8 0 |
| B | „ „ over 1½ .. .. .. | Under Item 30. | |
| C | Oars, Indian, unpacked .. .. .. | Dozen | 0 4 0 |
| D | „ foreign „ .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| E | Ship, launch and boat gear and appliances, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| F | „ „ „ „ „ loose .. .. .. | Cart-load | 0 8 0 |
| | | Coolie-load | 0 2 0 |
| 65 | SILK. | | |
| A | Piece-goods .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 1 0 0 |
| B | Raw silk, waste and yarn .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| 66 | SMOKER'S REQUISITES (EXCLUDING TOBACCO).. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| 67 | SOAP. | | |
| A | Soap, perfumed .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | „ bar and laundry .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 2 0 |
| C | „ soft .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| D | Soapnuts (rita and shikakai) .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| 68 | SPECIE AND BULLION. | | |
| A | Bullion and specie, gold and silver .. .. | Piece or Package | 0 8 0 |
| B | Coins, other than .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 69 | SPECIMENS, CURIOSITIES, MODELS, ETC... .. | „ | 0 8 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | SPICES, &C. | | |
| | BETELNUTS, CARDAMOMS, CASSIA, CHILLIES, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER, NUTMEGS, PEPPER AND OTHERS UNENUMERATED IN BAGS .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 71 | STARCH AND FARINA IN BAGS, CASKS, &C. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| 72 | STATIONERY, PAPER, PASTEBOARDS, MILLBOARDS AND CARD-BOARDS OF ALL KINDS. | | |
| A | Ink, writing and printing .. .. .. | Cask or Package. | 0 12 0 |
| B | Slates, school .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 2 0 |
| C | Stationery, paper, mill-boards and card-boards of all kinds .. .. .. .. .. | Package up to 5 cwts. | 0 8 0 |
| D | Stationery, paper, mill-boards and card-boards of all kinds .. .. .. .. .. | Over 5 cwts. | 0 12 0 |
| 73 | STONE AND MARBLE. | | |
| | Marble and stone, manufactured or sculptured, pumice stone, etc. .. .. .. .. | Dead weight or ton of 40 c. ft. | 2 4 0 |
| B | Road metal or rubble (without Port Trust labour) .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 6 0 |
| C | Tablet stones .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| 74 | SUGAR | | |
| A | Sugar, sugarcandy, jaggery and molasses .. | Ton | 1 0 0 |
| B | „ loaf or chopped .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 75 | TALLOW AND STEARINE INCLUDING GREASE AND ANIMAL FAT. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| 76 | TEA, BLACK AND GREEN .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 77 | TENTS AND PARTS THEREOF .. .. .. | .. | 1 0 0 |

| No. of Item. | Description of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | TOBACCO, ETC. | | |
| A | Beedies or country cigarettes .. .. .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| B | Cigars, cheroots and foreign tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 8 0 |
| C | Cigarettes .. .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 12 0 |
| D | Hookas .. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 2 0 |
| E | Snuff .. .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| F | Tobacco, country .. .. .. .. | Cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| 79 | TOILET REQUISITES .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| 80 | TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTING REQUISITES .. | ,, | 0 12 0 |
| 81 | UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLA FURNITURE, PARASOLS, WHIPS AND WALKING STICKS OF ALL KINDS .. | ,, | 0 8 0 |
| 82 | WAX OF ALL KINDS EXCLUDING PARAFFIN WAX. | | |
| .. | Wax of all kinds not otherwise enumerated .. | Package | 0 4 0 |
| 83 | WOOD AND TIMBER. | | |
| A | Bark .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 1 8 0 |
| B | Boxes, packing cases, casks, barrels, etc., empty, made .. .. .. .. .. .. | Each | 0 2 0 |
| C | Firewood .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton | 0 12 0 |
| D | Horse and cattle boxes, empty .. .. .. | Each | 1 0 0 |
| E | Sawdust .. .. .. .. .. .. | Bag or Package | 0 1 0 |
| F | Sandalwood and lignum vitæ .. .. .. | Ton | 2 0 0 |
| G | Shooks and staves for barrels, casks or hogsheads and kerosene oil cases, unmade, in bundles .. | Each | 0 1 0 |
| H | Timber, blackwood, ebony, teak, pine, jarrah and other woods, in logs and squares, sleepers, etc. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ton of 50 c. ft. | 1 12 0 |
| I | Planks, scantlings and ceiling boards .. .. | ,, | 2 0 0 |
| J | Woodenware .. .. .. .. .. | Case | 0 8 0 |
| 84 | WOOL AND HAIR, RAW, AND ARTICLES MADE OF WOOL AND HAIR, INCLUDING FELT. | | |
| A | Wool, woollen piece-goods and yarns up to 40 c.ft. each.. .. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| B | Wool, woollen piece-goods and yarns over 40 c. ft. .. .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 0 12 0 |

| No. of Item. | Descriptions of Goods. | How Charged. | Import and Export. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. |
| | WOOL AND HAIR, RAW, AND ARTICLES MADE OF WOOL AND HAIR, INCLUDING FELT—*contd.* | | |
| C | Wool and hair, raw, unpressed .. .. .. | Bale | 0 12 0 |
| D | „ „ pressed .. .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| E | „ „ waste .. .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| F | All other articles made of wool or hair .. | Bale, case or package. | 0 8 0 |
| 85 | UNENUMERATED GOODS. | | |
| A | Goods packed in casks .. .. .. .. | Each | 1 0 0 |
| B | „ in crates .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 12 0 |
| C | „ in cases, bundles and bales .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| D | „ in drums and kegs .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |
| E | „ in bags .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 2 0 |
| F | Heavy goods chargeable by weight .. .. | Ton | 2 4 0 |
| G | Mails .. .. .. .. .. .. | Free | |
| H | Post parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight .. | „ | |
| I | „ exceeding 11 lbs. in weight .. | Each | 0 2 6 |
| J | Samples, small .. .. .. .. .. | Parcel | 0 1 0 |
| K | „ in cases, etc. .. .. .. .. | Package | 0 6 0 |
| L | Unpacked goods .. .. .. .. .. | Cart-load | 0 8 0 |
| M | „ „ .. .. .. .. .. | Coolie-load | 0 2 0 |

SECTION I—*continued.*

1. The foregoing charges will be levied on a minimum of one cwt. on goods charged at a rate per ton or per cwt. Charges leviable according to weight will be assessed on the net weight of goods, as shown in the Customs Bill of Entry or Invoice, except where otherwise provided.

2. All goods charged per case or package, if exceeding 40 c. ft., will be charged double wharfage, except where otherwise enumerated.

3. Cases, etc., containing assorted or sundry goods will be charged, wharfage according to that item comprised in contents in respect of which the highest rate is provided in the foregoing Schedule.

4. For the assessment of wharfage, etc., on goods chargeable on measurement, importers must deposit with the Docks Manager certified copies of invoices and specifications (which will not be returned) with Customs documents and chappas. Measurements, etc., to be shown on English Standard in detail.

In respect of goods chargeable on weight, importers must produce original invoices, if required.

5. On *bona fide* ships, stores (including live-stock for use on voyage), furniture, tools and materials, imported or exported, half wharfage charges only will be levied.

6. No charge will be levied on Horse Boxes accompanying horses, provided the Boxes are removed from Docks premises within 24 hours of landing. On the expiration of 24 hours Boxes will be treated as cargo and charged the ordinary wharfage rates.

7. Goods landed from boats or loaded from wharf into boats in Dock or at the Harbour Walls of the Docks, provided no Port Trust labour is employed, will be charged half the rates laid down in the Schedule. This fee will cover the right to storage for three days in either case; thereafter the ordinary rent (extra fees) will be levied.

8. All goods, which have been charged full Docks Import Wharfage will, if loaded into boats in the Docks by Port Trust labour, to be afterwards relanded at a Port Trust Bunder, be charged Hamallage only, *vide* Section X, Item C, instead of wharfage.

9. On cargo overcarried and landed in the Docks and re-shipped Transhipment charges as per Section VII will be levied.

10. On same bottom cargo landed in the Docks and re-shipped, full import wharfage as per Section I and Hamallage at annas 8 per ton will be levied.

11. No Docks wharfage charges will be levied on cargo or bunker coal landed from one hatch of a vessel and re-shipped in another for trimming or re-arranging the vessel's cargo, provided it is not allowed to remain on the wharf and Trustees' labour is not utilized.

12. *Hazardous goods* (see Docks By-laws Nos. 99, 100 and 100-A) landed at the Docks and which have to be removed immediately to the Trustees' Hazardous Goods Warehouse situated in the Alexandra Docks, will incur charges for removal, storage and rent as detailed under Section III, Item D, of this Schedule.

13. Consignments of matches will be removed, at the request of consignees, to the special sheds in the Docks set apart for the storage of matches during the monsoon, at a charge of annas 4 per case.

14. Dangerous, Explosive and Inflammatory goods landed at the Docks contrary to the By-laws must be immediately removed by a consignee, failing which they will be removed at his risk and expense to the Trustees' Warehouse reserved for such goods.

15. Dangerous, Explosive and Inflammable goods landed at the Docks contrary to the Docks By-laws will be charged wharfage at annas 8 per package under Section I, Item 3 E.

## SECTION II.

### *WHARFAGE CHARGES.*

SCALE OF SPECIAL RATES TO BE CHARGED ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS BY COASTING STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PORTS ON THE WEST COAST OF INDIA.

---

*SPECIAL CLASS.—4 pies a maund, or 9 annas a ton.*

Ballast.
Bardans or used gunny bags.
Bricks, fire.
Chalk.
Coal and coke in bags.
Cocoanuts.
Corriander seed.
Cotton, pressed.
Firewood.
Grain, wheat, rice, bajri, jowari, gram and barley, &c.
Myrabollams.
Ochre, of kinds.
Salt, country.
Saltpetre.
All kinds of seeds.
Tiles, Mangalore.
Vegetables, fresh.

*1st CLASS.—6 pies a maund, or 13 annas a ton.*

Alum.
Bamboos.
Bark, of sorts.
Bones, bone-dust and blood-manure.
Borax, unrefined.
Bottles, empty.
Bran.
Cement.
Clay, China and fire.
Coal, coke, cinders, ashes, patent fuel.
Coir, pressed.
Dates, wet and dry.
Disinfecting powder.
Flax.
Flour.
Glass, broken.
Goats' hair, pressed.
Groundnuts.
Hay and straw, pressed.
Hemp, pressed.
Hessians.
Horns, of kinds.
Iron, bar-iron, hoops, pig, scrap, sheets, &c.
Jaggery.
Jute, pressed.
Kerosene oil.
Mats, country.
Mowra flowers.
Oil-cake.
Papadkhar, or country soda.
Piece-goods, cotton.
Skins, untanned.
Sugar.
Sugarcandy and molasses.
Tamarind.
Twist and yarn.
Whiting.
Wool, pressed.

*2nd CLASS.—8 pies a maund, or Rs. 1-2-0 a ton.*

Alkali (Sajeekhar).
Almonds.
Aloes.
Anchors.
Arrowroot.
Asphalt.
Assafœtida, coarse.
Beads.
Betel-nuts.
Blood stones, Cambay stones and gold stones.
Brass and brassware.
Bricks, bath.
Buckets, iron.
Canvas.
Capoor cutchree.
Cardboards, strawboard.
Cassaware.

*2nd CLASS.*— 8 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-2-0 *a ton.*

Chillies, dried.
Clove-stems.
Cocum.
Coffee.
Coir, fibre.
Coir, rope, cordage and yarn.
Columba root.
Copper sheets, slabs, ware and wire.
Cordage and rope, hemp, Europe and Manilla.
Copra.
Corks.
Cowries.
Dammer.
Drugs, country.
Earthenware, piping, retorts, &c., for drainage (not packed).
Fat, grease, lard and tallow.
Fish, dried.
Fruits, fresh or dried.
Ginger, dry.
Glue.
Gums of sorts.
Hemp, loose, in bundles.
Jars, common, large or small.
Lac.
Lac dye.
Lead, pig, piping, sheet, and rolls.
Lead, black, white and red.
Lead shot.
Linen piece-goods.
Liquorice root.
Mats, foreign.
Matting, coir
Mineral waters.
Mother-o-pearl-shells.
Nails of sorts.
Nux-vomica.
Oils, linseed, castor, gingelly, &c.
Olibanum or incense.
Orsidue or brass leaves.
Paints, oil.
Paper, of kinds (including bales of newspapers).
Pitch.
Raisins.
Rattans.
Sago.
Salammoniac.
Sandalwood.
Shikakhai.
Shovels.
Soap, soft and bar (country).
Soapnuts.
Spelter and solder.
Sulphur.
Tiles, flooring and foreign.
Thread.
Timber in logs.
Timber planks and scantlings.
Tin of kinds.
Tin plates.
Tortoise shells.
Turmeric.
Twine.
Umbrellas.
Waste, cotton, twist and wool.
Wire.
Yellow metal sheets, &c.
Zinc sheets, &c.

*3rd CLASS.*—10 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-6-0 *a ton.*

Ale, beer and porter, in casks.
Aerated waters.
Antimony.
Apparel not accompanying passengers.
Arsenic.
Bangles.
Beef and pork.
Bees'-wax.
Biscuits.
Boots and shoes.
Bottles, empty, medicine phials.
Butts, pipes and puncheons (empty).
Carpets.
Casks and hogsheads, empty.
Cheese.
Cochineal.
Copperas, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper.
Cotton, raw, unpressed.
Cummin seed.
Dyes, country.
Earthenware, foreign, for sanitary purposes (packed).
Fans.
Felt.
Furniture and chairs.
Garlic.
Ghee.
Goats' hair, unpressed.
Glassware.
Gunny pieces and bags.
Haberdashery, hosiery, &c.

*3rd CLASS.*—10 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-6-0 *a ton.*

Hams.
Hardware.
Harness and harness requisites.
Indian condiments.
Indigo.
Ink.
Ironmongery.
Iron or steel, including girders, castings, pipes, &c.
Khoot wood.
Metals, unenumerated.
Oil cloth and floor cloth.
Oilman's stores.
Pearls, imitation.
Pepper and pepper roots.
Rose flowers, dried.
Saddlery.
Safflower.
Shajeera.
Salt, refined.
Sapanwood.
Senna leaves.
Silk, raw.
Soap, foreign.
Spices.
Spirits and liquors, in wood
Stationery, unenumerated.
Steel, fagot, keg, spring and octagon.
Tar.
Tobacco, country and foreign.
Varnish.
Vermilion.
Wool, unpressed.
Wool, Berlin.

*4th CLASS.*—12 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-11-0 *a ton.*

Ale, beer, porter and cider, in bottles.
Acids, carbolic, citric, gallic and tannic.
Baskets, cane.
Books.
Camphor.
Camphor wood drawers and boxes.
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.
China and Japanware.
China preserves.
China roots.
Cigars and Cheroots.
Crockery, Queen's porcelain and earthenware not otherwise enumerated.
Cutlery.
Fishmaws.
Hides, buffalo, &c.
Jars, fancy, China and Japan.
Leather, country or foreign.
Marble and marble slabs.
Perambulators.
Piece-goods, cotton-silk mixture and woollen.
Plants.
Shark fins, samoodar fins.
Shells.
Skins, goats and sheep, tanned.
Toys.
Trunk and boxes.
Turpentine.

*5th CLASS.*—14 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 2-0-0 *a ton*

Acids, other than carbolic, citric, gallic and tannic.
Attar.
Bhang.
Candles.
Cardamoms.
Clocks.
Confectionery.

*5th CLASS.*—14 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 2-0-0 *a ton.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Coral. | Musk. |
| Crackers, China. | Naphtha. |
| Elephants' tusks and Moyes' teeth (ivory). | Oils, perfumed. |
| | Perfumery pomades, &c. |
| Feathers. | Piece-goods, silk and velvet. |
| Glass, window. | Quicksilver. |
| Instruments, drawing, mathematical, &c. | Rose-water. |
| | Sandalwood boxes and ware. |
| Lace and thread, gold and silver or kinkob. | Shawls, Cashmere and Delhi. |
| | Tea. |
| Matches. | Wines and spirits, in bottles. |

---

*Note.*—The Dock charges will be recovered on avoirdupois weight. The equivalent maund rate is merely given for the information of merchants. A maund is equal to $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

Personal baggage accompanying passengers will be passed free, but extra goods, unmanifested, will be charged at 8 annas a cart, or two annas a cooly load.

All articles not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule will be charged wharfage at the rates laid down under Section I.

In all questions that arise with regard to *miscellaneous charges, rents, overside fees, night and holiday work, transhipment, cranage charges,* &c., the rules laid down in the General Rate-book for the Wet Docks will apply.

The *Minimum charge* for any package shall not be less than *one anna.*

*Fractions of an anna.*—In the total charge recovered on a chappa fractions of an anna *less than six pies* will be dropped : while *six pies and over* will be reckoned as 1 *anna.*

## SECTION III.

### *RENTS.*

A.—STORAGE CHARGES ON GOODS IN DOCKS TRANSIT SHEDS AND YARDS.

*Imports*— .

(*a*) *Free days*—

All goods will be allowed storage in Docks, free of rent, for 5 days.

No free days will be allowed in respect of coal, coke, cinders, ashes, patent fuel, dust or rubbish.

In computing the number of free days, Sundays and Holidays enumerated in By-law No. 106 as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial Customs Duty may not be received, will be omitted.

(*b*) *Extra fees*—

On the expiration of the "free days" an extra fee or charge calculated at the rate of half wharfage will be levied upon all goods until delivery is effected, as follows :—

In respect of all goods, dutiable and duty free, except iron and steel, as specified under Section I, Item 46-*C*, of this Schedule :—

One extra fee for every 2 days, including Sundays and all Holidays or part thereof up to 30 days from date of landing.

In respect of iron and steel, as specified under Section I, Item 46-*c*, of this Schedule :—

One extra fee for the first 7 days, including Sundays and all Holidays, or part thereof and thereafter one extra fee for every succeeding 2 days, including Sundays and all Holidays or part thereof up to 30 days from date of landing.

On the expiration of 30 days from date of landing of all goods (including iron and steel) two extra fees will be levied for every succeeding two days including Sundays and all holidays and part thereof.

(*c*) In cases where any consignment or part thereof of iron or steel, as specified under Section I, Item 46-*c*, of this Schedule, shall be landed from a vessel unmarked, or, in the opinion of the Docks Manager, so insufficiently marked as to prevent the delivery of the whole consignment according to the Bill of Lading, he shall have the whole of such consignment sorted *according to sizes* as far as possible and shall charge the Master, Owner or Agents of the vessel the cost of such sorting at the rate of six annas per ton

The "free days" in such instance shall count from the date on which the Docks Manager shall notify that the iron or steel is sorted and ready for delivery.

(*d*) The Docks Manager has authority to extend the period of "free days" on goods landed at the Docks and loaded into railway wagons.

*Exports*—

| Goods for Shipment. | Period free of rent. | How charged. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Stored in Docks open yards at Owner's risk. | 10 days. | An extra fee or charge calculated at the rate of half wharfage fee to which the goods may be liable for every 3 days or part thereof. |
| (*b*) Stored in Docks transit sheds. | 7 days. | |
| *Note.*—Exporters must elect whether goods are to be stored in the open or in the transit sheds. | | |
| (*c*) If not shipped but removed from Docks by boats or carts :— | | |
| (1) Provided Trustees' labour is not utilised. | *Nil.* | An extra fee or charge calculated at the rate of half wharfage fee for every 3 days or part thereof. |
| (2) Provided Trustees' labour is employed. | | As Exports under Clauses (*a*) and (*b*). |
| *Note.*—Shut-out cargo must be removed by owners on receipt of 3 days' notice from the Docks Manager. In cases of non-compliance the Docks Manager may remove such goods to a place of storage at the expense of owners. | | |
| (*d*) Railed into Docks and stored in the rail-borne cargo sheds for shipment and not taken to the transit sheds but removed into town. | *Nil.* | Docks unloading, carting and clerical charges and half export wharfage plus ground rent from the date the goods were received in Docks. |

| Goods for Shipment. | Period free of rent. | How charged. |
|---|---|---|
| (*e*) Railed direct into Docks and found to be unfit for shipment— | | |
| (1) Provided removed from Docks within 24 hours. | Free .. | Docks unloading, carting and clerical charges but no wharfage. |
| (2) When not removed from Docks within 24 hours. | *Nil.* | Docks unloading, carting and clerical charges plus rent under Clause (c) (1) if stored in the transit sheds, or rent and half export wharfage under Clause (*d*) if stored in the rail-borne cargo sheds. |
| (*f*) Brought direct to the transit sheds by rail or from the rail-borne cargo sheds and shipped. | *Vide* Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) | As Ordinary export cargo under Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) from date of receipt at the transit sheds. |

*EXCEPTION.—On cargo railed into Docks by Bombay Port Trust Railway wagons from the Grain and Cotton Depots under the orders of, and with permission from, the Docks Manager and on which Customs and Shipping Agents' Passes have been issued, no extra fees or ground rent charges will be levied, provided such cargo is actually shipped on the vessel for which it was railed in. If such rail-borne cargo is shut out, or, for any reason, is not shipped, the ordinary charges from the date of arrival will be levied.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*g*) Brought into Docks by lighters for overside shipment but landed on the Docks quays by shippers' own labour. | *Vide* Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) | Half import wharfage as per this Schedule and thereafter as ordinary Exports under Clauses (*a*) and (*b*); the date of landing to be reckoned as the date of receipt. |

In computing the days for charging rents, Sundays and the Holidays enumerated in By-law No. 106 will be omitted.

BY-LAW.—Working hours at the Docks shall be from 7-30 A.M. (S. T.) to 12-30 P.M. (S. T.) and from 1-30 P.M. (S. T.) to sunset or 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) whichever is the earlier, except on holidays and Sundays.

The sanctioned holidays recognized by the Trustees shall be Christmas Day (25th December), New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday, the Sovereign's Birthday and any special occasion ordered by the Trustees.

In computing the days for charging rents, etc., Sundays and the Holidays enumerated as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial Duty may not be received, shall be omitted.

The day on which goods are landed shall be counted as one of the "free days," except when goods are landed after sunset when the "free days" shall not commence until the following morning.

B.—Ground Rent Charges.

Ground rent charges in Docks transit sheds or yards by special arrangement:—

(*a*) In sheds, per 500 square feet per mensem .. .. Rs. 50

(*b*) In the open yards at owner's risk per 500 square feet per mensem .. .. .. .. .. .. ,, 30

C.—Storage charges on Goods in Docks Duty-Paid Goods Warehouses.

*Scale of Charges for Duty-Paid Goods.*

| Goods, | Per | Charges. Removing and Storing Charges, Docks Warehouses. | Storing Charges, Wari Bunder Warehouses. | Rent per week or portion of a week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1. Bangles, glass .. .. .. | Case .. | 0 4 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 |
| 2. Copper Sheets, cases or bundles | Ton .. | .. | 0 6 0 | 0 2 0 |
| 3. Glassware and Earthenware .. | C. ft. .. | 0 0 4 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 1¼ |
| 4. Grain .. .. .. .. | Ton .. | 0 8 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 1 0 |
| 5. Gunnies .. .. .. .. | Bale .. | 0 5 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 0 |
| 6. Hardware .. .. .. | Package | Package | Measure or weight. | Measurement or weight. |
| 7. Machinery .. .. .. | Ton .. | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 8. Motor cars .. .. .. | ,, .. | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 9. Iron, including corrugated sheets, loose, or in case, steel bars, and bundles sheet, iron .. .. .. | ,, .. | .. | 0 6 0 | 0 1 3 |
| 10. Newspapers, old, in bales .. | C. ft. .. | 0 0 4 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 1¼ |
| 11. Paper, in bales or cases, including wall paper and strawboards .. .. .. | Package | 0 5 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 0 9 |
| 12. Piece-goods, cotton .. .. | Package under 15 c. ft. | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 9 |

| | Goods. | Per | Charges. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Removing and Storing Charges, Docks Warehouses. | Storing Charges, Wari Bunder Warehouses. | Rent per week or portion of a week. |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 13. | Piece-goods, cotton .. .. | Package of 15 c. ft. and over per c. ft. | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 1 |
| 14. | Do. woollen and silk.. | Package under 15 c. ft.. | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 9 |
| 15. | Do. do. .. | Package of 15 c. ft. and over per c. ft. | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 1 |
| 16. | Shawls, cotton .. .. | Package | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 9 |
| 17. | Do. woollen and silk .. | „ .. | 0 4 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 4 0 |
| 18. | Sugar .. .. .. | Ton .. | 0 8 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 1 0 |
| 19. | Tea .. .. .. .. | Chest .. | 0 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| 20. | Twist and yarn, cotton .. | Package under 15 c.ft. | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 9 |
| 21. | Do. do. .. .. | Package of 15 c. ft. and over per c. ft. | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 1 |
| 22. | Do. woollen and silk. | Package under 15 c. ft. | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 0 |
| 23. | Do. do. .. .. | Package of 15 c. ft. and over per c. ft. | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 1 |
| 24. | Yellow metal cases or bundles .. .. .. | Ton .. | .. | 0 6 0 | 0 2 0 |
| 25. | Zinc sheets .. .. .. | „ .. | .. | 0 6 0 | 0 2 0 |
| 26. | Unenumerated goods if charged by measurement .. | C. ft. .. | 0 0 4 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 1½ |
| 27. | Unenumerated goods if charged by weight .. .. | Ton .. | 0 10 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 2 0 |

*Note.*—Merchants removing goods from the Docks Transit Sheds by their own agency to the Docks Warehouses will be charged "Storing" fee only at rates as charged at Wari Bunder Warehouse. The removal of items Nos. 2, 9, 24 and 25 is not undertaken.

In the case of goods charged under Items 12-15 & 20-23 merchants are required to get the measurement endorsed on their Delivery Orders by the Assistant Manager, Docks Warehouses.

Goods charged under item 7 (Machinery) and 8 (Motor) Cars will be assessed by measurement or dead weight, whichever is greater. If by measurement, 40 c. ft. will be taken to the ton.

| | MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES. | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | Opening and folding charges: Copper, Yellow Metal, etc. .. .. | Per bundle .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 29. | Re-bagging and re-covering charges. | „ bag or package .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 30. | Scale rent .. .. .. .. | „ day .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 31. | Certificates of weight or measurement .. .. .. .. | Each .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Duplicate chappas .. .. | „ .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 33. | For attendance of clerk in court or for supervision in Warehouses of weighing or re-bagging operations .. .. .. .. | Per day or part of a day .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Night work, Sunday or Holiday work .. .. .. .. | Each Warehouse per night or day .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Do. do. .. .. | Each Warehouse per half night .. .. | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| 36. | For opening packages, &c. .. | Per package .. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 37. | Verifying Stock Lists .. .. | Per list .. .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |

D.—STORAGE CHARGES ON GOODS REMOVED TO DOCKS HAZARDOUS GOODS WAREHOUSES.

| Item. | Description of Goods. | How charged. | Removal. | | | Storage. | | | Rent per week. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1 | Acids .. .. .. | Package | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Aloes, Indian .. .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Candles .. .. .. | Cwt. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Caoutchouc .. .. | Package | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Carbide of calcium .. | Cwt. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Cartridges, loaded, safety . | Package | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Coir .. .. .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Cotton .. .. .. | Package | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Cotton fly .. .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | Crackers of all kinds .. | Package | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | Fibres of all kinds .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Flax .. .. .. | „ .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | Grasses of all kinds .. | „ .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Hemp .. .. .. | „ .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | Jute .. .. .. | „ .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Lampblack .. .. | Cwt. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Matches .. .. .. | Package | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | Oils, mineral, in casks .. | Ton .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 19 | Oils, vegetable, in casks . | „ .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | Oils, in tins, drums, cases . | Per 10 Imp. gallons. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | Oil of vitriol .. .. | Package | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 22 | Paints, oil .. .. .. | Ton .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 23 | Percussion caps .. .. | Package | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Pitch and dammer .. | Ton .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 25 | Rhea .... .. .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | Rosin .. .. .. | Ton .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 27 | Sulphur .... .. .. | „ .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 28 | Tallow and Stearine .. | „ .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 29 | Tar .. .. .. | „ .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | Turpentine .. .. | Per 10 Imp. gallons. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 31 | Varnish .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 32 | Waste .. .. .. | Bale .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | All goods not enumerated. | Package | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## SECTION IV.

### *DOCKS DUES ON VESSELS.*

*Dock Dues.—Chargeable against Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels in addition to charges on goods—*

(*a*) On steam and square-rigged vessels berthed inside the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks—

(1) For every vessel under 1,500 tons, a charge of 1½ pies per ton of net registered tonnage for each day or part of a day with a minimum charge of Rs. 30.

(2) For every vessel of 1,500 tons and upwards, a charge of 2 pies per ton of net registered tonnage for each day or part of a day with a minimum charge of Rs. 50.

Provided that a vessel berthed at the East Harbour Wall of the Dock lands or embarks passengers only, a fixed charge of Rs. 25 will be made for each day or part of a day.

(*b*) On steam and square-rigged vessels berthed at the Alexandra Dock Station :—

For every vessel a charge of 4 pies per ton of net registered tonnage for each day or part of a day with a minimum charge of Rs. 100.

*Note.*—The above charge will *not* apply to Government hired transports embarking and disembarking troops at the Ballard Pier station.

(*c*) On every boat, barge and country craft (not square-rigged) entering the Docks.—

A charge of Re. 1 per day or part of a day.

(*d*) On vessels berthed inside the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks undergoing repairs and not working cargo—

(1) For vessels under 250 ft. in length, Rs. 25 per diem.

(2) „ „ over 250 ft. & under 400 ft. „ „ 50 „

(3) „ „ over 400 ft. „ „ 75 „

*Notes.*—(*i*) Vessels will not be charged for Sundays or the Holidays enumerated in By-law No. 106 if no work is done.

(*ii*) The day that a vessel enters and the day she leaves the Docks or the East Harbour Wall of the Docks shall be counted as one day.

## SECTION V.

### *NIGHT, HOLIDAY AND SUNDAY WORK CHARGES.*

A.—Charges against *Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* in respect of every vessel permitted to work cargo within the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks to and from shore or overside.

| Per night from 7-30 P.M. to 3-30 A.M. or midnight to 6 A.M. | Per half night from 7-30 P.M. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 A.M. | On holidays as enumerated under Docks By-law 106. | | At any time between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per day. | Per half-day. | |
| Rs. 30 | Rs. 15 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 15 | Rs. 20 |

*EXCEPTION.—Vessels berthed at the East Harbour wall of the Docks will be permitted to work cargo overside into or from boats at any time between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday at a charge of Rs. 10 only. This exception also applies to bulk oil vessels pumping oil into Trustees' Oil Pipe.*

B.—Charges against *Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* for Port Trust labour supplied at night in respect of every vessel permitted to work, *viz*:—

(*a*) Annas 6 per labourer per night from 7-30 P.M. to 3-30 A.M. or midnight to 6 A.M.

(*b*) Annas 3 per labourer per half night from 7-30 P.M. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 A.M.

C.—Charges against *Importers and Shippers of cargo or Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* in respect of each Dock Gate opened and each vessel permitted to work and receiving or delivering cargo out of Docks working hours.

| Per night from 7-30 P.M. to 3-30 A.M. or midnight to 6 A.M. | Per half night from 7-30 P.M. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 A.M. | On holidays as enumerated under Docks By-law 106. | | From 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Sundays. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per day. | Per half-day. | |
| Rs. 15 | Rs. 7-8-0 | Rs. 15 | Rs. 7-8-0 | Rs. 15 |

*Notes.*—(*i*) When a vessel is not working and it is necessary to keep a Dock shed open for the receipt and delivery of cargo or for any other reason, an additional charge will be levied of the amount of out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred on account of staff engaged.

(*ii*) The Docks Manager has authority to give special permission to vessels to work the whole night till 6 A.M. and in such cases the following charges in addition to those mentioned under Clauses A, B and C of this Section will be levied in respect of work done from 3-30 A.M. to 6 A.M. :—

(*a*) Rs 15 in respect of each vessel working.

(*b*) Annas 3 per labourer for labour supplied in respect of each vessel permitted to work.

(*c*) Rs. 7-8-0 in respect of each Dock gate opened and each vessel permitted to work.

## SECTION VI.

### *CRANAGE CHARGES.*

A.—Charges against *Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* in respect to cranes requisitioned and supplied for the loading or unloading of vessels.

(*a*) *Ordinary cargo cranes*—(30-35 cwt. and 5 and 6 ton Hydraulic cranes).

| Per day from 7-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. or sunset. | Per half day from 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. or 1-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. or sunset. | Per night from 7-30 P.M. to 3-30 A.M. or midnight to 6 A.M. | Per half night from 7-30 P.M. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 9 each. | Rs. 6 each. | Rs. 9 each. | Rs. 6 each. |

*Note.*—For cranes requisitioned and supplied for vessels working the whole night till 6 A.M. with the special permission of the Docks Manager, a charge of Rs. 6 per crane in respect of the period, 3-30 A.M. to 6 A.M. will be levied in addition to the above rates.

Conditions under which cranes are supplied :—

(1) Requisitions for cranes must be made out in counterfoil on the prescribed book forms which are supplied to Shed Superintendents and must be signed by the Officer on duty when the vessel is in Dock.

(2) A minimum charge for half day or night will be made in respect of cranes requisitioned and supplied but not required or utilised.

(3) Requisitions for cranes for the night or following day must be submitted to the Shed Superintendents by 4-30 P.M.

(4) Cancelling orders in respect of cranes requisitioned for the whole day or night must be submitted at least one hour before the expiration of the half day or night when the cranes are not required for more than the first half of the day or night.

(5) When cranes requisitioned for the half day or night are required for the whole day or night, fresh requisitions must be submitted at least 2 hours before the expiration of the half day or night.

(*b*) 30-*ton and* 100-*ton cranes*—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For weights over | 1½ | tons | but not exceeding | 4 | tons | Rs. | 1-0-0 | per ton. |
| " | " | 4 | " | " | " | 8 | " | " | 2-0-0 | " |
| " | " | 8 | " | " | " | 15 | " | " | 3-0-0 | " |
| " | " | 15 | " | " | " | 30 | " | " | 4-0-0 | " |
| " | " | 30 | " | " | " | 100 | " | " | 5-0-0 | " |

(c) *Charges for masting or dismasting ships*—

(1) For sailing ships—

| Net registered tonnage of ship. | Main-mast. | Fore-mast. | Mizen-mast. | Bow-sprit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 300 tons but not exceeding 750 tons . | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 |
| Exceeding 750 „ „ „ 1,000 „ .. | 80 | 60 | 50 | 30 |
| „ 1,000 „ „ „ 1,500 „ .. | 110 | 90 | 65 | 45 |
| „ 1,500 tons and over .. | 140 | 110 | 85 | 55 |

(2) For steamers—

A charge of Rs. 10 per each ton or part of a ton will be made in respect of the weight of the mast.

(d) *Miscellaneous*—

(1) If weights are kept suspended beyond a quarter of an hour double rates will be charged. The charge for lifting weights from the hold of a vessel and placing them on deck or for lifting into boats is the same as for placing them on the wharf.

(2) An additional charge of Re. 1 per ton will be levied when packages require to be deposited on the wharf to be afterwards re-lifted by the crane into trucks.

(3) Heavy packages carted into Docks and loaded into railway wagons by Docks cranes for the convenience of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways by special arrangement with the Dock Manager will be charged Re. 1 per ton only.

(4) The charges for any exceptional work performed by means of any crane shall be at such rates or for such amounts as may be fixed by the Trustees in each particular case.

B.—Charges against *Importers and Shippers* for the use of the Trustees cranes.

(a) *5-ton steam cranes*—

| Per day from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. or sunset. | Per half day from 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. or 1-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. or sunset. | Per night from 7-30 P. M. to 3-30 A.M. or midnight to 6 A.M. | Per half night from 7-30 P. M. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 8 each. | Rs. 4 each. | Rs. 8 each. | Rs. 4 each |

For casual lifts, and in the case of consignments not exceeding 5 packages *provided the crane is available*, an alternative charge of annas 8 per lift in lieu of the above rates will be made at the option of Importers and Shippers.

No charge will be made for the use of hand cranes, but shippers or consignees must provide labour to work the hand cranes at their own cost.

*C.*—Charges against Masters, Owners or Agents of Vessels or Importers or Shippers for the use of the Trustees' 60-ton Floating Crane "Sarus."

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For weights over | 1½ | tons, but not exceeding | 4 | tons, | Rs. | 3·0 | per ton. |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | 4·8 | ,, |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15 | ,, | ,, | 6·0 | ,, |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 15 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 30 | ,, | ,, | 9·0 | ,, |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 30 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 60 | ,, | ,, | 12·0 | ,, |

*Notes.*—(*i*) A minimum charge of Rs. 30 will be levied for the use of the Floating Crane.

(*ii*) When the Floating Crane is requisitioned, but not utilised, a charge of Rs. 30 will be made, unless 12 clear hours' notice is given during Docks ordinary working hours cancelling the requisition.

(*iii*) Lifts discharged on the wharf for subsequent re-lifting will be charged for separately at the above rates for each operation.

(*iv*) A charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof will be levied for detention, if the Crane is kept idle owing to the lift or lifts not being ready for slinging, and such detention to count till the lift is handled.

CONDITIONS :—

(1) Requisitions for the Floating Crane must be made out in counterfoil on the prescribed book forms, obtainable at the office of the Deputy Docks Managers, and must be signed by the Officer on duty, when the vessel is in Dock, or by the Importer or Shipper's representative. Such requisitions must be submitted a clear 24 hours in advance of the time the Crane is required, except when a vessel is working heavy lifts more or less continuously.

(2) Ordinarily, the Floating Crane will be supplied according to priority in requisitioning, but the Docks Manager may deviate from the rule if, in his opinion, circumstances justify such action.

(3) The discharge or loading of lifts from or into vessels will be performed under the directions of the Stevedores employed on the vessel. All other handling of lifts will be performed under the supervision of the Docks Chief Inspectors.

(4) The Engineer-in-Charge of the "Sarus" may refuse to work the Crane, if in his opinion, safe and proper precautions are not being taken.

(5) Lifts must be placed in such a position either on vessels or on shore that the head of the jib can be swung vertically above the said lifts, which must also be clear of all other cargo.

(6) The charges for any exceptional work performed by means of the Floating Crane shall be at such rates or for such amounts as may be fixed by the Trustees in each particular case.

## SECTION VII.

### *CHARGES ON TRANSHIPMENT AND DAMAGED GOODS.*

#### A.—Transhipment Goods.

Charges against *Importers or Masters, Owners or Agents* of vessels in respect of cargo for transhipment whether landed at the Wet Docks or transhipped overside from vessel to vessel in Docks—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Cargo landed on and shipped from the wharf. | 5 free days. 1 wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (2) Cargo landed on the wharf and loaded into boats for subsequent shipment— | |
| (*a*) by Port Trust labour. | Do. do. |
| (*b*) by shippers' own labour. | 5 free days. ¾ wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (3) Cargo discharged overside into boats in Docks and shipped overside in Docks (ship to ship). | ⅓rd wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (4) Cargo discharged overside into boats in Docks and landed on the wharf— | |
| (*a*) by Port Trust labour. | 5 free days. 1 wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (*b*) by shippers' own labour and shipped from the wharf. | 5 free days. ¾ wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (5) Cargo landed at the Bunders and shipped in Docks from the wharf or landed in Docks and shipped from the Bunders. | 5 free days. ½ wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (6) Specie landed and shipped from the Docks or landed in the Docks and shipped from the Bunders or in the stream and *vice versa*. | ⅓rd wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |

*N.B.*—The application of wharfage rates under Section I or II will be determined by the Port of origin.

***Notes.*** (*i*) Carting of transhipment cargo within Dock limits will be undertaken by special arrangement with the Docks Manager at rates fixed by the Trustees and notified from time to time.

(*ii*) In the case of transhipments covered by through Bills of Lading, and which require storage in the Docks, special arrangements may be made with the Docks Manager in regard to storage charges.

(*iii*) Transhipment goods discharged into boats and taken out of Docks to vessels in the stream or discharged by vessels in the stream and brought into Docks for shipment overside will be charged overside charges under Section VIII.

(*iv*) The above Schedule of Rates will cover the right to storage for 5 days as specified; thereafter the ordinary Docks ground or shed rent charges will be levied.

B.—DAMAGED GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cargo landed from vessels loading in Docks owing to fire or other accidental cause and reshipped or from vessels returned to Port by reason of the same causes or stress of weather. | Full Import and half Export wharfage as per Section I. |

*Notes.*—(*i*) In cases where such cargoes are landed on Sundays or Holidays enumerated in By-law No. 106 by reason of *necessity*, actual out-of-pocket expenses in lieu of Sunday or Holiday work fees under Section V, Items A and B, will be levied in addition to the above rates.

(*ii*) Burst bale cargo re-landed in course of shipment for repacking will not be charged a second wharfage fee.

## SECTION VIII.

### *OVERSIDE CHARGES.*

Charges against *Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels or Importers or Shippers* in respect of cargo discharged or shipped overside in Docks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Import goods delivered from vessels in Docks into lighters alongside for removal out of Docks. | ½rd wharfage as per Section I or II as the case may be. |
| (*b*) | Export goods taken on board vessels in Docks from lighters alongside. | Do. do. |
| (*c*) | Transhipment goods discharged overside into lighters and taken out of Docks to vessels in the stream or discharged by vessels in the stream and brought into Docks for shipment overside. | Do. do. |
| (*d*) | Ships' stores and coal for consumption on board the vessels to which they are taken and shipped overside from boats alongside. | Free |
| (*e*) | Ballast discharged or shipped overside in Docks for removal to or after removal from, a Port Trust Bunder where the usual wharfage charges are payable. | Do. |
| (*f*) | Ballast discharged or shipped overside in Docks for removal to, or after removal from, Bunders not belonging to the Port Trust. | Rs. a. p.<br>Boat under 25 tons burden .. .. .. 1 0 0<br>Boat over 25 and up to 50 tons burden .. .. 2 0 0<br>Boat over 50 tons burden .. .. .. 2 8 0 |

## SECTION IX.

### *WEIGHMENT CHARGES.*

Charges against *Importers and Shippers or Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* for weighing goods in Docks.

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Goods weighed on Port Trust scales when labour is not supplied, including cost of Weighment Certificate of total weight, if required. | Rs. 3-0-0 per consignment per day, including attendance of clerk. |
| (*b*) Goods weighed on Port Trust or private scales, when labour is not supplied and Weighment Certificate is not required. | Re. 1-0-0 per day per scale. |
| (*c*) Goods weighed on Docks Weigh Bridges— | |
| (1) For 16 tons or under .. | Re. 1-0-0. |
| (2) For every additional ton or part of a ton. | Re. 0-0-6 per ton. |
| *EXCEPTION.—Manganese Ore provided the whole shipment is weighed.* | *Re. 0-0-4 per ton.* |
| (*d*) For weighment of goods when labour is supplied by Trustees. | Re. 0-6-0 per ton. |
| (*e*) Certificate of details of weight. | Re. 1-0-0 per sheet. |
| (*f*) Certificate of total weight only. | Re. 1-0-0 each. |

## SECTION X.

*Sundries.*

**A.**—Charges against *Importers and Shippers of cargo or Masters, Owners or Agents of vessels* in respect of—

(*a*) *The use and hire of Docks Plant and gear*—

| | | Per day or part of a day. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| "A" class four-wheeled trucks, capacity 20/30 tons .. .. | each | 12 0 0 |
| Wooden trucks for motors .. | „ | 10 0 0 |
| "B" class wooden trucks, capacity 15 tons .. | „ | 6 0 0 |
| "C" do. 10 „ .. | „ | 4 0 0 |
| "D" do. 5 „ .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| Hand barrows .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Iron trays .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Skids for loading and unloading casks .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Skids used as guards .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Wooden sleepers .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Tripod scales with weights .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Floating stages .. .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| Docks shoots .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Iron tubs .. .. .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Hand lamps .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Kitson, Washington and similar lamps .. .. .. .. | „ | 2 8 0 |
| Shackles .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Slings, capacity 3 tons. (To be used at risk of hirers.) | „ | 1 0 0 |
| „ „ 5 „ | „ | 1 8 0 |
| „ „ 10 „ | „ | 2 0 0 |
| „ „ 20 „ | „ | 4 0 0 |
| „ „ 30 „ | „ | 6 0 0 |
| „ „ 40 „ | „ | 8 0 0 |
| „ „ 50 „ | „ | 10 0 0 |
| Trustees' tramway plant for shipping ore, ballast, coal, etc., per ton shipped. | | 0 2 6 |
| Gear, not otherwise enumerated | | ..At rates to be fixed from time to time by the Docks Manager. |

*Notes*—(*i*) All gear, except manganese ore carts, requisitioned for use or hire will be charged for up to the time returned to Stores Depôt.

(*ii*) Trustees' manganese ore carts may be requisitioned for use *free of charge*, but a charge of Re. 1 per day will be levied in respect of every cart not returned to Stores Depôt when not in use.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transport wagons or traction engines per | | | | whole day or night | At rates to be fixed from time to time by the Docks Manager. |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | half ,, ,, | |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3 hours. | |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 ,, | |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | hour. | |

Portable flushing engine, if available.

(*b*) *Sorting cargo*—

Bag cargo only .. .. .. .. .. Rs. 0 3 0 per ton.

Iron, as specified under Section I, Item 46*c*, and timber, case goods, &c. .. .. ,, 0 6 0 ,, ,,

(*c*) *Hamallage*—

On goods, the cost of handling of which has not been included in the rates levied in this Schedule—

Import .. .. .. .. .. Rs. 0 4 0 per ton.

Export .. .. .. .. .. ,, 0 4 0 ,, ,,

(*d*) *Copies of chappas or bills* .. .. .. ,, 0 4 0 each.

B.—Charges against *Master, Owners or Agents of vessels* in respect of—

(*a*) *Fresh water* supplied to shipping .. .. Rs. 1 8 0 per 1,000 gallons.

(*b*) *Removal of rubbish* deposited in Docks, subject to the provisions of Docks By-law No. 32. — At rates per cart of 16 cwts., fixed from time to time by the Docks Manager.

C.—Charges against *Importers or Shippers* in respect of *Unloading* of carts, lorries, trucks, &c.

*Unloading* .. .. .. One anna per 16 cwts. or part thereof.

*Notes.*—(*i*) The Docks Manager has discretionary power to allow consignees or shippers to unload carts.

(*ii*) Heavy articles of machinery brought by trucks will be unloaded at the option of the Docks Manager at rates to be arranged.

(*iii*) Manganese ore in bulk will be unloaded free.

(*b*) *Opening packages*—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Carriages, motor cars and aeroplanes .. .. .. | Rs. | 0 | 8 | 0 | per package. |
| (2) | Machinery .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | „ „ |
| (3) | Mouldings .. .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | „ „ |
| (4) | Pianos and harmoniums .. .. | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | „ „ |
| (5) | Packages of other kinds .. .. | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | „ „ |

*Note.*—Opening of casks or cases of wines, spirits and similar goods will not be undertaken.

(*c*) *Repacking goods* by owners, etc., labour Rs. 0 0 6 per package on the original number handled.

(*d*) *Certificates*—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Of measurement .. .. .. | Re. | 1 | 0 | 0 | each. |
| (2) | Of details of measurement .. | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 | per sheet. |
| (3) | Of goods alongside for shipment .. | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 | each. |

(*e*) *Escorting fees* for goods removed from Docks to Docks or Apollo Bonded Warehouses, provided the goods are imported by one vessel and are bonded under one Bond Number and the relative Bills of Entry are presented all together and the goods removed under one escort .. .. „ 1 0 0

(*f*) In all other cases .. .. .. .. „ 1 0 0 per escort.

## SECTION XI.

### *DRY DOCKS CHARGES.*

Charges against *Masters, Owners and Agents of vessels* for the use of the Trustees' Dry Docks, including charges for docking, shoring and undocking.

(*a*) Charge for the first 24 hours of occupation.

| Gross registered tonnage of vessels. | | | | Tons. | Amount. Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | | | | 1,000 | 400 | 0 | 0 | minimum. |
| Exceeding | 1,000 | but not exceeding | | 1,050 | 426 | 9 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,000 | ,, | ,, | 1,100 | 446 | 14 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,100 | ,, | ,, | 1,150 | 467 | 3 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,150 | ,, | ,, | 1,200 | 487 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,200 | ,, | ,, | 1,250 | 507 | 13 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,250 | ,, | ,, | 1,300 | 528 | 2 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,300 | ,, | ,, | 1,350 | 548 | 7 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,350 | ,, | ,, | 1,400 | 568 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,400 | ,, | ,, | 1,450 | 589 | 1 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,450 | ,, | ,, | 1,500 | 609 | 6 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,500 | ,, | ,, | 1,550 | 629 | 11 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,550 | ,, | ,, | 1,600 | 650 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,600 | ,, | ,, | 1,650 | 670 | 5 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,650 | ,, | ,, | 1,700 | 690 | 10 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,700 | ,, | ,, | 1,750 | 710 | 15 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,750 | ,, | ,, | 1,800 | 731 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,800 | ,, | ,, | 1,850 | 751 | 9 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,850 | ,, | ,, | 1,900 | 771 | 14 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,900 | ,, | ,, | 1,950 | 792 | 3 | 0 | |
| ,, | 1,950 | ,, | ,, | 2,000 | 812 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,000 | ,, | ,, | 2,050 | 818 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,050 | ,, | ,, | 2,100 | 825 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,100 | ,, | ,, | 2,150 | 831 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,150 | ,, | ,, | 2,200 | 837 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,200 | ,, | ,, | 2,250 | 843 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,250 | ,, | ,, | 2,300 | 850 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,300 | ,, | ,, | 2,350 | 856 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,350 | ,, | ,, | 2,400 | 862 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,400 | ,, | ,, | 2,450 | 868 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,450 | ,, | ,, | 2,500 | 875 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,500 | ,, | ,, | 2,550 | 881 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,550 | ,, | ,, | 2,600 | 887 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,600 | ,, | ,, | 2,650 | 893 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,650 | ,, | ,, | 2,700 | 900 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,700 | ,, | ,, | 2,750 | 906 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,750 | ,, | ,, | 2,800 | 912 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,800 | ,, | ,, | 2,850 | 918 | 12 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,850 | ,, | ,, | 2,900 | 925 | 0 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,900 | ,, | ,, | 2,950 | 931 | 4 | 0 | |
| ,, | 2,950 | ,, | ,, | 3,000 | 937 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 3,000 | ,, | ,, | 3,050 | 942 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 3,050 | ,, | ,, | 3,100 | 947 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 3,100 | ,, | ,, | 3,150 | 952 | 8 | 0 | |
| ,, | 3,150 | ,, | ,, | 3,200 | 957 | 8 | 0 | |

| Gross registered tonnage of vessels. | | | | Tons. | Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. | a. | p |
| Exceeding | 3,200 | but not exceeding | | 3,250 | 962 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,250 | ,, | ,, | 3,300 | 967 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,300 | ,, | ,, | 3,350 | 972 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,350 | ,, | ,, | 3,400 | 977 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,400 | ,, | ,, | 3,450 | 982 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,450 | ,, | ,, | 3,500 | 987 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,500 | ,, | ,, | 3,550 | 992 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,550 | ,, | ,, | 3,600 | 997 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,600 | ,, | ,, | 3,650 | 1,002 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,650 | ,, | ,, | 3,700 | 1,007 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,700 | ,, | ,, | 3,750 | 1,012 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,750 | ,, | ,, | 3,800 | 1,017 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,800 | ,, | ,, | 3,850 | 1,022 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,850 | ,, | ,, | 3,900 | 1,027 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,900 | ,, | ,, | 3,950 | 1,032 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 3,950 | ,, | ,, | 4,000 | 1,037 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,000 | ,, | ,, | 4,050 | 1,042 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,050 | ,, | ,, | 4,100 | 1,047 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,100 | ,, | ,, | 4,150 | 1,052 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,150 | ,, | ,, | 4,200 | 1,057 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,200 | ,, | ,, | 4,250 | 1,062 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,250 | ,, | ,, | 4,300 | 1,067 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,300 | ,, | ,, | 4,350 | 1,072 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,350 | ,, | ,, | 4,400 | 1,077 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,400 | ,, | ,, | 4,450 | 1,082 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,450 | ,, | ,, | 4,500 | 1,087 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,500 | ,, | ,, | 4,550 | 1,092 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,550 | ,, | ,, | 4,600 | 1,097 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,600 | ,, | ,, | 4,650 | 1,102 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,650 | ,, | ,, | 4,700 | 1,107 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,700 | ,, | ,, | 4,750 | 1,112 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,750 | ,, | ,, | 4,800 | 1,117 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,800 | ,, | ,, | 4,850 | 1,122 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,850 | ,, | ,, | 4,900 | 1,127 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,900 | ,, | ,, | 4,950 | 1,132 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 4,950 | ,, | ,, | 5,000 | 1,137 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,000 | ,, | ,, | 5,050 | 1,142 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,050 | ,, | ,, | 5,100 | 1,147 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,100 | ,, | ,, | 5,150 | 1,152 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,150 | ,, | ,, | 5,200 | 1,157 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,200 | ,, | ,, | 5,250 | 1,162 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,250 | ,, | ,, | 5,300 | 1,167 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,300 | ,, | ,, | 5,350 | 1,172 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,350 | ,, | ,, | 5,400 | 1,177 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,400 | ,, | ,, | 5,450 | 1,182 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,450 | ,, | ,, | 5,500 | 1,187 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,500 | ,, | ,, | 5,550 | 1,192 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,550 | ,, | ,, | 5,600 | 1,197 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,600 | ,, | ,, | 5,650 | 1,202 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,650 | ,, | ,, | 5,700 | 1,207 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,700 | ,, | ,, | 5,750 | 1,212 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,750 | ,, | ,, | 5,800 | 1,217 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,800 | ,, | ,, | 5,850 | 1,222 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,850 | ,, | ,, | 5,900 | 1,227 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 5,900 | ,, | ,, | 5,950 | 1,232 | 8 | 0 |

| Gross registered tonnage of vessels. | | | | Tons. | Amount. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exceeding | 5,950 | but not exceeding | | 6,000 | 1,237 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,000 | „ | „ | 6,050 | 1,242 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,050 | „ | „ | 6,100 | 1,247 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,100 | „ | „ | 6,150 | 1,252 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,150 | „ | „ | 6,200 | 1,257 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,200 | „ | „ | 6,250 | 1,262 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,250 | „ | „ | 6,300 | 1,267 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,300 | „ | „ | 6,350 | 1,272 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,350 | „ | „ | 6,400 | 1,277 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,400 | „ | „ | 6,450 | 1,282 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,450 | „ | „ | 6,500 | 1,287 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,500 | „ | „ | 6,550 | 1,292 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,550 | „ | „ | 6,600 | 1,297 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,600 | „ | „ | 6,650 | 1,302 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,650 | „ | „ | 6,700 | 1,307 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,700 | „ | „ | 6,750 | 1,312 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,750 | „ | „ | 6,800 | 1,317 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,800 | „ | „ | 6,850 | 1,322 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,850 | „ | „ | 6,900 | 1,327 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,900 | „ | „ | 6,950 | 1,332 | 8 | 0 |
| „ | 6,950 | „ | „ | 7,000 | 1,337 | 8 | 0 |

For every 50 tons or part of 50 tons in excess of 7,000 tons, Rs. 5-0-0.

(*b*) *For occupation from after the first 24 hours up to the 8th day inclusive*—

For every 6 hours or part thereof .. .. Rs. 50-0-0

(*c*) *For occupation from the 9th day to the 20th day inclusive*—

For every 6 hours or part thereof .. .. Rs. 75-0-0

(*d*) *For occupation beyond the 20th day.* The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to increase the daily charge to any amount not exceeding Rs. 500.

(*e*) *For docking or undocking on Sundays or holidays enumerated in Docks By-law No.* 106—

(1) Docking, per vessel .. Rs. 100-0-0 in addition to the rates mentioned above plus actual extra expenses.

(2) Undocking, do. .. Do. do.

*Note.*—In cases of genuine emergency such as a vessel being in danger the extra fees for docking on Sundays and holidays are not leviable.

(*f*) *When two or more vessels are docked together.* The above rates will be levied on the aggregate tonnage of the vessels.

*EXCEPTION.—When two or more vessels are docked in the entire length of the Hughes Dry Dock without the caisson being placed in position between them, the ordinary charges as per item* (a) et seq. *of this Section will be levied for each vessel separately.*

(*g*) *A vessel engaging the Dock and not using it.* Rs. 300-0-0.

*Notes.* (i) If the Dock is required for another vessel, a vessel that has already occupied it for 72 hours must immediately vacate or pay a fresh fee calculated according to the Table on her gross tonnage for the first 24 hours, for every 24 hours or part thereof that she remains in occupation.

(ii) When work of scraping, painting or repairs is actually done on vessels in Dock on Sundays or holidays, the usual charge will be made according to the period of occupation, otherwise Sundays and authorised holidays will be allowed free.

(iii) For cleaning a Dock and removing rubbish, a charge of Rs. 15-0-0 will be made against the license, *vide* By-law No. 13.

(iv) When bilge water is run out into Dock, the cost of deodorising and disinfecting is charged against the Master, etc., of the vessel.

(v) In the case of vessels requiring to undock between 6 P.M. and 10·30 A.M., if the notice of undocking reaches the Docks Manager later than 5 P.M., an extra charge of Rs. 10-0-0 will be levied.

(vi) An extra charge is leviable for special blocks required to be led on account of peculiarities in the construction of any vessel.

# BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Aloes, in bags and boxes ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Alum, in „ ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Aniseed, in bags ... ... ... ... | | ..... |
| Arrowroot, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Arsenic, in bags or cases ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Assafœtida, in bags and boxes ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Apparel, in boxes ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Bark, in bags... ... ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |
| Bees' Wax ... ... ... ... ... | 20 gross. | |
| Barilla... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Betel-nut ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Books ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Borax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Bran ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Brimstone ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Bullion ... ... ... ... ... | at per cent. | |
| Cake-lac, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Camphor, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cardamoms, in robbins ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |
| „ „ boxes ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cassia, in boxes ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| „ „ bags ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Castor Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | ..... |
| Chillies (dry), in bags ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| China Root, in bags ... ... ... | 11 | ..... |
| „ „ boxes ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Chiretta, in bales ... ... ... ... | 16 | 50 |
| Churrah ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cloves, in bags ... ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |
| „ „ boxes ... ... .. ... | ..... | 50 |
| Coals ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Coffee, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |
| „ „ casks ... .. ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Coral, rough ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Coir, loose and unscrewed ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Coir, in dholls ... ... ... ... | 10 | ..... |
| Copras or Cocoanut Kernel ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Coriander Seed ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Cotton, in bales ... ... ... ... | Actual measurement at | 50 |
| Cowries ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Cumin Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |
| „ „ Black ... ... ... | 8 | ..... |
| Datch, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |
| „ „ cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 not exceeding 20 cwt gross. |
| Dates, wet ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| „ dry ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Dhall ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Elephants' Teeth, in bulk ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Furniture .... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Garlic and Onions ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Gram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Gums, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth ... ... | ..... | 50 not exceeding 2,240 lbs. gross. |
| Ganjah ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Hemp ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 bales not exceeding | 52 |
| Hides, Buffalo or Cow, cured ... ... | 14 gross. | |
| Hoofs, Horn Shavings and Tips ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Horns, Cow, Buffalo, or Deer ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| India-rubber, in bags ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| „ „ cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Indigo... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Iron ... ... .. ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Jute ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 bales not exceeding | 52 |
| Jute Cuttings ... ... ... ... | 5 bales not exceeding | 52 |
| Lac Dye ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Lard ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 gross. | |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Mace ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Metals ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Mathie Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Myrabollams... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Molasses ... ... ... ... ... | 2 puncheons | or 4 hhds. |
| Mother-o'-Pearl, in bags ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| „ in cases ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Mowrah Flowers ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Mowrah Seed ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Munjeet ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Mustard or Rape Seed ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Niger Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Nutmegs, in cases or casks ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Nux Vomica ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Oats ... ... ... ... ... .. | 16 | ..... |
| Oil, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| „ „ casks ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 4 hhds. |
| Oil-seed Cake ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Opium ... ... ... ... ... | per chest. | |
| Paddy ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Palmatine, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Peas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Pepper, Long ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| „ Black ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Planks and Deals ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Poppy Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Putchuck ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | ..... |
| Rags ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Raw Silk, in bales ... ... ... ... | 10 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Rattans, for dunnage ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Red Wood, ,, ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Rhea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 bales no exceeding | 52 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Rope, in coils ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Rope, Lines and Twines, in bundles ... | 16 | ..... |
| Rum, in casks ... ... ... ... | 2 puncheons | or 4 hhds. |
| Safflower ... ... ... ... ... | 5 bales not exceeding | 52 |
| Sago, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Sal-ammoniac, in bags ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| ,, ,, boxes ... ... ... | 20 gross. | |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Sapan-wood, for dunnage... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Sealing Wax, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Seed-lac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| ,, ,, bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Senna ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Shells, rough, in bags ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Shellac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| ,, ,, bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Silk Chussum ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| ,, Waste ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Silk Piece-goods ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 gross. | |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Soap, country, in cases ... ... ... | ... | 50 |
| „ „ bags ... ... ... | 15 | ..... |
| „ „ bar ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Stick Lac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| „ „ bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tallow, in cases or casks ... ... ... | 20 gross. | |
| Talc ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tamarind, in cases or casks ... ... | 20 gross. | |
| Tapioca ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Teel Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Timber, round ... ... ... ... | ..... | 40 |
| „ square ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Tincal... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tobacco, in bales ... ... ... ... | 5 bales not exceeding. | 52 |
| Tortoise Shells, in chests ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Turmeric ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Wheat... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Wool ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |

*Jute, Jute Cuttings, Hemp, Cotton, Safflower, and other articles similarly packed, are screwed in bales varying from* 300 *to* 400 *lbs.*

Goods in casks or cases to be calculated at gross weight when paying freight by weight.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 29th November 1883, it was resolved—

That for Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth the ton shall be 50 cubic feet, not exceeding 3,240 lbs. "Gross."

That the term "*Dead Weight*" shall be understood to mean the following articles "*only*" :—Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Dhall, Peas and all Metals.

# SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES.

*Revised and adopted by a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on the 26th February 1892, with effect from that date.*

1. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust or Coin ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.
2. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk, Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „
3. On purchasing ditto when funds are provided by the Agent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5 „
4. On the sale or purchase of all other goods—the Commission in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount of sales, and in regard to purchases upon both cost and charges ... ... ... ... ... 5 „
5. On returns for Consignments if made in produce ... 2½ „
6. On returns of Consignments if in Bills, Bullion or Treasure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 „
7. On accepting Bills against Consignments ... ... 1 „
8. On the sale or purchase of Ships, Factories, Houses, Lands and all property of a like description... ... 2½ „
9. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to Agency for sale, whether advanced upon or otherwise, which shall afterwards be withdrawn, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered, on invoice amount at 2*s.* per rupee ... ... ... ... ½ com.
10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for Commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. ... ... ... 2½ per cent.
11. On ordering or receiving and delivering goods or superintending the fulfilment of contracts or on the shipment of goods where no other commission is derived. 2½ „
12. On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of Estates, or to Government for the disbursement of public money ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

13. On *del-credere*, or guaranteeing the due realisation of sales ... ... ... ... ... ... ...2½ per cent.

14. On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

15. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessels to proceed to outports for loading. 2½ „

16. On advertising as the Agents for Owners or Commanders of ships, for cabin passengers on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

17. On procuring freight for a ship by Shipping Order or Charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as Agents for Owners, Captains or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight, brokerage inclusive ... ... ... ... 5 „

18. On engaging Asiatic Emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies, or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings ... ... ... ... 5 „

19. On engaging troops for a ship to Great Britain or elsewhere on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

20. On realising inward freight, inward troop, emigrant, or cabin passage money ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

21. On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned—on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ... ... ... ...2½ to 5 „

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Piece-goods. 1¼ to 2½ „

If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ¼ to 1 „

22. On effecting Insurances, whether on lives or property ... 2½ „

23. On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes and on procuring returns of premium ... 2½ „

24. On drawing, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange ... ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.

25. On debts or other claims when a process-at-law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them ... 2¼ „
Or if recovered by such means ... ... ... 5 „

26. On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured ... 1 „

27. On collecting house-rent ... ... ... ... 2½ „

28. On ship's disbursements... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

29. On realising Bottomry Bonds, or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

30. On granting Letters-of-Credit ... ... ... 1 „

31. On sale or purchase of Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase from one class to another ... ... ... ... ... ½ „

32. On delivering up Government Securities, and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, on the market value .. ¼ „

33 On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission amounting to 5 per cent. has been charged ... ... ... ... ... ½ „

☞ *Brokerage, when paid, is to be separately charged.*

# COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## TONNAGE SCALE.

| Goods. | Packages. | Shipping Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrowroot ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett. |
| Bees' Wax ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett. |
| Betelnut ... ... | Do. or Mats ... ... | 16 „ „ |
| Blackwood ... ... | In square Logs ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Bone-meal ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 20 Cwts. Nett. |
| Cane ... ... ... | Gunny Bundles ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Cardamoms ... ... | Robbins... ... ... | 10 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 10 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Cashew Nuts ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 14 Cwts. |
| Cassia ... ... ... | Bales ... ... ... | 800 lbs. Nett } 50 Cubic |
| Cinnamon ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 800 „ „ } feet. |
| Castor Meal ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Citronella Oil ... ... | Cases, Drums or Tanks | 50 „ „ |
| Cocoanut Oil ... ... | Casks ... ... ... | 14 Cwts. Nett. |
| Coculus Indicus ... | Robbins ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Ditto ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 „ „ |
| Coffee ... ... ... | Casks ... ... ... | 16 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 18 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Coir Fenders ... ... | Loose ... ... ... | 8 Cwts. Nett. |
| Coir Yarn and Fibre ... | Pressed Bales ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto ... | Bundles or Coils ... | 8 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... | Dholls not exceeding 4 lbs. | 10 „ „ |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| Goods. | Packages. | Shipping Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Coir Matting ... ... | Rolls ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet, $\frac{1}{7}$th allowed off for the round. |
| Coir Rope ... ... | Coils ... ... ... | 8 Cwts. Nett. |
| Coprah ... ... | Robbins ... ... | 10 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... | In Pressed Bales ... | 50 Cubic feet |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bulk ... ... ... | 10 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 10 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bags each cup cut in 4 pieces ... ... ... | 12 „ „ |
| Cotton ... ... ... | Pressed Bales ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Cowries ... ... ... | Bags or Cases ... ... | 20 Cwts. Nett. |
| Cutch ... ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bags or Baskets... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett unscrewed. |
| Cinchona ... ... | Bales ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Elephants' Teeth ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 „ „ |
| Ditto ... | Bundles ... ... ... | 18 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... | Loose ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Fish Oil ... ... | Casks ... ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Ginger ... ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 12 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Casks ... ... ... | 8 „ „ |
| Gingelly Seed ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Groundnuts shelled ... | Do. ... ... ... | 16 „ „ |
| Ditto unshelled. | Do. ... ... ... | 12 „ „ |
| Gums of all kinds ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Hemp ... ... ... | Screwed Bales ... ... | 50 „ „ |
| Hides ... ... ... | Unpressed ... ... | 12 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto Green ... ... | Do. ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Ditto Dry ... ... | Bales ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Hoofs ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 20 Cwts. Nett. |
| Horns, Buffalo and Cow. | Loose ... ... ... | 16 „ „ |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

| Goods. | Packages. | Shipping Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Horns, Deer ... ... | Loose ... ... ... | 12 Cwts. Nett. |
| Lemon Grass Oil ... | Cases, Drums or Tanks... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 18 Cwts. Nett. |
| Mangoes (pickled) ... | Barrels ... ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Ditto (sliced) ... | Bags ... ... ... | 12 „ „ |
| Marrotti Seed ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 15 „ „ |
| Mica ... ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Myrabollams ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett. |
| Nux Vomica ... ... | Robbins ... ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 „ |
| Nutmegs ... ... | Cases ... ... ... | 60 Cubic feet. |
| Oil Seeds ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 17 Cwts. Nett. |
| Other Oils ... ... | Cases, Drums or Tanks. | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Palmyra Fibre ... | Pressed Bales ... ... | 50 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... | Ballots ... ... ... | 50 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... | Bundles ... ... ... | 8 Cwts. |
| Pepper ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 16 Cwts. Nett. |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Robbins ... ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Plumbago ... ... | Bags or Barrels... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Poonac Cake ... ... | Bundles or Bales ... | 20 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... | Broken Bags ... ... | 17 „ „ |
| Rice bran ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Rubber Seeds ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 8 „ „ (ca. 54 lbs.) |
| Saltpetre ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Sandalwood or Sapan-wood. | Bags or bundles loose. | 13 „ „ |
| Sandalwood, Roots ... | | |
| Sugar ... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Tallow ... ... ... | Casks and Cases ... | 18 „ „ |
| Tea ... ... ... | Chests ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Tea Refuse ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 17 Cwts. Nett. |
| Timber (all kinds) square Logs or Planks ... | ... ... ... ... | 50 Cubic feet. |
| Ditto Round Logs... | ... ... ... ... | 50 „ „ |
| Ditto otherwise ... | ... ... ... | 20 Cwts. Nett. |
| Turmeric... ... ... | Bags ... ... ... | 14 „ „ |
| Trichy Phosphate ... | Do. ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Wheat ... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 20 „ „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... | Mooras ... ... ... | 18 „ „ |

Horns, Oil Breakers, Hides loose, and all Packages not exceeding 56 lbs. gross to be taken as broken stowage at half freight.

# MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## TONNAGE SCALE.

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Aloes, in bags | 20 | |
| Do. in boxes | 20 | |
| Alum | 20 | |
| Aniseed | 8 | |
| Arrowroot, in cases | | 50 |
| Asafœtida, in bags | 20 | |
| Do. in boxes | 20 | |
| Apparel | | 50 |
| Bark, in bags | 8 | |
| Barilla | 20 | |
| Bees' Wax | 20 | |
| Betelnut | 18 | |
| Books | | 50 |
| Borax or Tincal | 20 | |
| Do. in cases | | 50 |
| Brimstone | 20 | |
| Bullion | at per cent. | |
| Cake Lac, in bags | 16 | |
| Camphor, in cases | | 50 |
| Cardamoms, in robbins | 8 | |
| Do. in boxes | | 5 |
| Do. in bags | 10 | |
| Cassia, all sorts | | 50 |
| Castor Seed | 15 | |
| Chillies, in bags | 1 | |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per Ton Nett. | Cubic Feet per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Chillies, in robbins ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| China root, in bags ... ... ... ... | 11 | ..... |
| Do. in boxes... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Chiretta... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cigars... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cloves, in bags ... ... .. ... | 8 | ..... |
| Do. in chests ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Coals ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Coffee, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |
| Do. in robbins and casks ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... | 17 | ..... |
| Coir Yarn and Fibre, screwed bales ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in bundles and dholls ... ... | 10 | ..... |
| Copra, in bags ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Coriander Seed ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Cotton, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in Piece-goods ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Cowries ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Cutch, in bags ... ... ... ... | 17 | ..... |
| Dates, wet ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Do. dry ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Dhall ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Elephants' Teeth, in bulk ... .. ... | 16 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Elephants' Teeth, in cases... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Fenugreek Seed ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Garlic and Onions ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Ginger, in bags or bales ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Gingelly Seed ... ... ... ... | 17 | ..... |
| Gram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Ground Nuts, in shell ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Do. shelled ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Gums, in cases, not enumerated... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Gunny Bags ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. Cloth ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Ganjah ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Hemp, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Hoofs, Horn Shavings, and Tips... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Horns, Cow and Buffalo ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Do. Deer ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Jute, in bales... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Lac Dye ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Lard ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |
| Mace, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Metals | 20 | ..... |
| Myrabollams | 17 | ..... |
| Molasses | 20 | ..... |
| Mother-o'-Pearl, in bags | 20 | ..... |
| „ „ chests | 20 | ..... |
| Munjeet | ..... | 50 |
| Mustard Seed | 18 | ..... |
| Niger Seed | 17 | ..... |
| Nutmegs, in chests | ..... | 50 |
| Nux Vomica, in bags or cases | 16 | ..... |
| Oats | 12 | ..... |
| Oil, in cases | 20 | ..... |
| Do. in casks | 210 Imperial Gallons. | |
| Olibanum | 18 | ..... |
| Paddy, in bags | 15 | ..... |
| Peas | 20 | ..... |
| Pepper, in bags | 16 | ..... |
| Planks and Deals | ..... | 50 |
| Poonac | 20 | ..... |
| Poppy Seed | 15 | ..... |
| Putchuk | 10 | ..... |
| Rape Seed | 18 | ..... |
| Raw Silk, in bales | 10 | ..... |
| Rattans | 20 | ..... |
| Redwood for Dunnage | 20 | ..... |
| Rhea in bales | ..... | 50 |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Rice, in bags ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Roping, in coils ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. lines and twines, in bundles ... | 14 | ..... |
| Do. coir, in coils ... ... ... | 10 | ..... |
| Rum, in casks ... ... ... ... ... | 210 Imperial | Gallons. |
| Safflower, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Sago, in cases ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Sal Ammoniac, in bags ... ... ... | 15 | ..... |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Sapan Wood ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Sharks' Fins ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Sealing Wax, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Seed Lac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Senna, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Sarsaparilla ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Shells, rough, in bags ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Shell Lac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Silk Piece-goods ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Skins ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Soap, country, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 15 | ..... |
| Do. in bars ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

| ARTICLES. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Stick-Lac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Do. in bags... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Sugar, including Jaggery, in bags ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tallow, cases or casks ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Talc ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tamarind, in cases or casks ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tapioca ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Tea, in chests ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Timber ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Tobacco, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Tortoise shell, in chests ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Turmeric, in bags ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Wool, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| All other articles not enumerated, in bales or cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |

## RULE.

The articles mentioned in the margin are to be measured before shipment, at the press, godown, or on the beach, at the option of the shipper, and the measurement is to be entered on the face of the Bill of lading. In measuring, the callipers are to take in the rope, or iron hoop, on the one side of the bale, and leave it out on the other. Half inches are to be given and taken alternately. Ten bales per cent. as a maximum are to be measured, a moiety to be chosen by the shipper and a moiety by the ship; and, in the event of any disptue arising, the bales are to be measured by a surveyor, to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The surveyor's decision to be final, and his fee to be five rupees, one-half to be borne by each party. All other goods to be measured at port of discharge.

Coir, in Bales.
Cotton.
Ganjah.
Hemp.
Jute.
Munjeet.
Palmyra Fibre.
Senna Leaf.
Wool.
Sarsaparilla.

A. J. YORKE,
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

MADRAS, 30*th May* 1905.

# KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## TONNAGE SCALE.

1. The Karachi Tonnage Scale for Steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton; but in no case to exceed 20 cwt. dead weight except in the case of Salt.

2. The standard ton at Karachi for measurement of goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for Ships.

3. The Freight on Oil to be paid on the full gauge of the cask ascertained at the Port of discharge.

4. When Freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the nett weight delivered.

5. When Cotton is shipped at a rate per bale, in the absence of special agreement, if the average measurement exceeds 13 feet per bale, the Ship shall be entitled to proportionate extra freight, but in no case shall a Ship be compelled to take bales larger than 14 feet.

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Aloes, in kegs ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 16 cwt. |
| Alum, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 „ |
| Annato, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Apparel in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Arrowroot, in cases... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Assafœtida, in cases... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Bajree, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt |
| Barilla ... ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| Barley, in bags ... ... ... ... | 15 „ | 18 „ |
| Bees' Wax, in cases... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Betelnut, in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Blackwood, in straight square logs ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. otherwise ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Bone-meal and Bone-dust ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| *Bones, crushed, in bags (as per standards preserved by the Chamber) ... ... | 15 „ / 17 „ / 18 „ | 20 „ |
| Bones, loose ... ... ... ... ... | 8 „ | 10 „ |
| Books ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Borax, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| †Bran, in bags (pressed) ... ... ... | 10 „ | ..... |
| Bran, in bags (unpressed) ... ... ... | 9 „ | ..... |
| Buffalo horns, in bundles ... ... ... | 6 „ | 8 cwt. |
| Bullion ... ... ... ... ... | per cent. | per cent. |
| Camphor, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Canes or Rattans, in bundles ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Cardamoms, in bundles ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cassia Lignea, Fistula and Buds ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Chasum ... ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| China Root, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Cinnamon, in bales ... ... ... | ..... | 6 cwt. |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cloves, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags or frazils ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| Coals ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 „ | 20 „ |
| Cocoa, in bags ... ... ... ... | 10 „ | 12 „ |
| Coculus Indicus, in bags ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Coffee, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |

* NOTE.—The scale for grades differing from the standards to be settled by private arrangement between shippers and Steamer Agents. Any disputes between them to be referred to, and decided by, the Committee of the Chamber.

† NOTE.—Pressed Bran to be understood as not less than 5 mds. (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½ × 25 inches.

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Coffee, in bags or frazils ... ... ... | 12 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Coir, in bales... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bundles or loose ... ... ... | 5 cwt. | 6 cwt. |
| Do. Rope, in coils... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 8 „ |
| Colocynth, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 feet. |
| Colombo Root, in bags ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 14 cwt. |
| Copra, in robbins ... ... ... ... | 8 „ | 12 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | ..... | 12 „ |
| Do. cut, in bags ... ... ... ... | 11 cwt. | ..... |
| Coral, rough (not specimen), in bags ... | 16 „ | 20 cwt. |
| Cotton Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 14 „ |
| Do. in bales ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cowries, in cases ... ... ... .. | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Cubebs ... ... ... ... ... | 10 „ | 12 „ |
| Cummin Seed, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrewed ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Cylindrical Packages, Rolls, &c... ... | 40 feet. | ..... |
| Dates, wet ... ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Do. dry ... ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Dhall, crushed or split, in bags ... ... | 17 „ | 20 „ |
| Dragoons' Blood, in cases ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Ebony, square and straight ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. otherwise ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Elephants' Teeth, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bundles ... .. | 14 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Do. loose ... ... ... | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| Fennel Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 10 „ | ..... |

* NOTE.—On and after 1st March 1903, the following formula shall be recognised for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages, &c., *viz.*, that the square of the diameter be multiplied by the length and one-fifth be deducted from the product.

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Fenugreek or Methey Seed ... ... | 17 cwt. | ..... |
| Fish Manure (as per sample lodged with the Chamber) ... ... ... ... | 9 cwt. | ..... |
| Fishmaws (or Isinglass), in cases ... | 40 feet. | ..... |
| Flour ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | ..... |
| Do. Middlings or Sharps, in bags ... | 12 „ | ..... |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Galingals ... ... ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Galls, in bags... ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Ghee, in dubbas or casks ... ... ... | 40 „ | 15 cwt. |
| Ginger, dry, in cases ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 10 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Gram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 „ | 20 „ |
| Groundnuts, shelled ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Do. unshelled ... ... ... | 6 „ | 8 „ |
| Gums, of all kinds, in cases ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Gum Olibanum, in bags .. ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Hurtall, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Hemp, in screwed bales .. ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. loose or in bundles... ... ... | 5 cwt. | 7 cwt. |
| Hides and Skins, in screwed bales ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. loose, and in small bundles | 40 „ | 12 cwt. |
| Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 „ |
| Do. Deer, loose ... ... ... ... | 6 „ | 8 „ |
| Horn Tips, of any kind, and hoofs ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Indigo, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Iron or Steel Rails ... ... ... ... | 20 cwt. | ..... |
| Iron, old or scrap ... ... ... ... | 20 „ | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCALE—*(contd.)*

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Jackwood ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Jaggery ... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | ..... |
| Jowari, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 „ | 20 cwt. |
| Lac Dye, in shells or cases ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Lac (seed) in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | ..... |
| Lang, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 „ | 20 cwt. |
| Lang, crushed, in bags ... ... ... | 17 „ | 20 „ |
| Lentils ... ... ... ... ... | 20 „ | 20 „ |
| Linseed, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | 18 „ |
| Mace, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Maize, in bags ... ... ... ... | 17 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Mother-o'-Pearl, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Mowra Flowers ... ... ... ... | 18 „ | 20 „ |
| Do. Seed, in bags ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Munjeet or Madder Root, in cases or bales | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. do. in bundles or bags. | 8 cwt. | 12 cwt. |
| Musk, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Mussor, in bags ... ... .. ... | 20 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Mutter ... ... .. ... ... | 18 „ | 20 „ |
| Myrabollams, in bags ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Niger Seed ... ... ... ... ... | 14 „ | 17 „ |
| Nutmegs, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Nux Vomica, in cases ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Oil, of any kind, in casks ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 210 Impl. gals. |
| Oil-cake, in cakes or lumps (in bags) ... | 16 cwt. | ..... |
| Oil, Cocoanut ... ... ... ... | 11 „ | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| Oil Seeds— | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Castor Seed ... ... ... ... | 14 cwt. | 17 cwt. |
| Teel or Gingelly Seed ... ... ... | 15 „ | ..... |
| Rape Seed, Sita, Jamba and other kinds | 16 „ | ..... |
| Mustard Seed ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | ..... |
| Khorassan ... ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | ..... |
| Ore of all descriptions, loose or in bags... | 20 „ | 20 cwt. |
| Opium ... ... ... ... ... | per chest. | per chest. |
| Paddy, in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 cwt. | 16 cwt. |
| Pepper, in bags ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Pimento ... ... ... ... ... | 12 „ | 14 „ |
| Plumbago, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| Poppy Seed, in single bags (1½ cwt.) ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Do. do. (1¼ cwt.) ... | 14 „ | 17 „ |
| Do. in double bags (1¼ cwt.) ... | 14 „ | 17 „ |
| Do. in bags (1½ cwt.) ... ... | 14 „ | 17 „ |
| Rails, iron or steel ... ... ... ... | 20 „ | ..... |
| Rattans, in bundles ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 cwt. |
| Do. Ground... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Red Wood ... ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Rhubarb, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Rice, in bags... ... ... ... ... | 18 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Safflower, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in screwed bales ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... ... | 8 cwt. | 10 cwt. |
| Safflower seed (Kurdai seed or Kasumba).. | 13 „ | ..... |
| Sago, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Sal-Ammoniac, in cases ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Do. in bags ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28 Indian maunds of 82-2/7 lbs. | 28 Indian maunds of 82-2/7 lbs. |
| Salt Fish ... ... ... ... ... | 14 cwt. | 14 cwt. |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... | 20 „ | 20 „ |
| Sandal and Sapan-wood ... ... ... | 11 „ | 16 „ |

## TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

| ARTICLES. | STEAMERS. | SHIPS. |
|---|---|---|
| | To the Ton. | To the Ton. |
| Sealing Wax, in cases ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Senna, in bags ... ... ... ... | 5 cwt. | 6 cwt. |
| Do. in bales ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Shells, rough, in bags ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Silk, in bales ... ... ... ... | 8 „ | 10 „ |
| Do. in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Soap, in cases ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Sugar, in bags ... ... ... ... | 19 cwt. | 20 cwt. |
| Talc ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| Tallow ... ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Tamarind ... ... ... ... ... | 15 cwt. | 18 cwt. |
| Tanned Skins, in bundles ... ... ... | 8 „ | 10 „ |
| Do. in pressed bales ... ... | 40 feet. | ..... |
| Tea, in chests ... ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 feet. |
| Timber, Teak : Square Planks and Poon. | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Timber, Teak : round (one-fifth off) ... | ..... | ..... |
| Tobacco, in bales ... ... ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Tortoise Shells, in chests ... .. ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Turmeric, in bags ... ... ... ... | 11 cwt. | 13 cwt. |
| Tutenague ... ... ... ... ... | 16 „ | 20 „ |
| Unrated Wood ... ... ... ... | 11 „ | 14 „ |
| Whanghees (*vide* Canes) .... ... .. | 13 „ | 16 „ |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | 18 „ | 20 „ |
| Whitepeas ... ... ... ... ... | 18 „ | ..... |
| Wines and Spirits, in casks ... ... | 40 feet. | 50 feet. |
| Do. in cases ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Wool, in screwed bales ... ... ... | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| Zedory .. ... ... ... ... | 16 cwt. | 20 cwt. |

## FREIGHT INWARDS.

### Payable in Karachi.

The conversion into Indian Currency of sterling freight inward to Karachi, payable in Karachi, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills of London payable on demand; and the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

## FREIGHT OUTWARDS.

### Payable in Karachi.

Difference of freight outwards from Karachi stated in sterling payable in Karachi (in absence of any stipulation to the contrary on either the shipping order or Charter Party) shall be converted into Indian Currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand. The rate applicable to such purpose shall be the rate ruling on the day on which the Bill of Lading is dated; an allowance of 4½ per cent. in the case of sailing ships, and 2½ in the case of steamers, being made as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest, until the due date of the freight.

## SHUT-OUT CARGO.

The Harbour Board ruling in relation to shut-out goods is as follows:—

That shut-out goods be in future charged half import and half export fees under the provisions of Rules 3 and 4 published under the Wharfage Fees Act III of 1879.

# BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

| Articles. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Apparel, in cases | ..... | 40 |
| Arrowroot, in cases | ..... | 50 |
| Bark | 20 | ..... |
| Beans | 20 | ..... |
| Bees' Wax | 20 gross | ..... |
| Betelnut | 20 | ..... |
| Books | ..... | 50 |
| Bones, loose and Bone-meal | 20 | ..... |
| Bottles (empty) | ..... | 40 |
| Bran | 20 | ..... |
| Brimstone | 20 | ..... |
| Bullion | at per cent. | ..... |
| Cake lac, in bags | 16 | ..... |
| Camphor, in cases | ..... | 50 |
| Cardamoms, in boxes | 8 | ..... |
| Castor seed | 15 | ..... |
| Chillies, in bags | 8 | ..... |
| China root, in bags | 11 | ..... |
| Chiretta, in bales | 16 | ..... |
| Cigars | ..... | 50 |
| Cloves, in bags | 8 | ..... |
| Coal | 20 | ..... |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—(*contd.*)

| Articles | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Cochineal ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Coffee, in bags ... ... ... ... | 18 | ..... |
| Coffee, in barrels ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Coir, loose ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Coir bundles ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | ..... |
| Copra, in bags ... ... ... ... | 14 | ..... |
| Cotton seed ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | ..... |
| Cotton seed cake ... ... ... ... | 20 gross | ..... |
| Cotton seed oil ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Cotton in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Curios ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 40 |
| Cutch, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Cutch, in boxes ... ... ... ... | 20 gross | ..... |
| Dhall, in bags ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Elephant teeth, in bulk ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Elephant teeth, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Flour, in bags ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Garlic and Onions ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... |
| Ginger, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Gram, in bags ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Guano, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Gum, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Gunny bags and cloth ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Ganja ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—(*contd.*)

| Articles. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Hemp, in bales | | 50 |
| Hides, Buffalo or Cow | 16 | |
| Horns, Buffalo or Cow | 20 | |
| India-rubber, in bags | 20 | |
| Iron | 20 | |
| Jute | | 50 |
| Lac-dye | | 50 |
| Linseed | 20 | |
| Machinery | 20 | |
| Maize | 20 | |
| Metals | 20 | |
| Millet | 20 | |
| Molasses | 2 pun.or 4 hhds. | |
| Mustard or Rapeseed | 20 | |
| Nutmegs, in casks | | 50 |
| Oats | 16 | |
| Oil, in cases | | 50 |
| Oil, in casks | 4 hhds. | |
| Oil-seed cake | 20 | |
| Orchids | | 40 |
| Paddy | 16 | |
| Paraffine wax, in cases | 20 | |
| Peas | 20 | |
| Planks and deals | | 50 |

## TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—(*concld.*)

| Articles. | Cwt. per ton net. | Cubic feet per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Private effects ... ... ... ... | ..... | 40 |
| Rags ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Raw silk, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Rattans for dunnage ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Rice, in bags ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Rice meal and Rice flour ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Rope, in coils ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Rope, in bundles ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Rum, in casks ... ... ... ... | 2 puncheons. | ..... |
| Sago, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Seedlac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Shells, rough, in bags ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Shellac, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Silk, in cases ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Silk piece-goods ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Silk (waste) ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Soap, country, in cases ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Sticklac, in bags ... ... ... ... | 16 | ..... |
| Sugar, in bags ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tallow, in casks ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tamarind, in casks ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tea, in chests ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Timber (Padouk) ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Timber (Pinkadoe) ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Timber (Teak in round or square, logs, scantlings) ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Til seed ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Tobacco, in bales ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | ..... |
| Wool ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 50 |

# SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES

AUTHORIZED BY THE

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust or Coin ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.
2. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk, Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones or Jewellery ... ... ... ... ... 2½ ,,
3. On purchasing ditto, when funds are provided by the Agent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5 ,,
4. On the sale or purchase of all other goods, the commission in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount of sales, and in regard to purchase upon both cost and charges ... ... ... ... 5 ,,
5. On returns for consignments, if made in produce ... 2½ ,,
6. On returns of consignments, if in Bills, Bullion or Treasure ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 ,,
7. On accepting bills against consignments ... ... 1 ,,
8. On the sale or purchase of Ships, Factories, Houses, Lands and all Property of a like description ... 2½ ,,
9. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to Agency for sale, whether advanced upon, or otherwise, which shall afterwards be withdrawn, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered on invoice amount at 2s. per Rupee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... half com.
10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. ... ... 2½ per cent
11. On ordering, or receiving and delivering goods, superintending the fulfilment of contracts, or on the shipment of goods, where no other commission is derived ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ ,,
12. On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of Estates or to Government for the disbursement of public money ... ... ... ... ... 2½ ,,

13. On *del-credere*, or guaranteeing the due or realisation of sales ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ per cent.

14. On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

15. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessels to proceed to outports for loading ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

16. On advertising as the Agents for Owners or Commanders of ships for cabin passengers, on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hand or not ... ... 2½ „

17. On procuring freight for a ship by shipping order or charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as Agents for owners, Captain or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight brokerage inclusive ... 5 „

18. On engaging of Asiatic emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies, or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings ... ... ... 5 „

19. On engaging troops for a ship, Great Britain or elsewhere, on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

20. On realising inwards freight, inward troop, emigrant, or cabin passage money ... ... ... 2½ „

21. On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged goods for any such vessels, acting as Agents for the Master, on behalf of all concerned, on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ... ... 5 „

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Piece-goods. 2½ „

If Treasure, Precious Stones or Jewellery ... 1 „

If a cargo loaded in Burma, consisting of Rice or Timber or Cutch ... ... ... ... 2½ „

22. On effecting Insurance, whether on lives or property ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

23. On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, and on procuring returns of premium.. 2½ „

24. On drawing, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.

25. On debts or other claims when a process-at-law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them ... ... 2½ „

Or if recovered by such means ... ... ... ... 5 „

26. On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured ... ... 1 „

27. On collecting house-rent ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

28. On ship's disbursements ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

29. On realising Bottomry Bonds, or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* ... ... ... ... ... ... 2½ „

30. On granting Letters-of-Credit ... ... ... ... 1 „

31. On sale or purchase of Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase from one class to another ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ½ „

32. On delivering up Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, on the market value ... ½ „

33. On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission amounting to 5 per cent. has been charged ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ½ „

# CALENDAR FOR 1919.

| 1919. | SUNDAY. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... |
| FEB. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | ... |
| MAR. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| APRIL | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| MAY | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| JUNE | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| 1919. | SUNDAY. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULY | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... |
| AUG. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SEPT. | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| OCT. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... |
| NOV. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| DEC. | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... |

# PUBLIC HOLIDAYS
## For the Year 1920.

The following holidays are sanctioned by Government under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881," including the New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (2nd April), and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above Section :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Year | 1st January | Thursday | 1 Day |
| Maha Shivratri | 18th February | Wednesday | 1 ,, |
| Holi (2nd Day) | 5th March | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Good Friday | 2nd April | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Easter Saturday and Monday | 3rd and 5th April | Saturday and Monday | 2 Days. |
| Empire Day | 24th May | Monday | 1 Day. |
| Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. | 5th June | Saturday | 1 Day. |
| Zarthost-no-diso | 17th June | Thursday | 1 ,, |
| Ramzan-Id | 18th June | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Bakri-Id | 25th August | Wednesday | 1 ,, |
| Gokal-Ashtami | 6th September | Monday | 1 ,, |
| Parsi New Year | 9th and 10th September | Thursday and Friday | 2 Days. |
| Khordad Sal | 15th September | Wednesday | 1 Day. |
| Ganesh-Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain). | 16th September | Thursday | 1 ,, |
| Muharram | 23rd September | Thursday | 1 ,, |
| Dussera | 22nd October | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Divali | 9th, 10th & 11th November | Tues., Wed. & Thurs. | 3 Days. |
| Bara Wafat | 24th November | Wednesday | 1 Day. |
| Christmas | 24th, and 25th December. | Friday and Saturday | 2 Days. |
| New Year's Eve | 31st December | Friday | 1 Day. |

NOTES—(1) The day which may be fixed hereafter for the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor will be notified separately in due course.

(2) No days are notified as holidays on account of Jamshedi Naoroz (21st March), Ramnavami (28th March), Cocoanut Day (29th August) and the day following the Christmas Day (26th December) as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Section referred to above.

---

# HOLIDAYS UNDER CHARTER-PARTIES
## For the Year 1920.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 22nd July 1881, the Committee of the Chamber beg to inform the public that the following days have been fixed by them to be holidays under Charter-Parties for the year 1920 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Year | 1st January | Thursday | 1 Day. |
| Holi (2nd Day) | 5th March | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Good Friday | 2nd April | Friday | 1 ,, |
| Empire Day | 24th May | Monday | 1 Day. |
| Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. | 5th June | Saturday | 1 Day |
| Bakri-Id | 25th August | Wednesday | 1 ,, |
| Gokal-Ashtami | 6th September | Monday | 1 ,, |
| Ganesh-Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain). | 16th September | Thursday | 1 ,, |
| Muharram | 23rd September | Thursday | 1 ,, |
| Dussera | 22nd October | Friday | 1 |
| Devali | 10th November | Wednesday | 1 ,, |
| Christmas | 25th December | Saturday | 1 ,, |

By order of the Committee,

R. E. GREGOR PEARSE,

*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, *5th December* 1919.

List showing the various Statistical Returns published by the Bom

*(These new rates to come into*

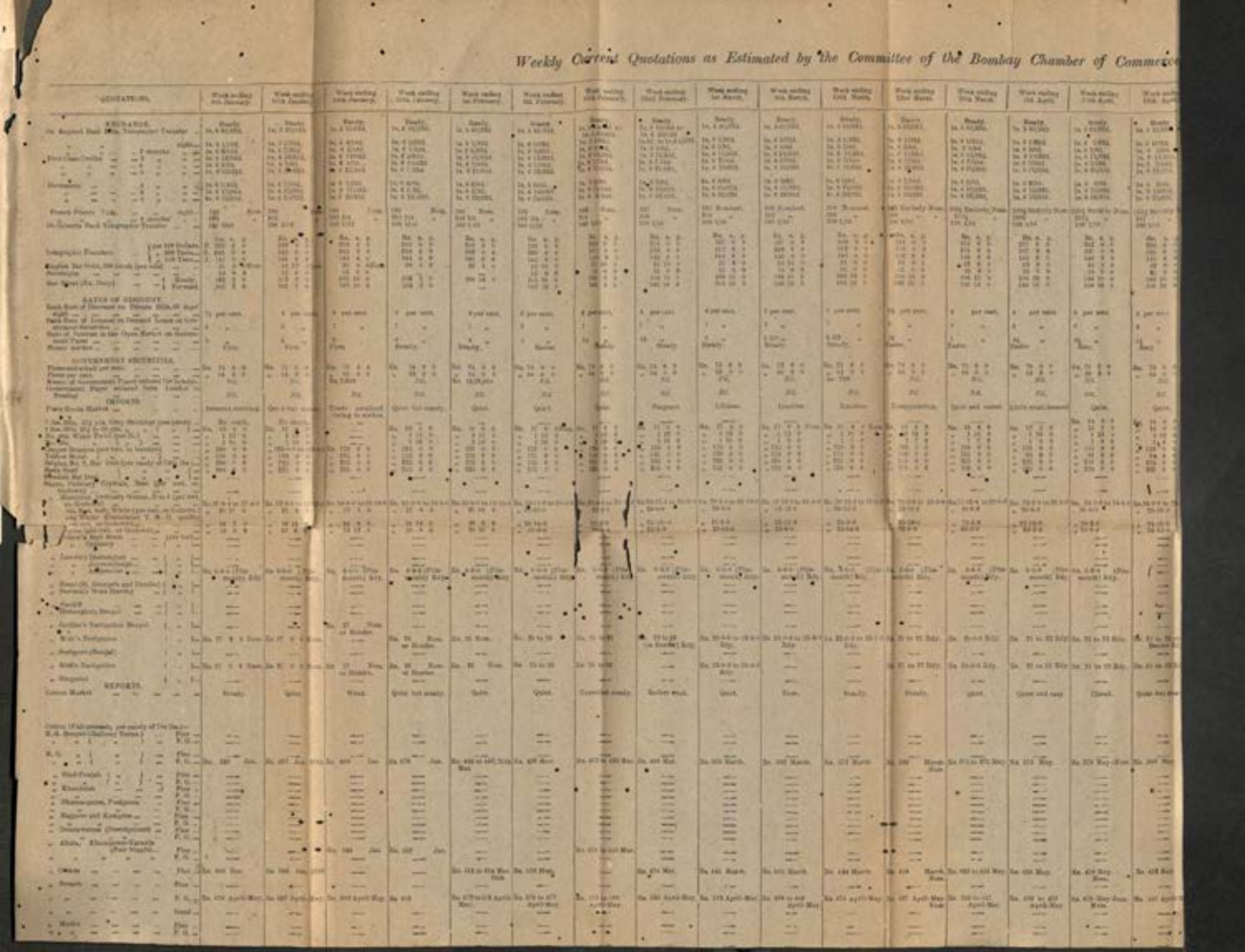
| | Members. | | | | | | | | | Charge per copy. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Subscription for Chamber Membership | 360 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | | | | ..... | | |
| Subscription for Associate Membership ... ... ... ... ... | 300 | 0 | 0 | .. ... | | | | | | ..... | | |
| Subscription for all Statistical Returns (only to Members) ... ... ... | 640 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | | | | ..... | | |
| Daily Trade Return (Exports and Imports). Issued daily ... ... | 160 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Daily Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by Rail and Sea. Issued daily. | 192 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Import Manifests. Issued twice a week | 128 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Export Manifests. Issued twice a week | 128 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Current Quotations. Issued weekly. | ..... | | | Free | | | | | | ..... | | |
| Detailed Monthly Return of Principal Imports from Europe and elsewhere. Issued monthly ... | 32 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Statement showing the Exports of Cotton from India to Europe, China and Japan, and of Wheat and Seeds to Europe and Port Said (for orders). Issued monthly ... ... | 32 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Movement of Piece-goods and Yarns by Rail. Issued monthly ... ... | 48 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Return showing Stocks and Deliveries of Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. Issued monthly ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Weekly Return showing the Clearances of Cotton, Seeds, Wheat, &c., Exports of Cotton from Bombay to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., and of Wool, Seeds, Wheat and Sundry articles to Europe and America including Port Said (for orders). Issued weekly ... ... | 64 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Half-yearly Return showing the Clearances of Cotton, Seeds, Wheat, &c., Exports of Cotton from Bombay to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., and of Wool, Seeds, Wheat and other Sundry articles to Europe, including Port Said (for orders). Issued half-yearly ... | Free to "Weekly Return" taken separately if subscription will be | | | Subscribers to | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Rules and Regulations of the Chamber (with Tonnage Schedule) ... | .. ... | | | ..... | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Annual Report of the Chamber ... | 2 copies free and for additional copies each. | | | | | | | | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Index to the Chamber's Annual Reports (1836-1905) ... ... ... | ..... | | | ..... | | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Decisions on Shipping and Mercantile Matters ... ... ... ... | ..... | | | ..... | | | | | | 2 | 8 | 0 |

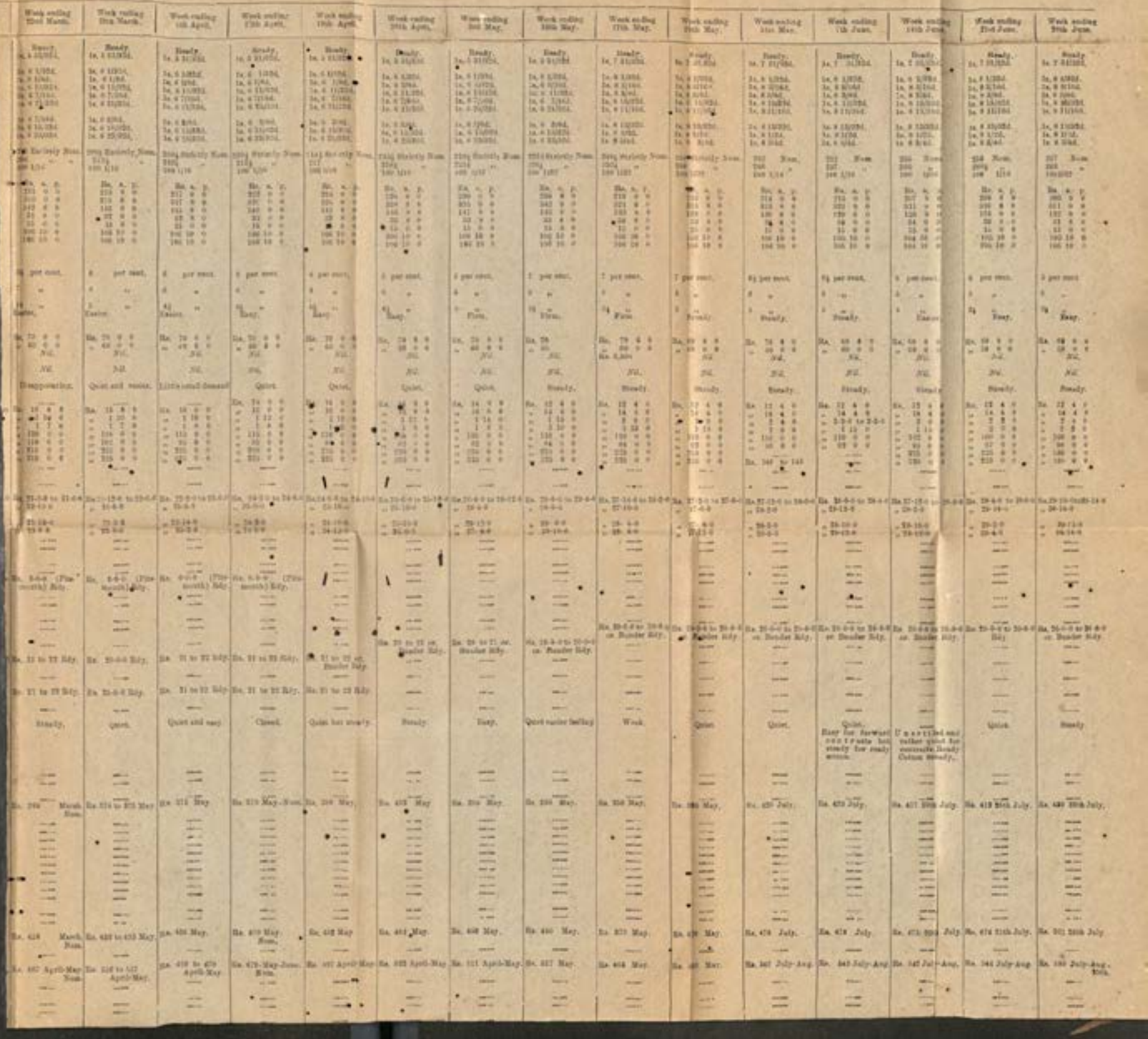
bay Chamber of Commerce, their respective Subscriptions, &c.
*force as from 1st January 1921.)*

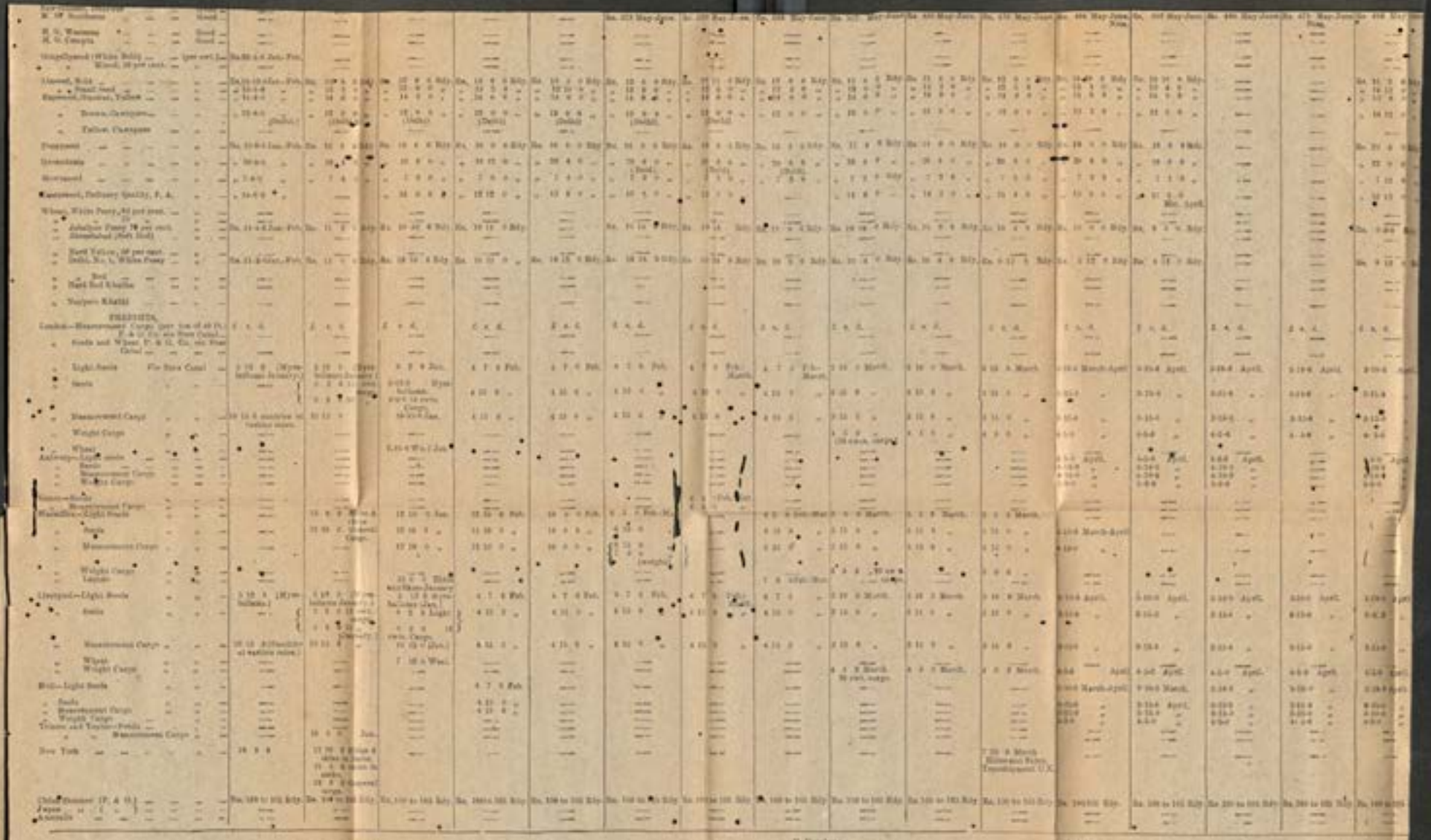
| Non-Members. | | | | | | | | | Postage. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly. | | | Monthly | | | Charge per copy. | | | Yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | |
| Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | |
| 320 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Mail. |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Inland. |
| 360 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Mail. |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Inland. |
| 252 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| 252 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| 96 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 96 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 84 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ..... | | | |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | 2 | 8 | 0 | ..... | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | Mail. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 | Inland. |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | 8 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mail |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 8 | 0 | Inland |
| ..... | | | .. ... | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mail, |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 8 | 0 | Inland. |
| ..... | | | ..... | | | 2 | 8 | 0 | ..... | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | Mail. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 | Inland. |

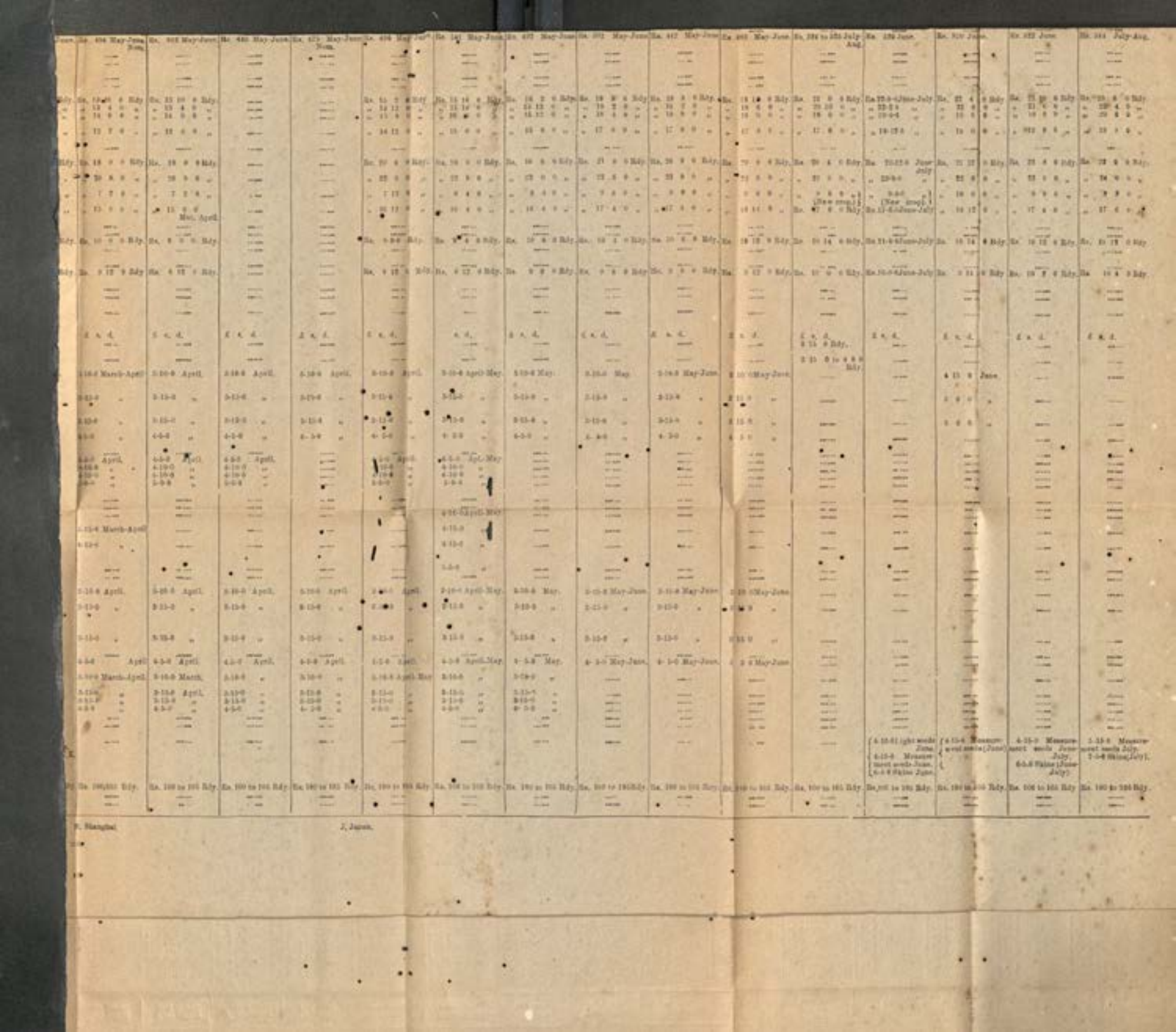
LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

# *Weekly Current Quotations as Estimated by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce*





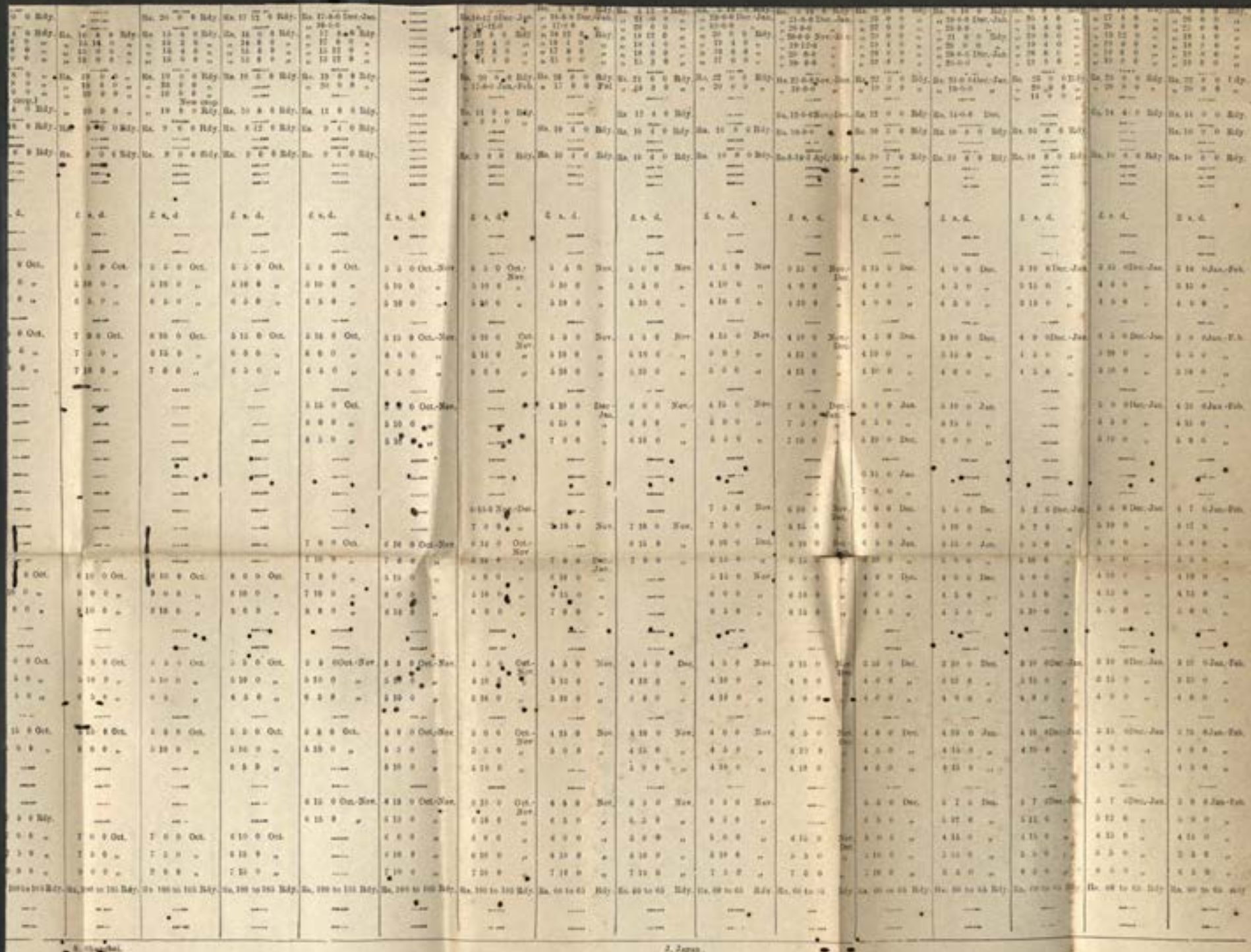


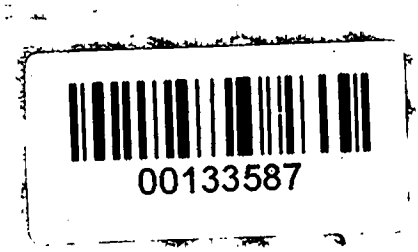


| QUOTATIONS. | Week ending 5th July. | Week ending 12th July. | Week ending 19th July. | Week ending 26th July. | Week ending 2nd August. | Week ending 9th August. | Week ending 16th August. | Week ending 23rd August. | Week ending 30th August. | Week ending 6th September. | Week ending 13th September. | Week ending 20th September. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXCHANGE.** | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. |
| On England Bank Bills, Telegraphic Transfer | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 7 31/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 9 15/16d. | 1s. 9 15/16d. | 1s. 9 15/16d. | 1s. 9 31/32d. | 2s. Nom. 2s |
| " " eight | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 9 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 2s. 1/32d. 2s |
| First Class Credits " 3 months " | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 2s. 3/64d. 2s |
| " " " 3 " " | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 1s. 10 3/64d. | 2s. 3/64d. 2s |
| " " " 4 " " | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 2s. 15/32d. 2s |
| " " " 4 " " | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 8 11/16d. | 1s. 10 11/16d. | 1s. 10 11/16d. | 1s. 10 11/16d. | 1s. 10 11/16d. | 2s. 11/16d. 2s |
| Documents " " 5 " " | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 8 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 1s. 10 15/32d. | 2s. 15/32d. 2s |
| " " " 4 " " | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 2s. 1/32d. 2s |
| " " " 4 " " | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 2s. 1/32d. 2s |
| " " " 4 " " | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 3/64d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 8 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 1s. 10 1/32d. | 2s. 1/32d. 2s |
| French Francs 2/4 " " eight | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. | 252 Nominal. |
| " " " 3 months' " | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. | 254 Nominal. |
| On Calcutta Bank Telegraphic Transfer " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " | 178 " |
| | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 | 100 1/16 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Telegraphic Transfers " per 180 Dollars | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | — Nom. |
| " " 100 Taels | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | — " |
| " " 100 Yens | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | — " |
| English Bar Gold, 180 touch (per tola) | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 | 82 12 0 |
| Sovereigns | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Bar Silver (at Bng) Steady | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 |
| Forward. | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 10 0 |
| **RATES OF DISCOUNT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank Rate of Discount on Private Bills, 60 days' sight | 4 per cent. | 4 per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4 per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 5 per cent. 5 |
| Bank Rate of Interest on demand loans on Government Securities | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 5 " 5 |
| Rate of Interest in the Open Market on Government Paper | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 3 " | 5 " 5 |
| Money Market | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Easy. | Steady. | Firm tendency | Easy. |
| **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three-and-a-half per cent. | Rs. 98 8 0 | Rs. 98 8 0 | Rs. 97 8 0 | Rs. 97 8 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 | Rs. 98 0 0 Rs. |
| Three per cent. | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 57 8 0 | " 57 8 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 | " 58 0 0 " |
| Recent Government Paper refused by London | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| Government Paper refused from London | Nil. | Rs. 827,100 | Rs. 1,30,300 | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Rs. 100 0 0 |
| Bombay | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IMPORTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piece Goods Market | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| 7lbs. 8lbs. 32 Cts. Grey Shirtings (per piece) | Rs. 13 4 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 14 0 0 Rs. |
| 8lbs. 32 to 9 lbs. " " " | " 14 4 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 | " 15 8 0 " |
| 8-4th Water Twist (per lb.) | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 " |
| No. 30 " " " | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 " |
| Copper Sheathing (per cwt. in bundles) | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 " |
| Yellow Metal " " " | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 | " 110 0 0 " |
| Bolts and Bar Iron (per candy of 784 lbs.) | " 167 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 | " 170 0 0 " |
| Steel " " " | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 " |
| Swedish Bar Iron " " " | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 " |
| Sugar, Ordinary Crystals Bast (per cwt. ex Godowns) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Mauritius, Ordinary Grains, D to J. (per cwt. ex Godowns) | Rs. 10-14-0 to 11-2-0 | Rs. 12-4-0 to 12-12-0 | Rs. 12-4-0 to 12-12-0 | Rs. 11-13-0 to 12-0-0 | Rs. 11-8-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 | Rs. 11-12-0 to 11-14-0 Rs. |
| Do. China Boat Soft White (per cwt. ex Godowns) | " 33 2 0 | " 34 2 0 | " 34 2 0 | " 33 8 0 | " 33 12 0 | " 34 2 0 | " 34 2 0 | " 33 10 0 | " 33 8 0 | " 34 0 0 | " 34 0 0 | " 34 0 0 " |
| Do. Java White (per cwt. ex Godowns) | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 " |
| Do. Japan " " " | " 31 12 0 | " 32 12 0 | " 32 12 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 12 0 | " 32 12 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 32 8 0 " |
| Daily Share's Best Brown (per lbs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. " Ordinary " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Lucre's Brown (ex) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. " Superseded " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. " Additional " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Coal (D. Gungo & Dunbar) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Harrison's Work Sterling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Cardiff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Bombaughat (Bengal) | Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 27-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. | Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 28-0-0 Bdy. | Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 22-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 20-0-0 to 21-0-0 Bdy. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. | Rs. 22-0-0 to 25-0-0 Bdy. ex Bunder. Rs. |
| Do. Jaribina Navigation (Bengal) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Bombaya (Bengal) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Hindu Navigation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Sheppard | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Market | Firm. | Quiet. | Firm. | Firm. | Weak | Quiet but Steady. | Weak. | Weak. | Firm. | Weak. | Steady. | Steady. |
| Cotton—(Full-pressed) per candy of 784 lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. G. Bengals (Hollowy Parcel) Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. G. " " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | Rs. 430 July | Rs. 443 July | Rs. 443 July | Rs. 439 July | Rs. 448 Sept. | Rs. 453 Sept. | Rs. 374 Sept. | Rs. 353 Sept. | Rs. 340 Sept. | Rs. 291 Sept. | Rs. 292 Sept. | Rs. 294 Sept. Rs. |
| " Broad Punjab " " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Khandesh " " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Dharwargaum—Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Nagpore and Kamptee " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Comrawutee (Investigations) " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Akola Champaum Exmeja (Fair staple) " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Oomra " Fine | Rs. 384 July | Rs. 433 July | Rs. 367 July | Rs. 384 July | Rs. 384 Sept. | Rs. 418 Sept. | Rs. 453 Sept. | Rs. 387 Sept. | Rs. 383 Sept. | Rs. 334 Sept. | Rs. 330 Sept. | Rs. 338 Sept. Rs. |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Broach " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | Rs. 376 to 384 July-Aug. | Rs. 440 July-Aug. | Rs. 420 July-Aug. | Rs. 416 July-Aug. | Rs. 422 July-Aug. | Rs. 461 Aug. | Rs. 490 Aug. | Rs. 477 Aug. | Rs. 347 Apl.-May | Rs. 418 Apl.-May | Rs. 416 April-May | Rs. 418 Apl.-May Rs. |
| " Gimli " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Mallia " Fine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " " F. G. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea-Island, Dharwar " Good | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. G. Southern " " | Rs. 847 July-Aug. | Rs. 852 July-Aug. | Rs. 827 July-Aug. | Rs. 805 July-Aug. | Rs. 852 July-Aug. | Rs. 894 Aug. | Rs. 929 Aug. | Rs. 927 Aug. | Rs. 678 Sept.-Oct. | Rs. 668 Sept.-Oct. | Rs. 656 Sept.-Oct. | Rs. 674 Sept.-Oct. Rs. |
| H. G. Westerns " " | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Week ending 20th September. | Week ending 27th September. | Week ending 4th October. | Week ending 11th October. | Week ending 18th October. | Week ending 25th October. | Week ending 1st November. | Week ending 8th November. | Week ending 15th November. | Week ending 22nd November. | Week ending 29th November. | Week ending 6th December. | Week ending 13th December. | Week ending 20th December. | Week ending 27th December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steady | Steady | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. |
| | 2s. Nom. | 2s. 15/16d. | 2s. 5/16d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 15/16d. | 2s. 5/16d. | 2s. 9/16d. | 2s.3/4 d. to 13/16d. | 2s. 1d. | 2s. 3 3/4d. to 7/8d. | 2s. 3/4. | 2s. 3 1/16d. to 1/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. |
| | 2s. 1/16d. " | 2s. 1 d. | 2s. 1/8d. | 2s. 1/8d. | 2s. 3/16d. | 2s. 1/8d. | 2s. 1/16d. | 2s. 7/16d. | 2s. 13/16d. to 7/8d. | 2s. 1 1/16d. | 2s. 3 7/8d. to 2s. 4d. | 2s. 3/4d. | 2s. 3 1/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. |
| | 2s. 1/4d. " | 2s. 1 1/4d. | 2s. 15/32d. | 2s. 15/32d. | 2s. 1/4d. | 2s. 1/8d. | 2s. 1/8d. | 2s. 1/2d. | 2s. 1d. | 2s. 1 1/16d. | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 3 15/16d. | 2s. 3 31/32d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. |
| | 2s. 1/2d. " | 2s. 1 3/4d. | 2s. 7/8d. | 2s. 1 1/16d. | 2s. 5/16d. | 2s. 3/16d. | 2s. 1/4d. | 2s. 9/16d. | 2s. 1 1/16d. | 2s. 1 1/8d. | 2s. 4 1/16d. | 2s. 4 1/32d. | 2s. 4 1/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 13/16d. |
| | 2s. 3/4d. " | 2s. 1 7/8d. | 2s. 1 1/16d. | 2s. 1 3/16d. | 2s. 7/16d. | 2s. 1/4d. | 2s. 5/16d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 1 1/8d. | 2s. 1 3/16d. | 2s. 4 5/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 4 15/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 1/16d. " | 2s. 1 15/16d. | 2s. 1 1/8d. | 2s. 1 5/16d. | 2s. 1/2d. | 2s. 5/16d. | 2s. 3/8d. | 2s. 11/16d. | 2s. 1 3/16d. | 2s. 1 1/4d. | 2s. 4 3/8d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 3/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 1/8d. " | 2s. 2d. | 2s. 1 3/16d. | 2s. 1 7/16d. | 2s. 9/16d. | 2s. 3/8d. | 2s. 7/16d. | 2s. 3/4d. | 2s. 1 5/16d. | 2s. 1 5/16d. | 2s. 4 7/16d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 1/4d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 3/16d. " | 2s. 2 1/16d. | 2s. 1 5/16d. | 2s. 1 1/2d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 7/16d. | 2s. 1/2d. | 2s. 13/16d. | 2s. 1 3/8d. | 2s. 1 3/8d. | 2s. 4 1/2d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 5/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 1/4d. " | 2s. 2 1/8d. | 2s. 1 3/8d. | 2s. 1 9/16d. | 2s. 11/16d. | 2s. 1/2d. | 2s. 9/16d. | 2s. 7/8d. | 2s. 1 7/16d. | 2s. 1 7/16d. | 2s. 4 9/16d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 3/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 5/16d. " | 2s. 2 3/16d. | 2s. 1 7/16d. | 2s. 1 5/8d. | 2s. 3/4d. | 2s. 9/16d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 15/16d. | 2s. 1 1/2d. | 2s. 1 1/2d. | 2s. 4 5/8d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 7/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 3/8d. " | 2s. 2 1/4d. | 2s. 1 1/2d. | 2s. 1 11/16d. | 2s. 13/16d. | 2s. 5/8d. | 2s. 11/16d. | 3s. | 2s. 1 9/16d. | 2s. 1 9/16d. | 2s. 4 11/16d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 1/2d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 7/16d. " | 2s. 2 5/16d. | 2s. 1 9/16d. | 2s. 1 3/4d. | 2s. 7/8d. | 2s. 11/16d. | 2s. 3/4d. | 3s. 1/16d. | 2s. 1 5/8d. | 2s. 1 5/8d. | 2s. 4 3/4d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 9/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 1/2d. " | 2s. 2 3/8d. | 2s. 1 5/8d. | 2s. 1 13/16d. | 2s. 15/16d. | 2s. 3/4d. | 2s. 13/16d. | 3s. 1/8d. | 2s. 1 11/16d. | 2s. 1 11/16d. | 2s. 4 13/16d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 5/8d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 9/16d. " | 2s. 2 7/16d. | 2s. 1 11/16d. | 2s. 1 7/8d. | 3s. | 2s. 13/16d. | 2s. 7/8d. | 3s. 1/4d. | 2s. 1 3/4d. | 2s. 1 3/4d. | 2s. 4 7/8d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 11/16d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | 2s. 1 5/8d. " | 2s. 2 1/2d. | 2s. 1 3/4d. | 2s. 1 15/16d. | 3s. 1/16d. | 2s. 7/8d. | 2s. 15/16d. | 3s. 5/16d. | 2s. 1 13/16d. | 2s. 1 13/16d. | 2s. 4 15/16d. | 2s. 4 5/32d. | 2s. 4 3/4d. | 2s. 4 1/8d. | 2s. 5 1/16d. |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| | Nom. | | | | | | 124 8 0 | 124 8 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 129 0 0 |
| | " | | | | | | 240 0 0 | 239 0 0 | 238 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 239 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 240 0 0 |
| | " | | | | | | 119 0 0 | 118 0 0 | 118 0 0 | 118 0 0 | 119 0 0 | 119 0 0 | 119 0 0 | 119 0 0 | 119 0 0 |
| | 27 8 0 | 27 8 0 | 28 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 29 0 0 |
| | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 |
| | 104 10 0 | 105 15 0 | 104 10 0 | 105 10 0 | 105 10 0 | 115 5 0 | 103 10 0 | 105 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 |
| | 143 10 0 | 104 10 0 | | | | | 105 10 0 | 103 10 0 | 104 10 0 | 104 10 0 | | | | | |
| | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ½ per cent. | ¼ per cent. | ¼ per cent. | ¼ per cent. | ¼ per cent. | ¼ per cent. |
| | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " |
| | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 1 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 3/4 " | 1/2 " | 1/2 " | 1/2 " | 1/2 " | 1/2 " |
| | Easy. | Easy. | Steady. | Steady. | Quiet. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Easy. | Steady. | Easy. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. |
| | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 Nom. | Rs. 65 0 0 | Rs. 65 0 0 | Rs. 65 0 0 | Rs. 65 0 0 | Rs. 65 0 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 | Rs. 65 8 0 |
| | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 | " 50 8 0 |
| | Nil. | Nil. | Rs. 18,000 8 0 | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Rs. 800 8 0 | Nil. |
| | Rs. 100 8 0 | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Rs. 81,000 0 0 | Nil. | Nil. |
| | Quiet. | Very quiet. | Very quiet. | Very quiet. | Steady. | Steady. | Firm. | Firm. | Firm. | Firm. | Firm. | Firm. | Firm. | Steady. | Steady. |
| | Rs. 14 0 0 | Rs. 13 0 0 | Rs. 12 4 0 | Rs. 12 0 0 | Rs. 12 12 0 | Rs. 12 12 0 | Rs. 13 0 0 | Rs. 13 0 0 | Rs. 12 0 0 | Rs. 12 0 0 | Rs. 14 12 0 | Rs. 14 12 0 | Rs. 14 12 0 | Rs. 14 12 0 | Rs. 14 12 0 |
| | " 13 0 0 | " 12 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 13 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 13 8 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 | " 14 0 0 |
| | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 |
| | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 0 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 4 0 | " 2 11 0 | " 2 11 0 | " 2 11 0 |
| | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 101 0 0 | " 101 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 102 0 0 | " 111 0 0 | " 111 0 0 | " 111 0 0 | " 111 0 0 | " 111 0 0 |
| | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 104 0 0 | " 114 0 0 | " 114 0 0 | " 114 0 0 | " 114 0 0 | " 114 0 0 |
| | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 178 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 | " 160 0 0 |
| | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 139 0 0 | " 140 0 0 | " 140 0 0 | " 140 0 0 | " 140 0 0 | " 140 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. 24-0-0 to 29-12-0 Bdy. ex. Bundar | Rs. 29-14-0 to 30-2-0 Bdy. ex. Bundar | Rs. 30-6-0 to 31-10-0 Bdy. ex. Bundar Bdy | Rs. 31-0-0 to 31-12-0 ex. Bundar Bdy | Rs. 31-0-0 to 31-12-0 Bdy. ex. Bundar | Rs. 12-0-0 to 12-4-0 No stock | Rs. 30-0-0 to 30-4-0 No stock | Rs. 29-0-0 to 29-4-0 No stock | Rs. 29-0-0 Nom. No stock. | Rs. 30-0-0 to 30-4-0 No stock. | Rs. 29-8-0 to 29-12-0 No stock. | Rs. 29-8-0 to 29-12-0 No stock. | Rs. 29-8-0 to 29-12-0 No stock. | Rs. 29-8-0 to 29-12-0 No stock. | Rs. 30-0-0 to 30-4-0 No stock. |
| | " 29 12 0 | " 30 0 0 | " 30 4 0 | " 30 8 0 | " 30 12 0 | " 31 0 0 | " 30 12 0 | " 30 12 0 | " 31 4 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 31 8 0 |
| | " 30 0 0 | " 30 12 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 32 0 0 | " 32 4 0 | " 33 0 0 | " 33 4 0 | " 33 12 0 | " 34 0 0 | " 34 4 0 | " 34 4 0 | " 34 4 0 | " 34 4 0 | " 34 4 0 | " 34 4 0 |
| | " 31 0 0 | " 31 8 0 | " 32 0 0 | " 32 4 0 | " 32 8 0 | " 33 4 0 | " 34 0 0 | " 34 0 0 | " 34 8 0 | " 34 12 0 | " 34 12 0 | " 34 12 0 | " 34 12 0 | " 34 12 0 | " 34 12 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |




00133587

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020